NEW WESTMINSTER
HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY
Volume 3

SAPPERTON, VICTORY HEIGHTS, QUEENSBOROUGH, CONNAUGHT HEIGHTS, WEST END, KELVIN, GLENBROOKE

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For the
Heritage Advisory Committee
City of New Westminster
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SUMMARY

The purpose of the New Westminster heritage resource inventory is to identify elements which are important to our community because of their architectural, historic, or aesthetic value. These elements help to illuminate our past and enrich the quality of life in our City.

Volume 1 of the heritage resource inventory was completed in 1984 and surveyed the Downtown area of New Westminster.

Volume 2 of the heritage resource inventory studied the predominantly residential neighbourhoods of Queen's Park, Uptown, and Brow-of-the-Hill and was completed in 1986. A supplement to Volume 2 categorized the Albert Crescent area and was finished in the summer of 1985.

This report, Volume 3, covers the remaining areas of the City and concludes the inventory phase of the City's Heritage Programme. Notations are presented for over 180 buildings in the neighbourhoods of Sapperton, Victory Heights, Brunette Creek, Queensborough, Connaught Heights, West End, Kelvin, and Glenbrooke.

The 1986 heritage resource inventory was conducted in a systematic manner and each building was researched, and recorded according to the criteria of architecture, history, and integrity in the same manner as the earlier volumes of the inventory, in order to maintain some consistency in the survey.

The report also includes information on parks, street name origins, landmarks, and historic sites.

The buildings stated as having heritage potential are those chosen by the writers. It is recognized that many buildings and structures may have been overlooked in this short and brief exercise.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the New Westminster heritage resource inventory is to gather and record information in a consistent manner to determine the extent of heritage resources in the City of New Westminster.

During the summer of 1984, with financial assistance from the British Columbia Heritage Trust, the Heritage Advisory Committee of New Westminster sponsored a project to inventory the heritage resources in the City's downtown area. The resulting report, entitled *New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Volume 1---Downtown, E. Sleath, August, 1984*, identified heritage resources or elements in the Downtown which are important to the community because of their architectural, historic, or aesthetic value. These elements help to illuminate the past and enrich the quality of life in the community; they include elements in both the natural setting and built environment.

In the spring of 1985, the City received a Planning and Inventory grant from the B.C. Heritage Trust to extend the heritage resource inventory into the predominantly residential neighbourhoods north of the Downtown. *Queen's Park, Uptown, Brow of the Hill, Volume 2, E. Sleath, May 1986* was then completed.

At the same time a further grant was received under the 1985 Student Employment Programme to carry out an inventory of the Albert Crescent area. This was a small residential section in the eastern part of the Downtown, extending below Queen's Avenue to Armstrong Street, and from McBride Boulevard to Sixth Street. This work resulted in the report *New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Albert Crescent, A Supplement to Volume 2, C. Enns, August 1985.*

Volume 3, the current report, was jointly funded by the British Columbia Heritage Trust under the1986 Student Employment Program, and the City of New Westminster through the Heritage Advisory Committee. This report includes the neighbourhoods of Sapperton, Victory Heights, Queensborough, Connaught Heights, West End, Kelvin, and Glenbrooke. These areas are outlined in Figure 1, and are grouped together and shown as Heritage Inventory Areas III, IV, V, and VI for ease of compilation and illustration.

The boundaries for the neighbourhoods within each Heritage Inventory area were identified in 1970 by the New Westminster Planning Department, and were defined for

ease of presentation, as well as statistical and planning purposes. Many pioneer residents of New Westminster have a different concept of their neighbourhoods, which differ substantially from those outlined in Figure 1. For example, Victory Heights, Upper Massey Heights, and Lower Massey Heights were established through historical development and community acceptance. Since the boundaries of those "neighbourhoods" are different from those illustrated, some buildings may now appear in a different neighbourhood.

With the completion of Volume 3 of the New Westminster Heritage Inventory, over 800 buildings have been categorized in the three volumes of the Resource Inventory. This work concludes the inventory phase of the New Westminster Heritage Inventory programme.

THE HERITAGE INVENTORY

The New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory commenced with the Downtown, Volume 1, August 1984. Over the next two years, two more reports were completed; Volume 2, covering Queen's Park, Uptown and the Brow-of-the-Hill and a Supplement to Volume 2 on the Albert Crescent area.

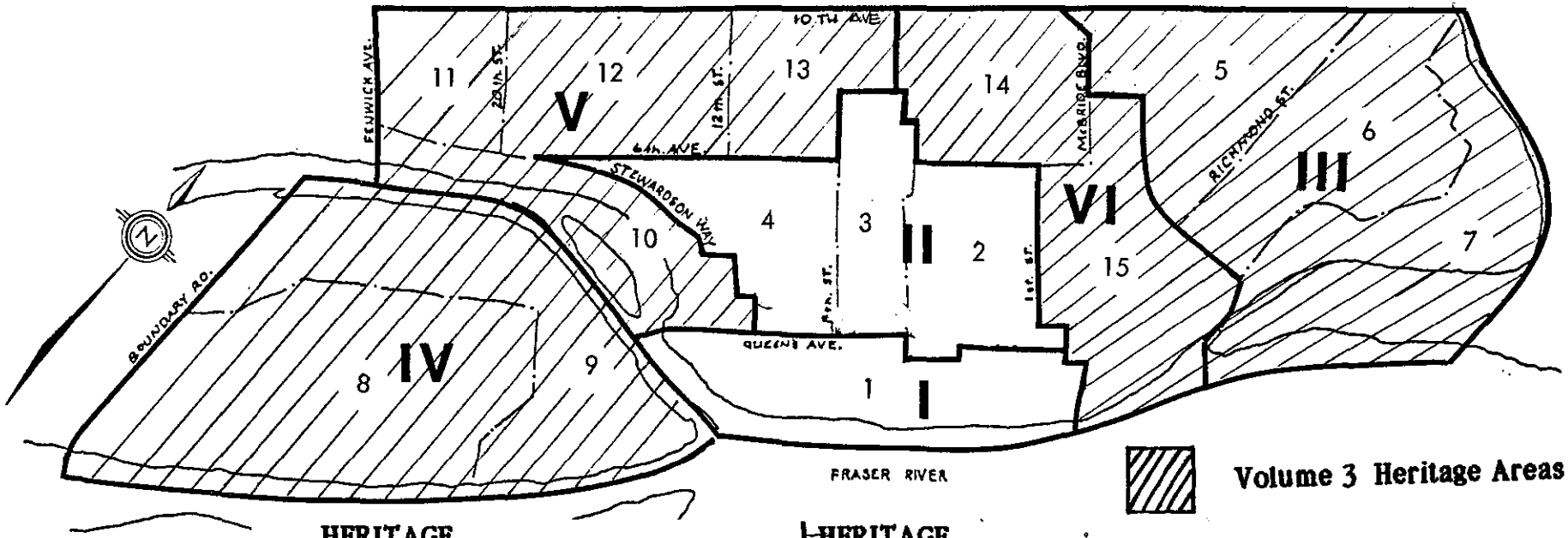
This report, Volume 3 of the New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory, deals with the remaining four heritage inventory areas as shown in Figure 1. Within each area, a variety of elements can be identified which contribute to its character and reveal its history. Naturally, in compact urban residential areas, the main heritage element is found in the houses themselves, but the parks, streetscape, street names, institutional sites, and landmarks and historic sites are also part of the heritage of New Westminster.

The inventory of buildings with heritage significance was conducted in a systematic manner to ensure a high degree of consistency and objectivity. It began with a survey of existing documents, particularly *The Living City: A Study of Buildings and Sites of Historic Interest and Heritage Potential in New Westminster* and a visual survey of the areas to determine the extent of heritage resources. Next, a comprehensive survey was undertaken to record architectural and historical information pertinent to any heritage significance. The information was then recorded on a building inventory sheet, which was organized into three categories of criteria,

Architecture---age, architect, builder, style, construction, design;
History---person, event, context, original use;
Integrity---site, alterations, condition.

Of the hundreds of buildings surveyed in the four heritage inventory areas, over 180 were categorized as having heritage potential. The complete heritage resource inventory (Volumes 1 - 3 and Supplement) may be viewed at the New Westminster Planning Department, Irving House and Museum, the City Library, New Westminster Secondary School and other selected public facilities.

Figure 1: Heritage Inventory Areas



HERITAGE INVENTORY AREAS	NEIGHBOURHOODS	HERITAGE INVENTORY AREAS	NEIGHBOURHOODS
I	Downtown (1)	IV	Queensborough (8) North Arm South (9)
II	Queen's Park (2) Uptown (3) Brow of the Hill (4)	V	North Arm North (10) Connaught Heights (11) West End (12) Kelvin (13)
III	Victory Heights (5) Sapperton (6) Brunette Creek (7)	VI	Glenbrooke North (14) Glenbrooke South (15)

SAPPERTON - VICTORY HEIGHTS

New Westminster Heritage Inventory, Heritage Area III includes the neighbourhoods of Sapperton and Victory Heights.

The name "Sapperton" is derived from the "Sappers", a colloquial name for the Royal Engineers who were stationed at New Westminster from 1859 to 1863. The former B. C. Penitentiary was the site of the Royal Engineers' base camp. Handpicked by Sir Edward Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Royal Engineers were sent to British Columbia to establish law and order in the new colony.

The Royal Engineers helped to build and establish the new capital at New Westminster. New Westminster was the capital of the Crown colony of B. C. from 1860 to 1866, and of the united colony of B. C. and Vancouver Island from 1866 to 1868. The first session of the new legislative council for B. C. took place on the Penitentiary grounds on January 24, 1864.

The construction of the St. Mary The Virgin Anglican Church in 1865 marked the beginning of a permanent community. Thereafter, Sapperton's growth and development continued with the activities of the sawmills, tramline, brewery, hospital, railway and fisheries. The working class origin of the area has been retained to the present day.

The penitentiary, built in 1878, separated Sapperton from the rest of New Westminster. Sapperton was officially included as part of New Westminster in 1889. Sapperton experienced booms in construction during the 1890's and the 1900's, thus many of the potential heritage buildings indentified are of that period.

Today, Sapperton remains predominately a district of single family dwellings, although there is an apartment area north of Columbia Street East, as well as a shopping area on Columbia Street East. As may be expected from the area's historical development, the neighbourhood is rich in heritage resources. Recent development pressures, and area revitalization plans have however, been sensitive to the preservation and enhancement of the neighbourhood's buildings of heritage importance.

Victory Heights is a neighbourhood located to the west of Sapperton, with Richmond Street, extending from Cumberland Street to Tenth Avenue, as the boundary. The Victory Heights

neighbourhood has two distinctive developmental areas and histories. The area between Eighth Avenue East, Sixth Avenue East, Cumberland Street and Columbia Street East was the first to be developed, because of its proximity with Sapperton. A large number of the heritage resources identified in Victory Heights can be found in this part of the neighbourhood.

In contrast, the area west of Sixth Avenue East and Eight Avenue East was developed in response to housing demands made after World War II, and contains some of the city's latest dwellings. The name 'Victory Heights' was identified with the war and the many returning veterans.

Today, a walk through Victory Heights reveals a clear juxtaposition of achitectural styles, building material and housing quality between the newer and older sections of this unique neighbourhood.

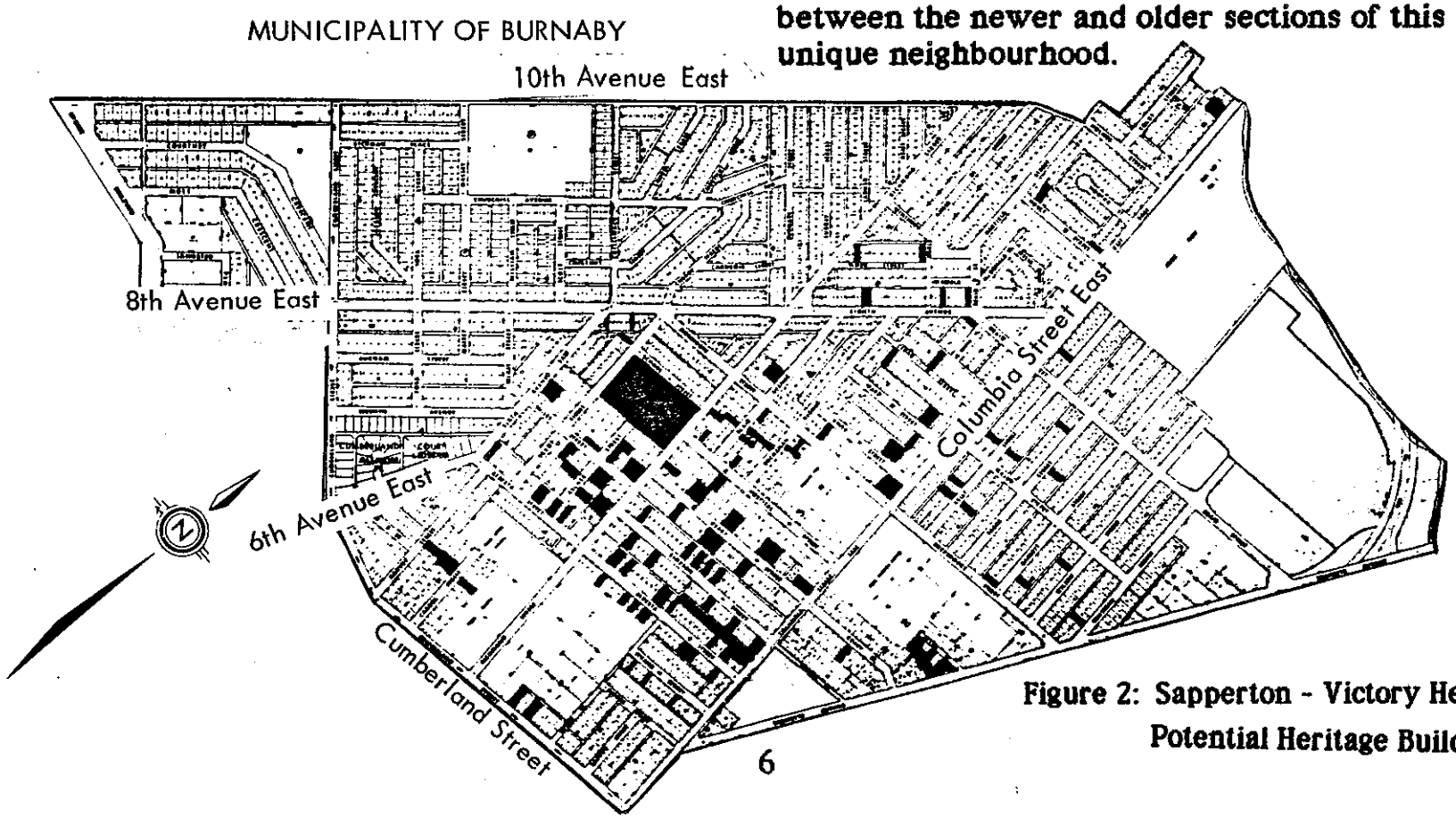
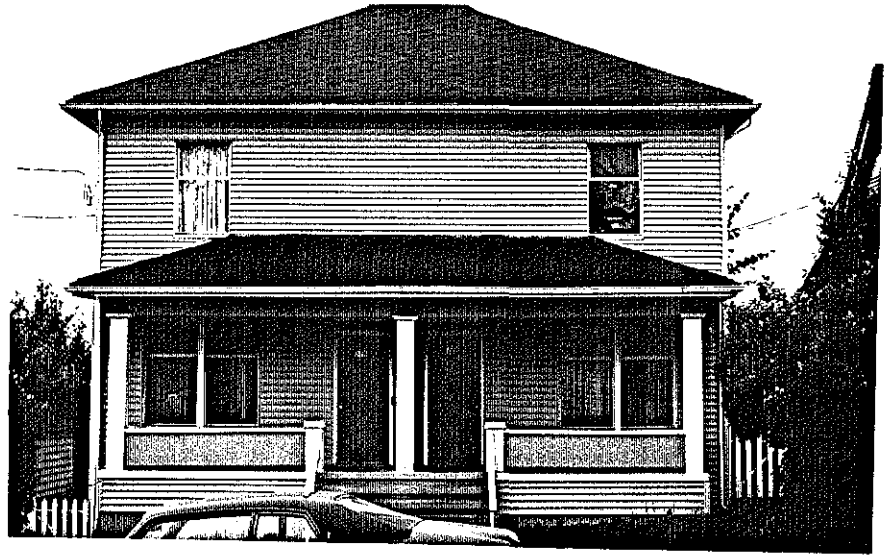


Figure 2: Sapperton - Victory Heights, Potential Heritage Buildings

306 / 308 Alberta Street
circa 1912
Classic Box Style-- Eclectic Period

Built around 1912, this duplex has a rectangular plan, and features the moderately pitched hipped roof, and full-width porch with tuscan columns characteristic of the Classic Box style.



313 Alberta Street
1908-1918
Craftsman Style, Arts and Crafts Movement -- Modern Period

This Craftsman building features a low pitched front gabled roof with an enclosed gabled porch supported by tapered piers. Decorative elements include exposed beam ends beneath overhanging eaves and projecting diagonal brackets.



Robert Best House
315 Alberta Street
1908
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

This 1908 house has the hipped roof with slightly flared eaves typical of the Prairie Box Style. Alterations include an enclosed front porch and basement carport. Robert Best was a guard at the provincial gaol.



Archibald Skelly House
316 Alberta Street
1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent Style house features the typical front gabled roof, and full width porch. The gable is ornamented with square butt shingles, while the remaining exterior walls are covered with clapboard siding. Archibald Skelly was a civic waterworks employee.



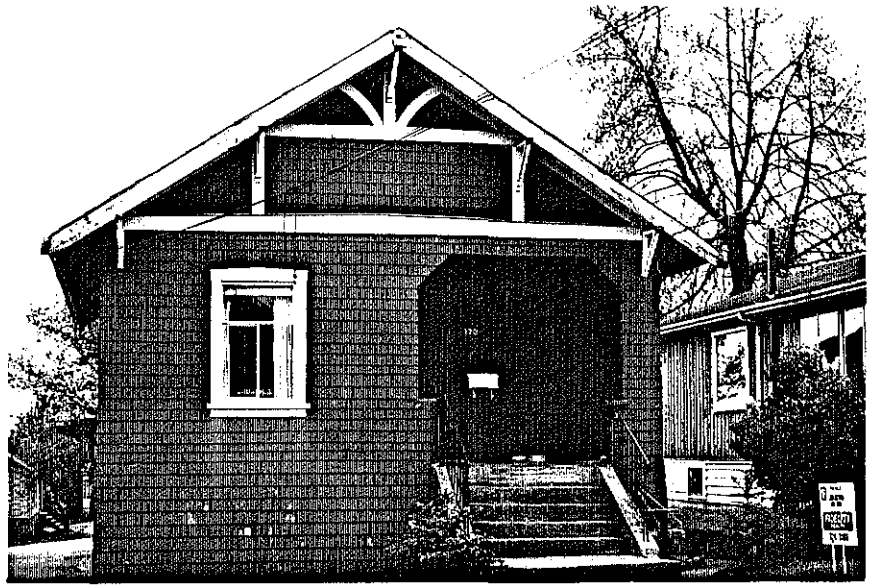
318 Alberta Street
1907 (W. C.)
Classic Frame Style -- Eclectic Period

318 Alberta Street, built around 1907 according to water connection records, presents an interesting version of the Classic Frame style. It has a front gabled roof with skirt set on a rectangular frame. The house has weatherboard siding on the lower storey, and square butt shingles on the upper. Charles MacDonald, a farmer, was an early resident of the house.



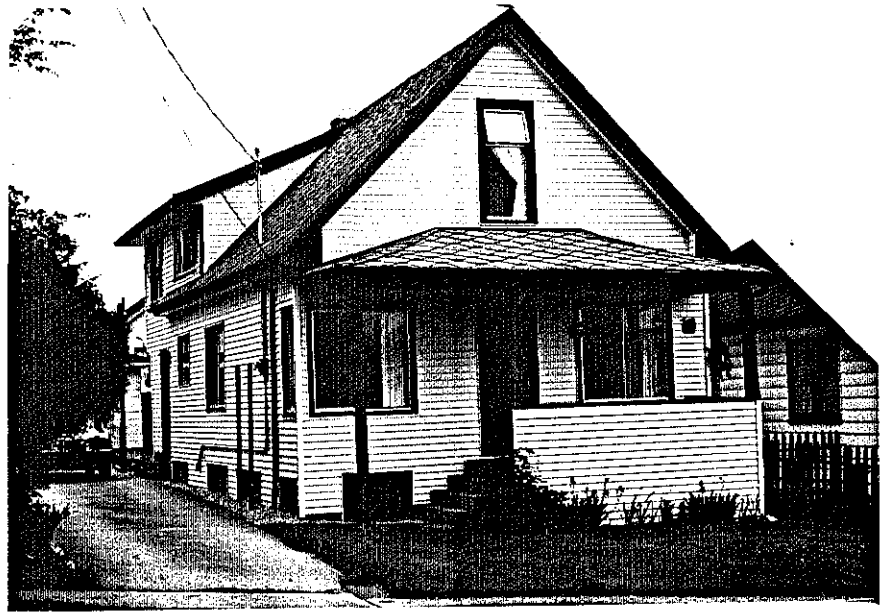
T. Rainford House
320 Alberta Street
circa 1910 Shingle Style Cottage -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1910, this house has a moderately pitched front gabled roof, shingle siding, and recessed front porch, commonly associated with the shingle style. Decorative false half timbering on the gable, overhanging eaves, and diagonal braces along the cornice found on the house are consistent with the style's emphasis on natural forms and materials. T. Rainford was a boxmaker at the Brunette Sawmill.



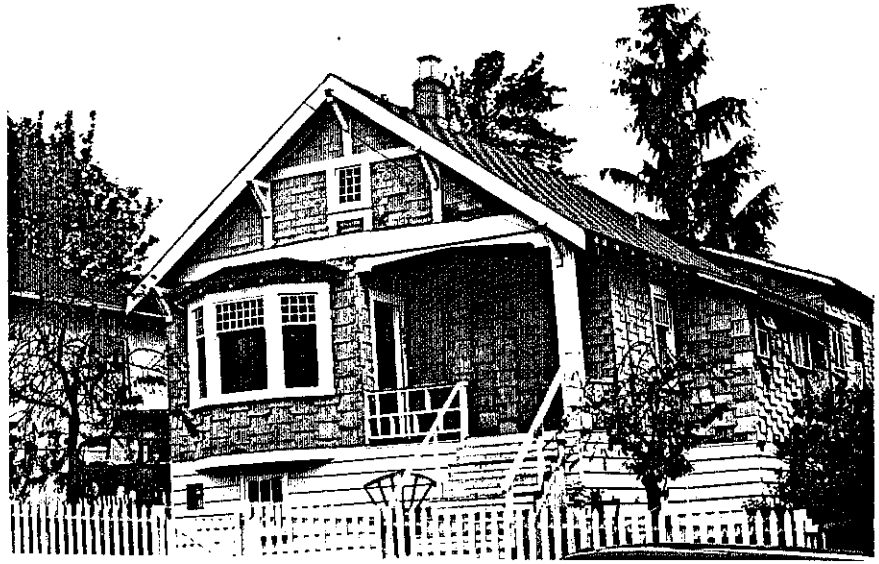
325 Alberta Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This house features a steeply pitched, front gabled roof, and partial width porch. Alterations to the building include new synthetic siding, aluminum windows, and side shed dormers. W. I. Gore, an early resident, was a millwright.



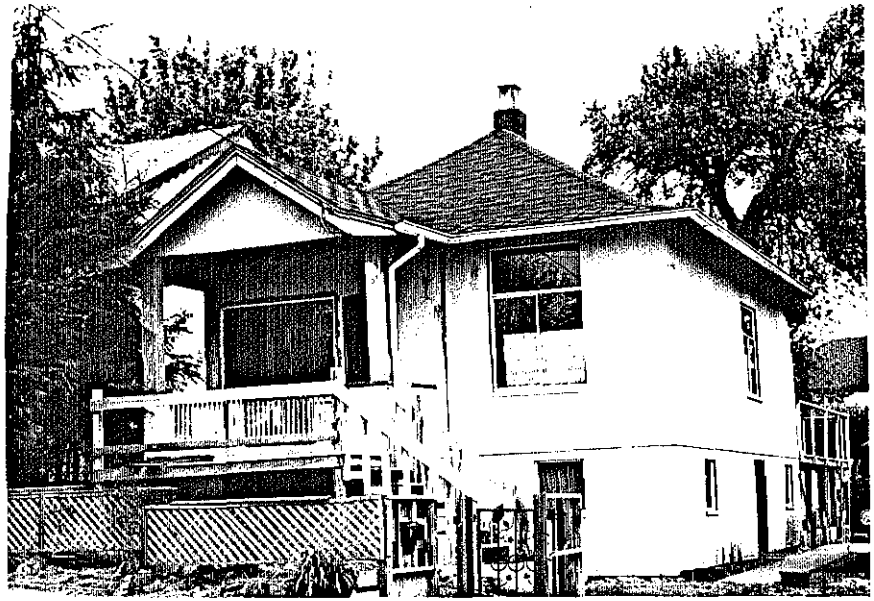
J.H. Hare House
329 Alberta Street
1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1911 by R. Mead, this house shows design elements typical of the Shingle style. These include continuous shingle cladding, decorative stickwork, extended eaves, exposed rafters, and recessed front porch. The windows are double hung with pronounced wood frames, and the upper segments are divided into smaller panes by muntins. James Hare lived in the house from 1913.



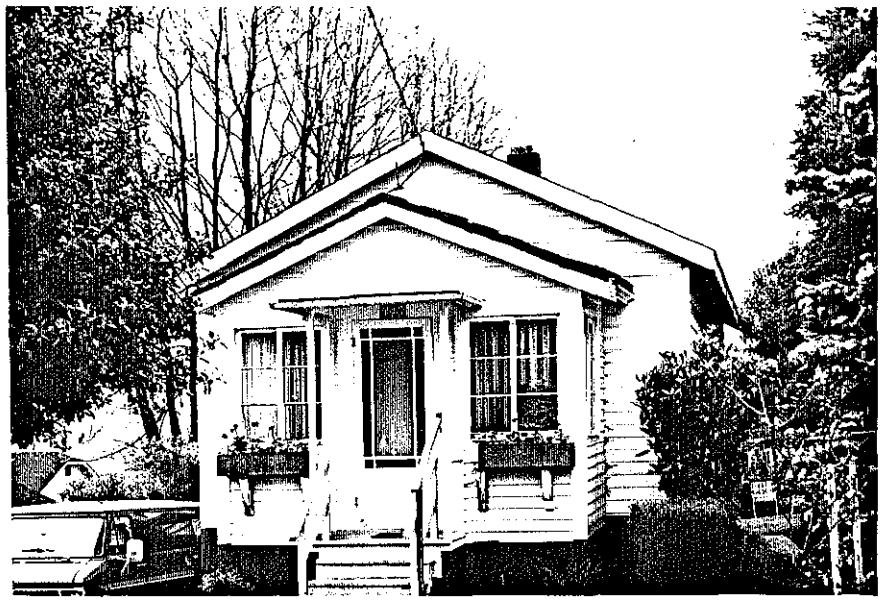
331 Alberta Street
circa1911
Prairie Style Cottage -- Modern Period

Built around 1911, this house has the hipped roof with slightly flared eaves typical of the Prairie style. The original exterior cladding has been replaced with roughcast stucco, and the window casings replaced by aluminum. Early residents of the house include Patrick Murphy, a driver for P. Burns & Co., and Thomas J. Thomas who was a clerk in the City Clerk's office.



340 Alberta Street
circa 1907
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built around 1907, this house features a moderately-pitched gabled roof, and a projecting vestibule. The vestibule reinforces the gable roofline, and uses matching weatherboard cladding.



344 Alberta Street
circa 1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1912, or earlier, this house shows a typical Shingle style design. It has an A-frame shape with prominent wing-like shed dormers projecting from both sides of the roof. Decorative features include the diamond-shape window on the gable, and front windows with stain glass headers. Gordon Dalrymple, a carpenter, lived in the house in 1913.



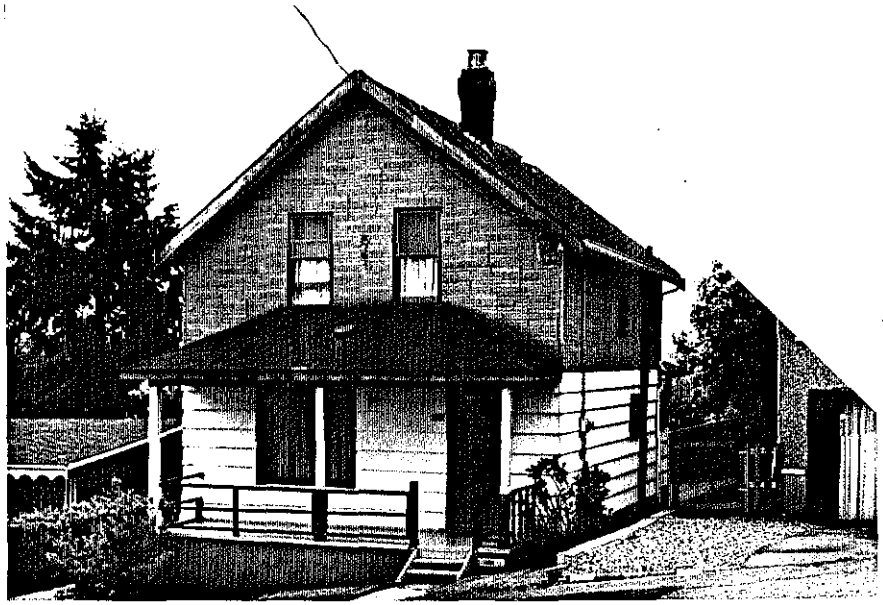
347 Alberta Street
circa 1909
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1909, the irregular roofline, bay windows, and use of patterned shingles of this house suggest Victorian influences in its design. The front gable facade, and full wrap porch are reminiscent of the Pioneer Tent style.



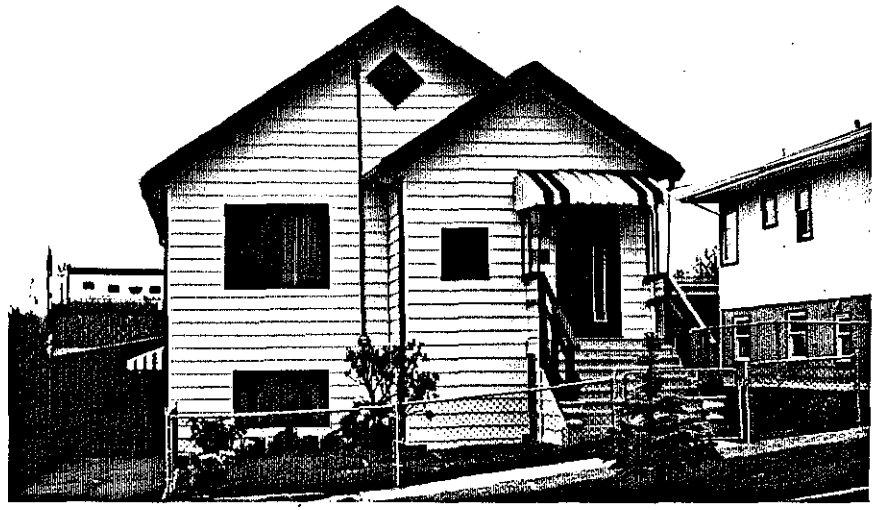
348 Alberta Street
circa 1909
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style home features a simple front gable roofline with a full-width porch. The upper storey has wooden clapboard siding; the lower storey has been altered with vinyl siding.



352 Alberta Street
1912
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

352 Alberta Street was built in 1912. The house has the low pitched front gabled roof, and gabled entry porch typical of the Craftsman style. Alterations include the vinyl exterior cladding, and aluminum windows.



D. Munro House
357 Alberta Street
1912
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1912, this house features a side gabled roof with a gabled dormer, exposed beams beneath overhanging eaves, and projecting brackets. Part of the porch has been enclosed, and some of the original windows have been replaced. D. Munro, who was a teamster at the Louis Williams Co., lived in this house from 1913 for over twenty years.



J.T. Mackie House
361 Alberta Street
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built by J. T. Mackie, this 1912 house has a steep gabled roof, recessed front porch, and a shed dormer with a small balcony. The exterior is covered with clapboard and square butt shingle siding. J. T. Mackie, who was a millwright at the Brunette Sawmill, lived at this address from 1913 for over twenty years.



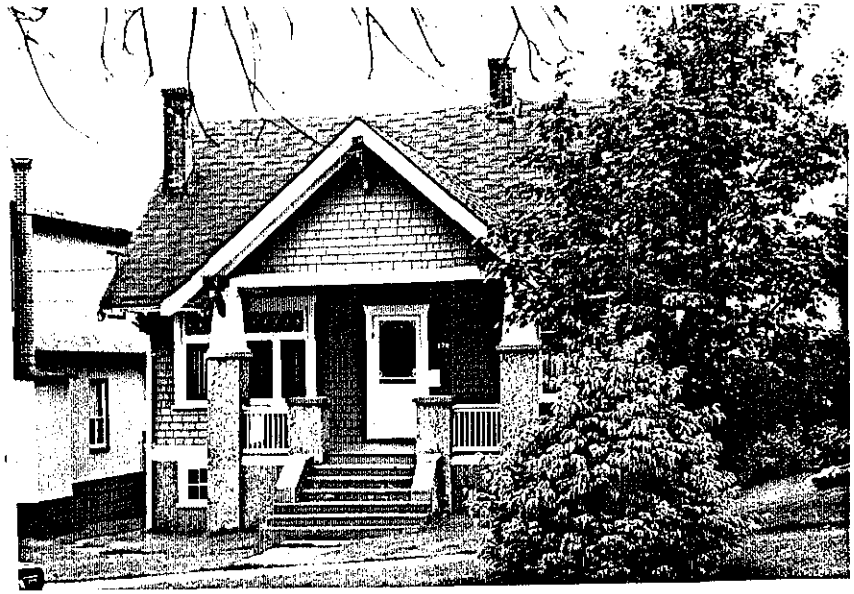
George Walker House
363 Alberta Street
1912
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This house features the simple front gabled roof of the Pioneer Tent style. Alterations to the house include the shed porch cover, aluminum screen door on the upper storey, and the porch balustrades. George Walker, a labourer, built this house in 1912.



Albert Carter House
370 Alberta Street
circa 1911; Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This 1911 house is a good example of the Craftsman style. It shows front windows with ornamental header, exposed rafters, diagonal brackets, and a side gabled roof with a prominent gabled cover over the front porch. The latter is supported by battered piers on stucco covered pedestals. A. E. Carter, a brick-layer by trade, lived in this house from 1911 for over twenty years.



413 Alberta Street
circa 1911
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Now covered with stucco, this house features a simple gabled roof, and a full-width porch. An economical and sturdy house, the Pioneer Tent style was popular with the early settlers. Louie Codrette, an early resident of the house, was known for his ability to foretell the future.



417 Alberta Street
1914
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1914 by Mr. Mitchell, this house has the A-frame shape, dominating gabled roof, and large shed dormers characteristic of the Shingle style. The original exterior cladding has been replaced by wide clapboard siding on the gables and manufactured shingles on the first storey. F. V. Ingle, a lineman with the City of New Westminster, was a long time early resident of this house.



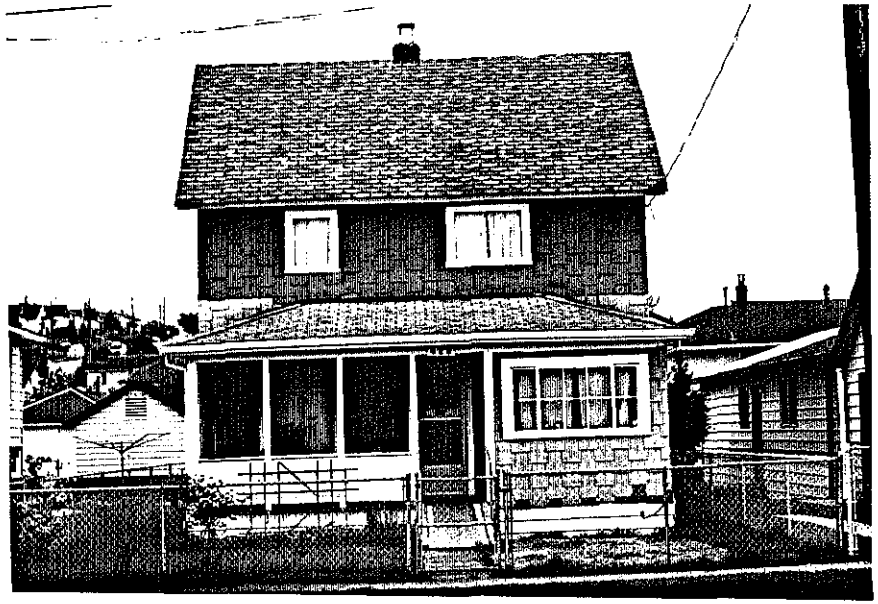
Thomas Cormack House
419 Alberta Street
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1912 by Thomas Cormack, a carpenter and employee at the 'Insane Asylum', this house shows the characteristic features of the Shingle style. It has the A-frame roof, shed dormers, full width balcony set under the main roofline, tuscan columns, and shingle siding.



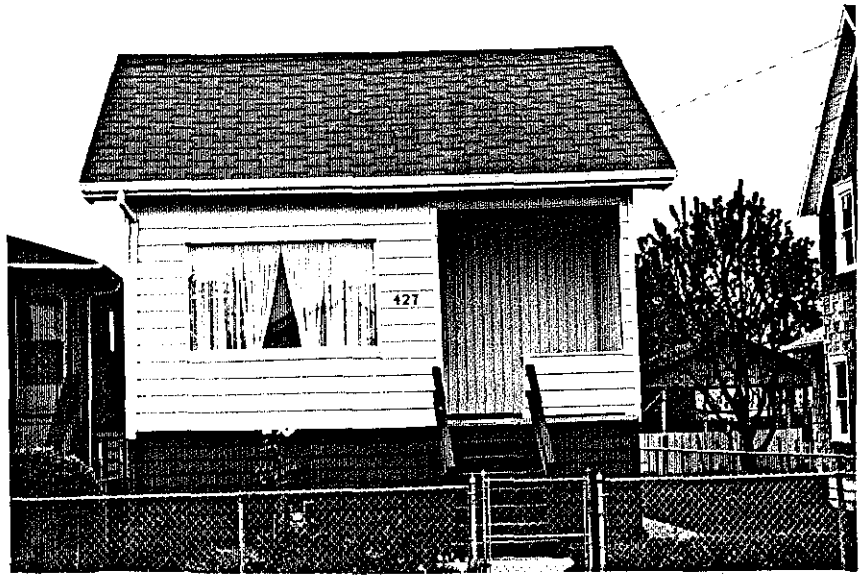
Robert Black House
425 Alberta Street
1913
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1913, this Pioneer Tent style house features a side gabled roof with overlapping square butt asphalt shingle siding, partially enclosed front porch with a hipped cover, and plain columns. Robert H. Black was a Teamster at the Brunette Saw Mill in Sapperton.



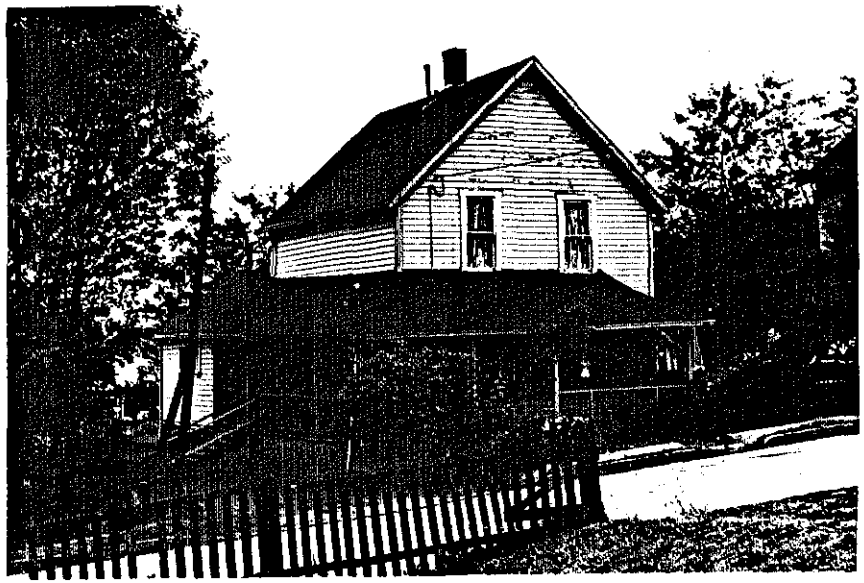
427 Alberta Street
1912
Frame Cottage Style -- Modern Period

427 Alberta Street was built in 1912, and has a side gabled roof. Alterations to the structure include new exterior siding, roofing, and aluminum windows. Robert Walls, an early resident of the house, was an engineer.



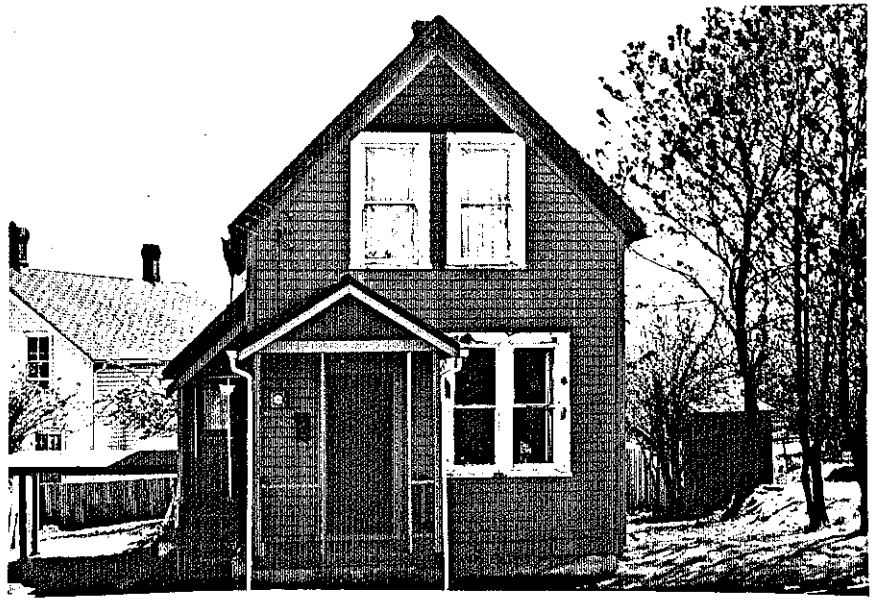
214 Allen Street
1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1907, this house has the familiar front gabled roof, wrap porch with plain square columns, and weatherboard siding. M. Elckinko, an engineer, was an early resident of the house.



240 Allen Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1907, this Pioneer Tent style house features the typical steeply pitch front gabled roof, weatherboard siding, and gabled entrance cover, common in this housing style.



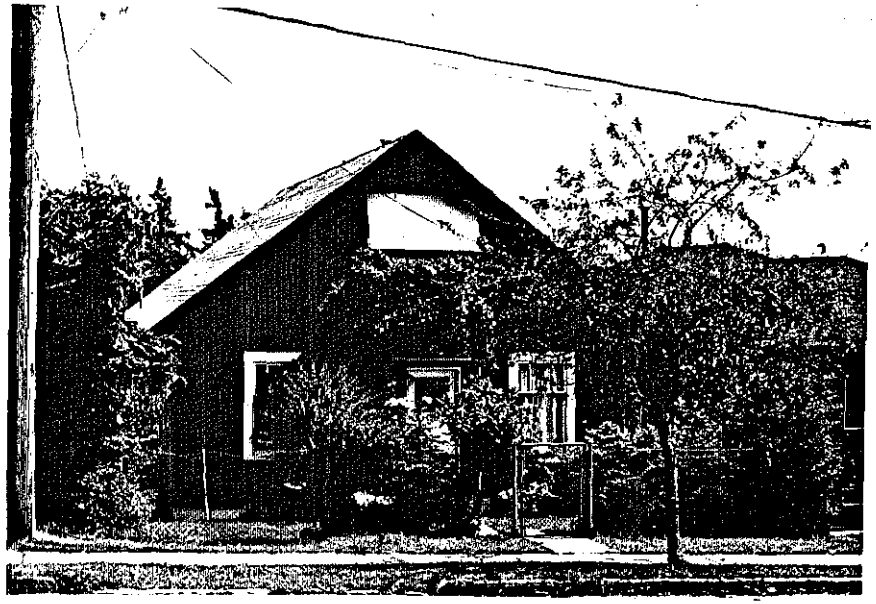
330 Blair Avenue
circa 1908
Classic Frame Style -- Eclectic Period.

This 1908 house has a front gabled roof with pent, slightly flared eaves, side gabled dormer, and a partially recessed front porch supported by a single classic column. Decorative features of the house include Queen Anne windows, and fishscale shingles on the gables.



334 Blair Avenue
circa 1910
Frame Cottage -- Late Victorian Period

This cottage built around 1910, has a simple gabled roof. The exterior is covered in clapboard siding. The small balcony set over the front door is a distinguishing feature of this house.



335 Blair Avenue
1913
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1913, this Craftsman style house has a side gabled roof with a prominent front gabled dormer. The extended eaves, exposed rafters, and bracketed cornice are common design elements of the Craftsman style.



Buchanan Sunset Lodge
409 Blair Avenue
1945; Thomas B. McArravy, architect
Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

The Buchanan Sunset Lodge has a large front gable, bay windows, and a full-width wrap porch, supported by octagonal shaped columns. S.B. Buchanan provided the funding for the lodge. The center portion of the lodge was his home. The lodge is now run by The Governor Council of the Salvation Army.



315 Brunette Avenue
circa 1893
Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

Built around 1893, the rectangular plan, symmetrical placement of the windows, full-width porch, and side lights of this house are typical features of the Colonial Revival style. Other decorative elements include the gable wall dormer, and round headed dormer window.



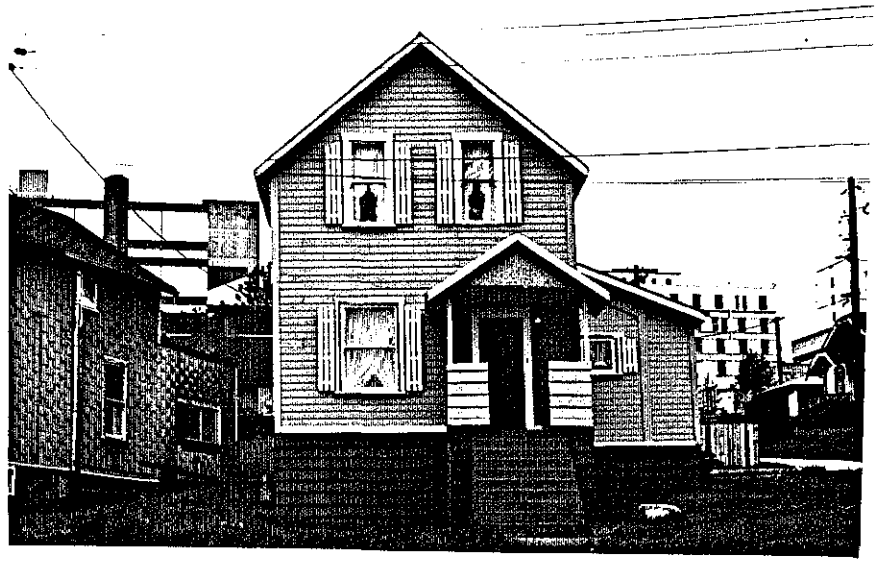
319 Brunette Avenue
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This 1907, Pioneer Tent style house has staggered square butt asphalt shingle siding, front gabled roof, and a full-width porch supported by plain columns. The house also has a rear shed roof addition typical of the Pioneer Tent style. Mrs. Minnie Roberts was an early resident.



323 Brunette Avenue
1908 (W. C.)
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

With a water connection date of 1908, this house is a good example of the Pioneer Tent style. It has the typical front gabled roof, small gabled entrance cover, weatherboard siding, and a shed roof addition. The windows are double hung with decorative bargeboards.



Chamber of Commerce Tourist Information Centre
333 Brunette Avenue
Colonial Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

Opened in the early 1970's as a Tourist Information Centre for the Chamber of Commerce, this Colonial Revival style structure has a symmetrical facade. The entrance is accentuated by a triangular pediment supported by classic columns. The building was moved to this location from Agnes Street.



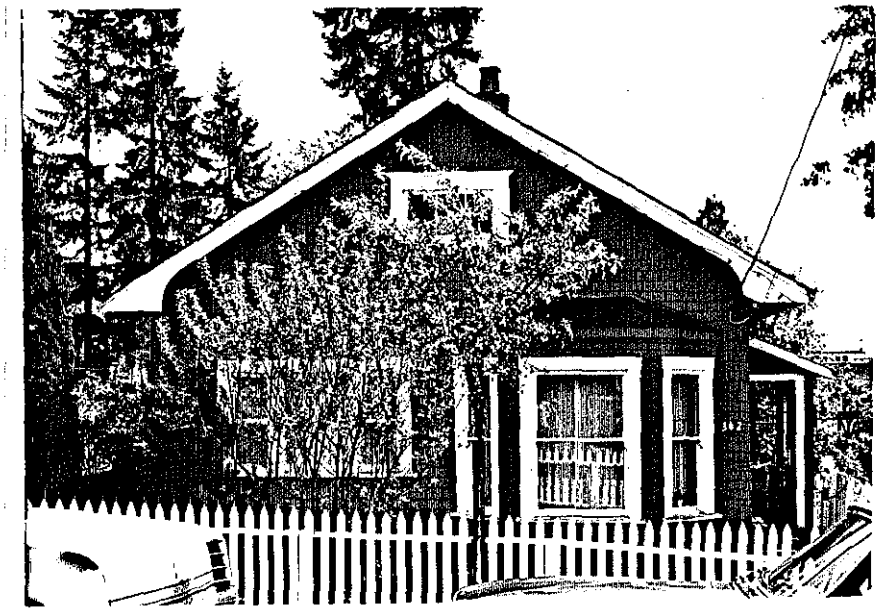
Augustus Legge House
333 Buchanan Street
1911
Classic Frame Style -- Colonial Revival - Eclectic Period

Built in 1911, this house has a moderately pitched roof with pent. The A-frame shape and symmetical facade are characteristic features of the Classic Frame style. The original exterior cladding, and the windows have been altered. Augustus Legge lived in the house, for many years, from 1911.



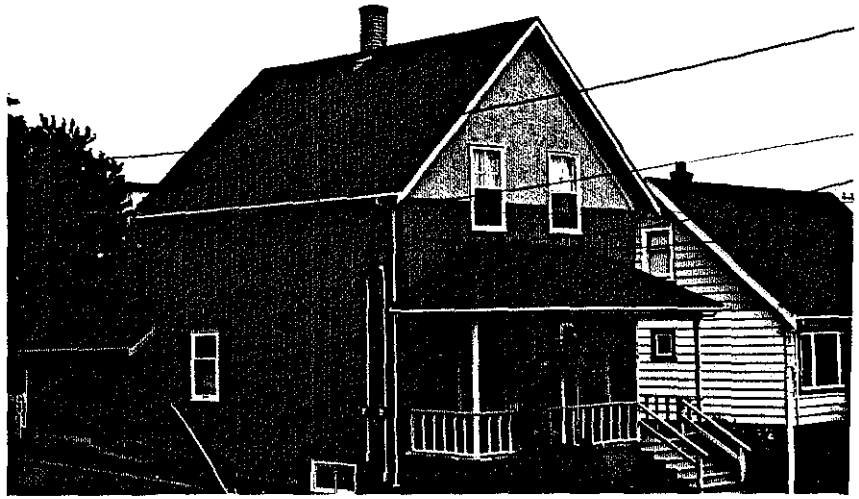
342 Buchanan Street
circa 1908
Frame Cottage - Modern Period

Built around 1908 by C.R. McTaggart, this Cottage style house has a front gabled roof,. slant bay window, side entrance, open rafters, and square butt shingle cladding.



319 Cedar Street
circa 1894
Pioneer Tent Style -- High Victorian Period

Stucco now hides the original siding of this simple front gabled Pioneer Tent style house. The full-width porch is covered by a hipped roof, and is supported by tuscan-like columns. Charles Cameron, an early resident of the house, was employed by the City as a carpenter.



340 Cedar Street
circa 1911
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style house features a moderately pitched gabled roof, and a partial-width front porch with a hipped cover supported by paired plain columns. The roof line is broken by a side wall dormer with a shed roof, and a perpendicular bay window.



St. Mary The Virgin Anglican Church
121 East Columbia Street
1865; Gothic Revival Style
J. C. White, architect
Daniel Richards, builder

St. Mary's is the oldest church in Sapperton. The church was designed by J. C. White, Royal Engineer and built by the Royal Engineers. Two fires have forced almost total reconstruction of the building, but the design of the church remains largely unaltered. Several parts of the Church remain from the original building. An inscribed board found during repairs after the 1932 fire states: "This church was built by Daniel Richards, began on the 11th of January and finished on the 20th of March, 1865."



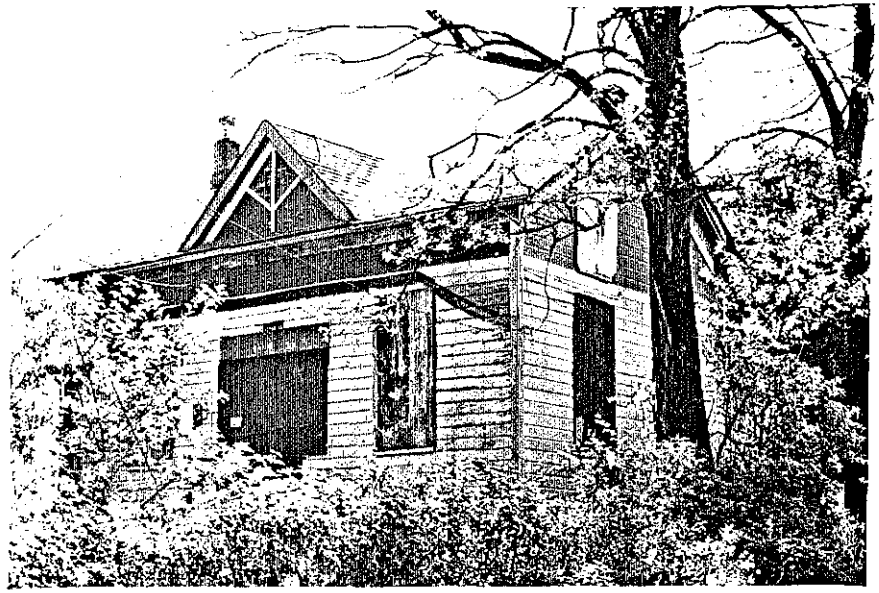
215 East Columbia Street
1908 (W. C.)
Shingle Style -- Modern Period

This Shingle style house features an oversized gable which has patterned shingles, and decorative square windows. The first storey facade has been altered and is now used for commercial purposes.



J. Ankers House
219 East Columbia Street
circa 1909
Classic Frame Style -- Eclectic Period

Built around 1909, this house, of symmetrical proportions has a moderately pitched side gabled roof, and a decorative front dormer. The front porch has been removed. J. Ankers, who worked for the City in the Water Works Department, lived in this house for over twenty years.



227 East Columbia Street
circa 1908
Classic Box Style -- Colonial Revival Period

This Classic Box structure has the low pitched, hipped roof, and horizontal lines characteristic of this housing style. The building has been altered at the front to accommodate commercial activities.



Knox Presbyterian Church
403 / 407 East Columbia Street
1891; G.W. Grant, architect
Gothic Revival Style

Although the church has undergone many additions and renovations over the years, its original architectural beauty has been preserved. The original stain glass, made by Royal City Glass still adorns the church. A familiar landmark, it has a side steeple balanced by a large front gable, with gothic head windows containing vertical pane subdivisions. The church maintains its architectural unity by echoing the simple geometric shape of the front and side gables in the steeple.



551 East Columbia Street
1926
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1926, this house features a broadly pitched overhanging gabled roof, gabled caps over the entry porch, and side dormers. The exterior cladding has been replaced by synthetic materials. The original double hung windows with multiple square panes on the upper sash, commonly found on Craftsman style homes, have been retained.



655 East Columbia Street
circa 1905
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

655 East Columbia Street has the hipped roof with flared eaves characteristic of the Prairie style. Other attractive design elements include a full-width porch with tuscan columns, front windows with stain glass headers, extended eaves, and a mortar and stone foundation.



349 / 351 Cumberland Street
1939
Mission Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1939, this house is a fine example of the Mission Revival style. The symmetrical shaped roof parapet, the narrow roof segment cantilevered from the smooth stuccoed wall surface, and windows with segmented upper portion are among the unique design elements of this architectural style. Other decorative features of this house include the arched entrance reinforced by curvilinear front steps, and ornamental window boxes.



355 Cumberland Street
1939; Harold Cullerne, architect
Mission Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

Constructed in 1939, this house, along with 349 / 351 Cumberland Street, represents two of the few examples of the Mission Revival style in New Westminster. The mission-shaped roof parapet, red brick casements around the palladian windows, and arched entrance-way are among the many ornamental elements found in this style.



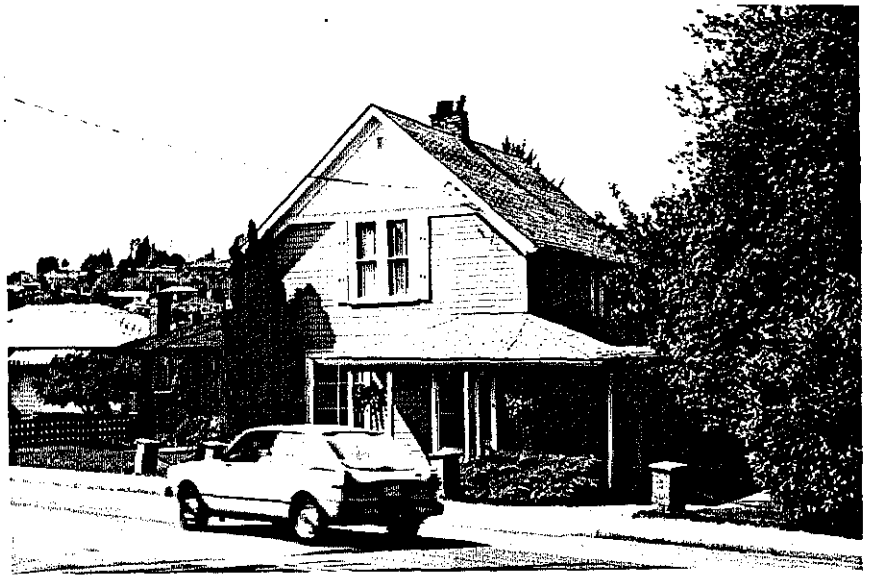
427 Cumberland Street
1927
Eastern Cottage Style -- Modern Period

Popular in the 1920's and 1930's, this Eastern Cottage style house features a chamferred roofline with pent, matching porch cover supported by tuscan columns, clapboard siding, enclosed rafters, and multipaned windows. The three part windows are also reminiscent of the Craftsman style.



W. Sclater House
467 Cumberland Street
circa 1894
Pioneer Tent Style -- Victorian Period

Built around 1894, this Pioneer Tent style house features the characteristic front gabled roof, wrap porch with round columns, and rear shed addition. Decorative features of the house include octagonal shingles, bargeboards, and art glass windows. The original occupants were William Sclater and his family. His descendants have owned the house for many generations. William Sclater, a blacksmith, worked for T. J. Trapp Co.



433 Elmer Street
1908 (W. C.)
Classic Box -- Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

With a water hook-up date of 1908, this Classic Box style house features the typical rectangular facade, moderately pitched, hipped roof, enclosed eaves, and full-width porch. The porch has a hipped roof cover supported by plain columns, and the house has weatherboard cladding. John Sutherland, an early resident of the house, was a guard at the B.C. Penitentiary.



473 Elmer Street
circa 1908
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

The design of this 1908 house uses elements from the earlier Queen Anne style, such as the irregular roofline, but in a simpler form creating the more reserved character of an Edwardian house. It features a side gabled roof with a front cross gable. Although the double hung windows have been retained, the exterior cladding is not original.



452 Fader Street
circa 1919;
Gardiner & Mercer, architects
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Built around 1919, this house demonstrates many of the elements of the Prairie style. The low pitched hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and horizontal lines are strong Prairie elements. The gabled roof dormers, eyelid roof vent, and front cross gable give this house its distinctive character.



H. C. Chamberlain House
463 Fader Street
1908
Prairie Style Cottage -- Modern Period

This 1908 Cottage takes its hipped roof with flared eaves, from the Prairie style. The partial-width porch has a matching roofline and is supported by plain columns. H. C. Chamberlain was an early resident of the house.



Henry Barker House
401 Garrett Street
circa 1911 Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

Moved from 416 East Columbia Street in 1948, this Neoclassic Rowhouse features a pyramidal hipped roof with flared eaves, and a small hipped dormer. The full-width porch is set under the main roofline, and is supported by classical columns. The original exterior siding has been replaced by shingles. Henry Barker, an early resident of the house, was a local contractor.



408 Garrett Street
1931
Pioneer Tent Style -- Modern Period

408 Garrett has a steeply pitched gabled roof, and shed dormer common to the Pioneer Tent style. The full-width porch is covered by a hipped roof, and supported by wide, shingle covered columns. The side shed roof addition was constructed in 1937.



J. W. Irwin House
357 Hospital Street
circa 1908
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

This house, built around 1908, has a low pitched hipped roof with slighty flared eaves typical of the Prairie Box style. The partial-width porch has a hipped roof cover, and the house has manufactured shingle cladding. Joseph Irwin was a salesman with B. C. Securities.



A. Hogg House
362 Hospital Street
1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1911 by A. Hogg, this Shingle style house features an off-centered recessed front porch with classical columns, and Chicago type windows to the side. The house has a large gabled roof with pent, and a side shed dormers. Archie Hogg was an Alderman in New Westminster, and a building contractor.



364 Hospital Street
1911
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This 1911 Pioneer Tent style house features a steeply pitched front gabled roof with a full-width porch. The exterior cladding has been replaced with clapboard siding, while the wooden double hung windows have been retained.



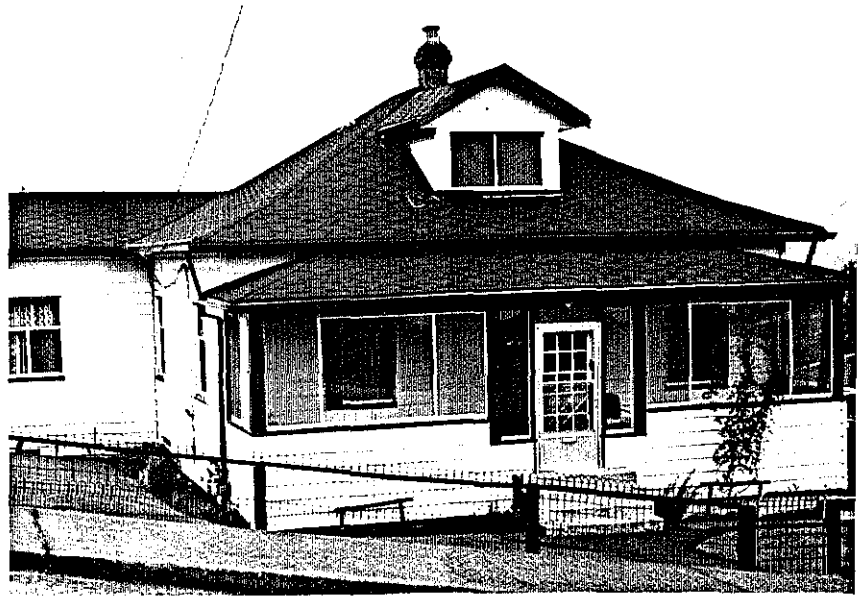
373 Hospital Street
circa 1915
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house, built around 1915, features a moderately pitched gabled roof with large shed dormers. The gabled porch entry has decorative stickwork and plain, slender columns. The front windows are of a palladian design, and are complimented by a 12- glass pane door. Alterations to the original house include the shed dormers, rear additions, and basement.



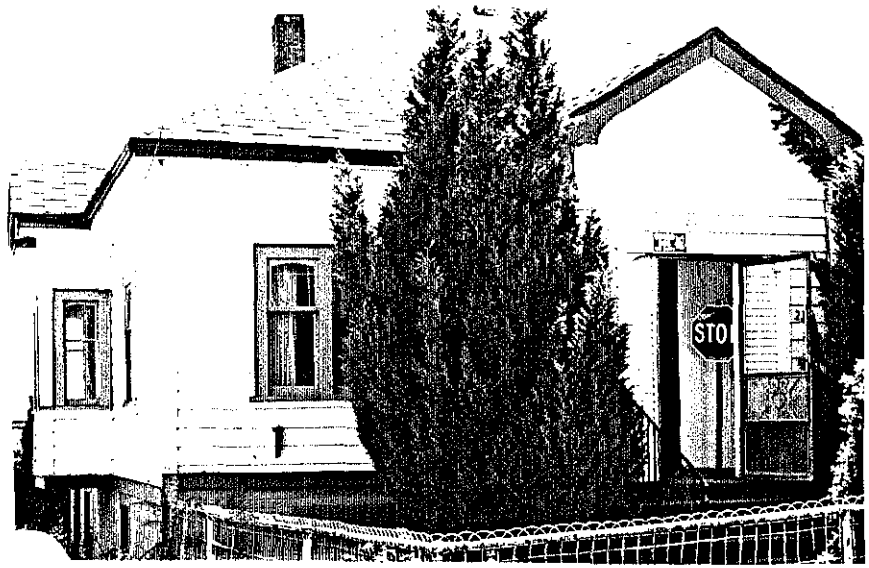
339 Hoult Street
1912
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1912, this Neoclassical style cottage has a hipped roof with a gabled dormer, and slightly flared eaves. The recessed front porch has now been enclosed, and a there is a new addition at the rear.



230 Keary Street
circa 1895
Neoclassical Cottage -- Late Victorian Period

This cottage features a hipped roof with a cross gable projecting over a perpendicular bay window. The main entrance is marked by a gabled vestibule. George and Tom Rennie played lacrosse with the New Westminster Salmonbellies in 1908, which won the Minto Cup from the Montreal Shamrocks in that year. George Rennie then played with the 1908 Canadian Olympic Lacrosse team.



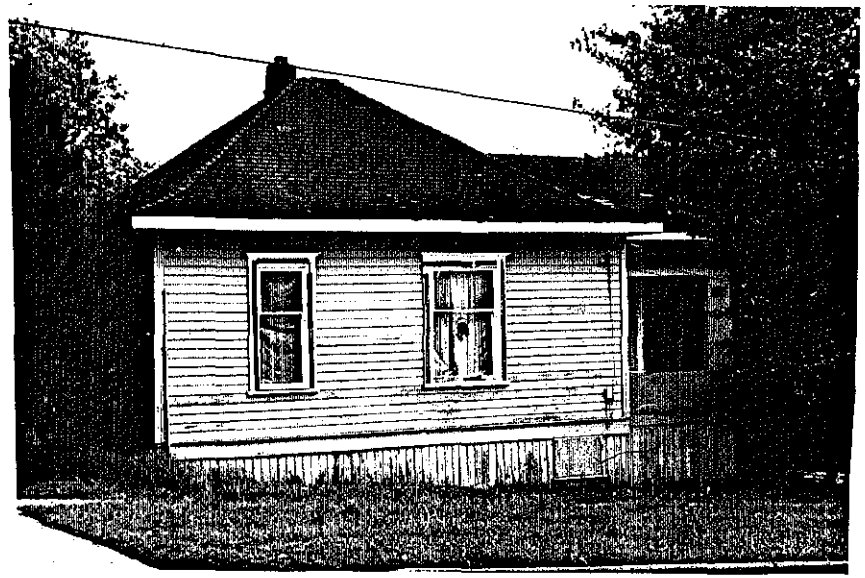
"Sapper's Barracks"
303 - 311 Keary Street
1891; Neoclassical Rowhouse --
Victorian Period

The 'barracks' were built on the 1860 crown grant of Royal Engineer Dr. John Seddall in 1891. Other owners of the property included Thomas Stoddart, H.V. Edmonds, Sidney Stride and William Davies. Regardless of any definite evidence that the building was used as a barracks for the Royal Engineers, it is a unique example of nineteenth century brick rowhousing. Stucco now covers the original wall surfaces.



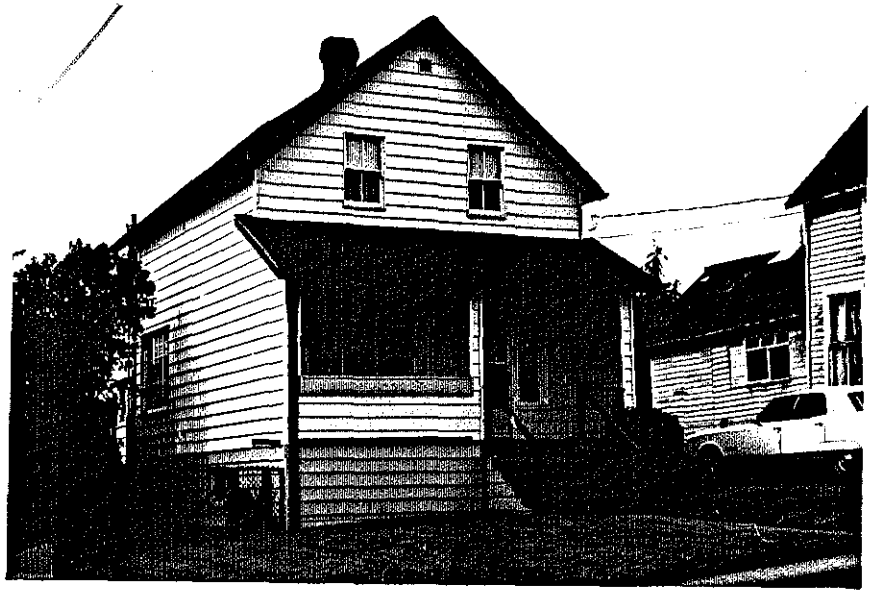
J. Hamm House
327 Keary Street
circa 1908
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

Built around 1908, this small cottage features a pyramidal roof with flared eaves, intersecting side gable, and clapboard siding. J. Hamm was an early resident of the house.



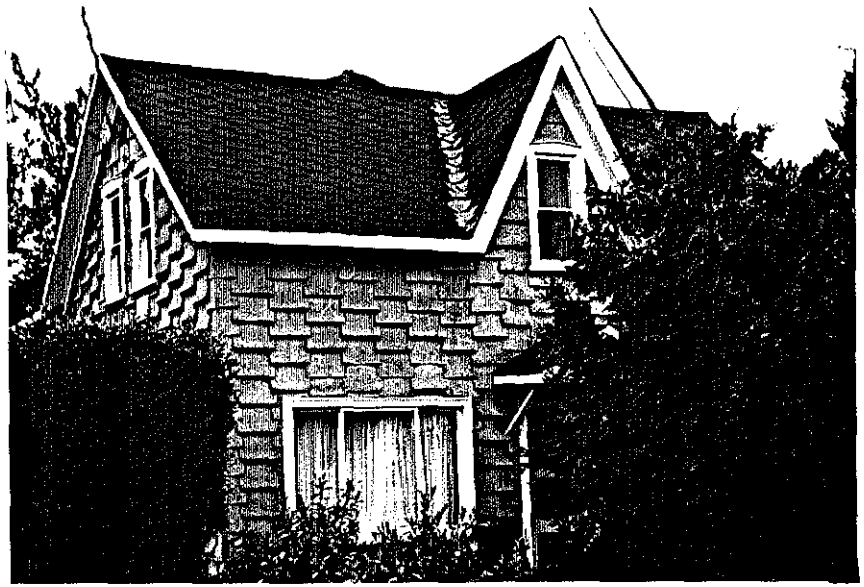
332 Keary Street
circa 1901
Pioneer Tent Style -- Victorian Period

Aluminum siding has been added to this house, which has the simple front gabled roof characteristic of the Pioneer Tent style. The full-width porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by vertical extensions of the exterior walls. James Teskey, an early resident of the house, was a carpenter and a farmer in Langley.



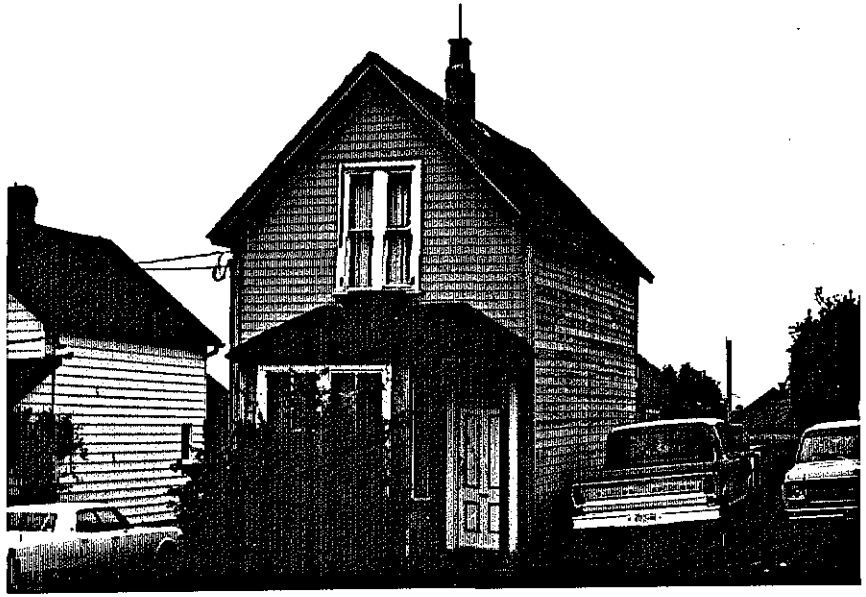
333 Keary Street
circa 1907
Western Gothic -- Modern Period

Built around 1907, 333 Keary Street has a side gabled roof with a steeply pitched front cross gable reminiscent of the Western Gothic style. The front entrance is covered by a small gabled pediment ornamented by simple brackets. The house has overlapping asphalt shingles. John Westburg and Nils Roman, both worked for New Westminster Marine and were early residents of the house.



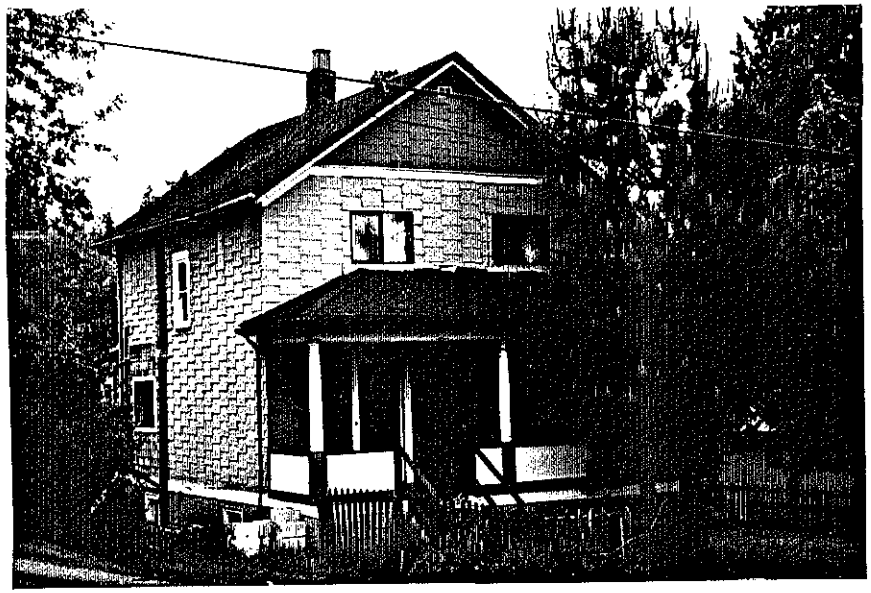
H. Walsmley House
336 Keary Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Located at 336 Keary Street, this house, built around 1907, features a steeply pitched front gabled roof, and hipped portico cover. The emphasis on vertical forms, characteristic of the Pioneer Tent style, is reinforced by the double hung windows.



James Wood House
345 Keary Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1907, this Pioneer Tent style house has a simple gabled roofline, full-width porch supported by classic columns, and overlapping asphalt shingle siding. The widow of James Wood, Mary and her daughter Mable, a teacher at Richard McBride School, lived here around 1910.



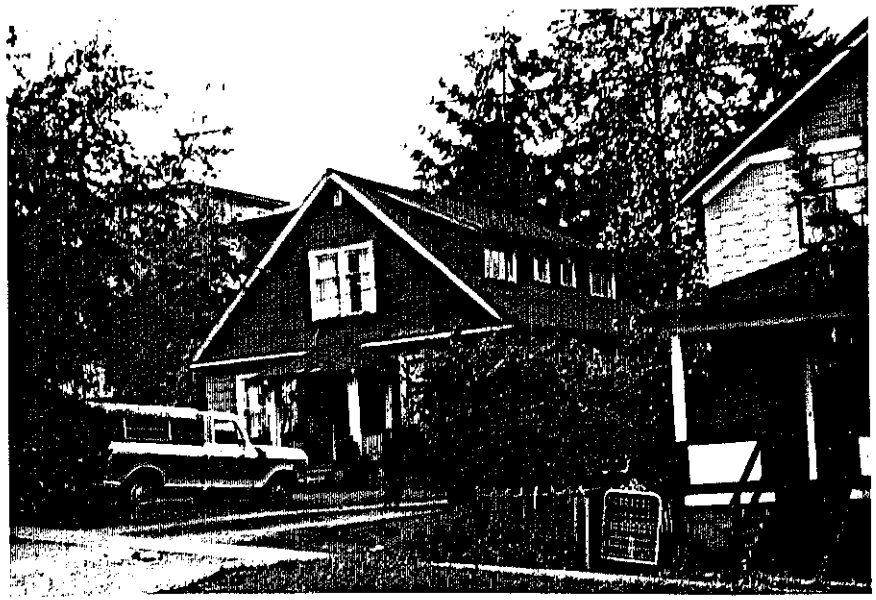
D. K. McDougall House
346 Keary Street
circa 1908
Queen Anne Cottage -- Late Victorian Period

Built during the Late Victorian period, the prominent gable of this Queen Anne Cottage is clothed with fishscale and diamond shaped shingles. The decorative turned columnettes over the entrance are reflective of the advancements made in building technology during this period which allowed these special ornamentations to evolve. D. K. McDougall was a painter, and lived here for many years.



D. Ostrom House
349 Keary Street
1907 (W. C.)
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

With a water connection date of 1907, this Shingle style house has the characteristic A-frame shape, front gabled roof with pent, and hipped porch cover. Shed dormers were added in 1953. Darwin Ostrom, an early resident of the house, was a conductor on the B. C. Electric Railway.



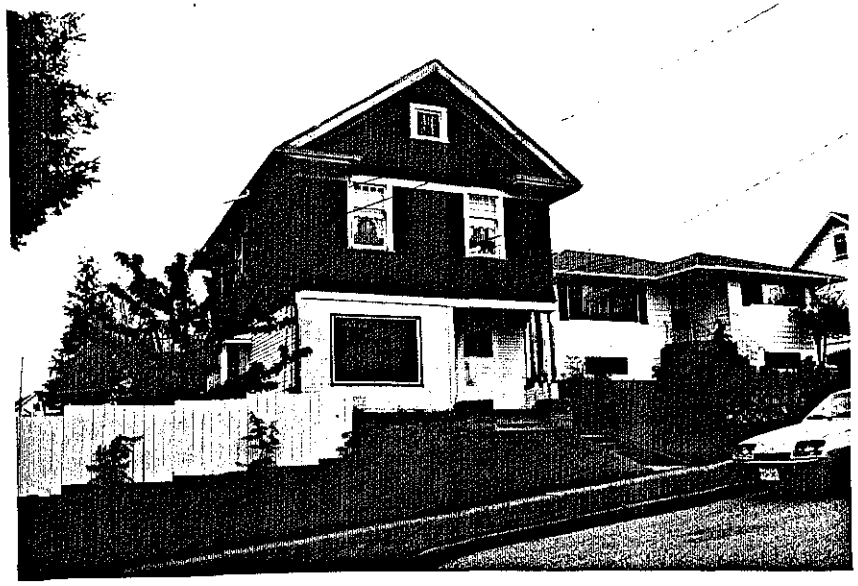
350 Keary Street
1893 (W. C.)
Pioneer Tent Style -- High Victorian Period

350 Keary Street has a water connection date of 1893. This Pioneer Tent style house has the typical front gabled roof, and symmetrical facade. The side perpendicular bay window, and decorative bargeboards on the front windows reflect a Victorian influence.



352 Keary Street
1911; C. H. Clow, architect
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

352 Keary Street, built in 1911, has the simple front gabled form of the Pioneer Tent style. Decorative features include diamond and octagonal shaped shingles on the gable, and double hung windows with multi-pane upper sash. An early resident of the house, Charles McCallum, was a carpenter in New Westminster.



369 Keary Street
circa 1909
Neoclassical Cottage Style -- Modern Period

This house has a low pitched hipped roof. The original house was raised in 1923. Further alterations to the house include the enclosed front porch, perpendicular bay window, aluminum windows, and synthetic siding. Henry A. Watson, a teamster at B. K. Milling Co., lived in the house around 1913.



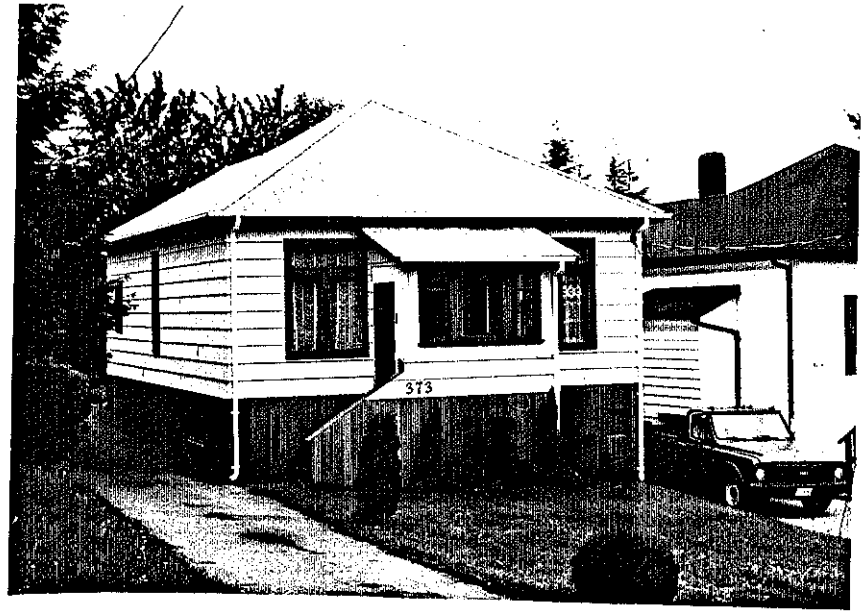
James McEwen House
372 Keary Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This 1907 example of the Pioneer Tent style features a cross gabled roof, shed roof dormer, and a wrap porch with a hipped cover resting on tuscan columns. James McEwen was a teamster, lumberman, and laborer at different points in his life. Alterations to the house have been sensitive in retaining the integrity of the style.



373 Keary Street
1895 (W. C.)
Neoclassical Cottage Style -- High Victorian Period

373 Keary Street has a water connection date of 1895. It has a simple rectangular plan, and a pyramidal hipped roof. Alterations to the house include the new siding and roofing materials, and the front porch. Harry A. Watson, a labourer, and Peter Osborne, a painter, were early residents of the house.



375 Keary Street
circa 1899
Neoclassical Cottage Style -- High Victorian Period

Built around the turn of the century, this house has a simple rectangular plan, and a pyramidal hipped roof. Alterations to the house include new roofing and siding material. William Hayman, who lived in the house from 1911, was an inspector with the City.



Albert Miller House
415 Kelly Street
1912
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

This 1912 house shows the low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared and overhanging eave line typical of the Prairie Box style. The front portico has a hipped cover, supported by tuscan columns. The triple windows to the one side, and the single fixed window on the other side are inlaid with leaded glass. Albert Miller was a carpenter who worked for Miller & Jewhurst - home builders and contractors.



419 Kelly Street
circa 1910
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This 1910 Shingle style house has the typical A-frame shape, and shed dormers. The front gable has square butt shingles, while the remaining facade is covered with clapboard. The partial-width front porch has a hipped roof cover supported by tuscan columns.



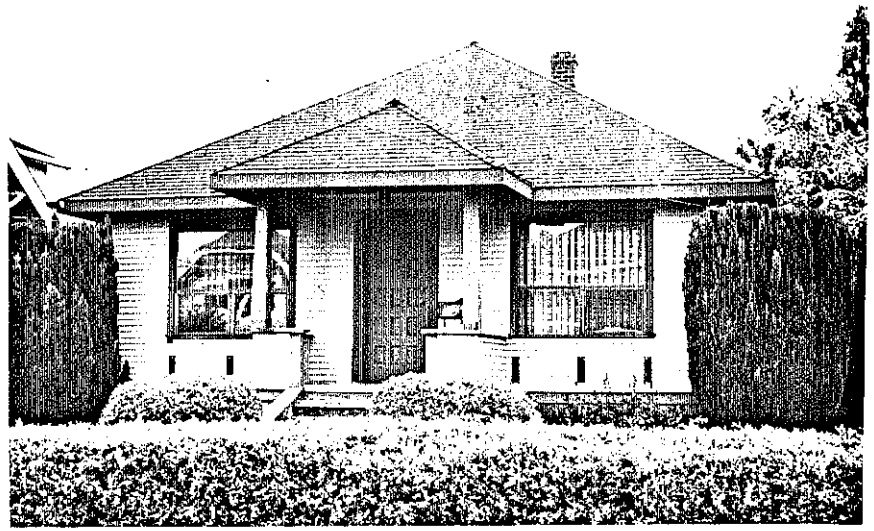
445 / 447 Kelly Street
1915
Classic Box -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1915, this example of the Classic Box shows the typical hipped roof, and rectangular facade. The influence of the Arts and Crafts movement is evident in the exposed rafters. The second storey features a row of six pane windows spanning the entire front of the facade. The front porch of this duplex is recessed under the main roofline, and is supported by plain columns.



E.P. Clay House
446 Kelly Street
1931
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

This 1931 house has a pyramidal hipped roof with a matching entrance cover supported by plain columns. This Edwardian house has a rectangular floor plan, and clapboard siding.



509 Kelly Street
1912
Craftsman Bungalow -- Modern Period

Built in 1912, this Craftsman Bungalow combines the hipped roof and flared eaves of the Prairie style with the open rafters, projecting brackets, and exposed beams of the Arts and Crafts movement. The house has gabled dormers, slant and perpendicular bays, as well as a full-width recessed front porch which is supported by tapered piers.



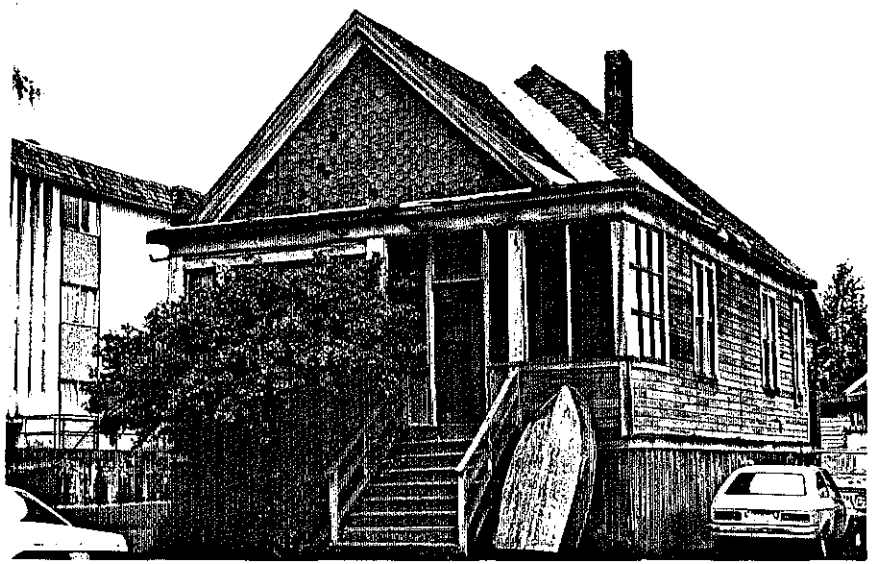
J.N. Aitchison House
309 Knox Street
circa 1911
Edwardian Cottage -- Eclectic Cottage

This Cottage shows features typical of the earlier Edwardian Eclectic style. With its hipped roof, one storey bay on each side of the facade, and a partial width porch set between the fenestration, the emphasis of Edwardian designs on solid symmetrical proportions and classic details is most evident. James Aitchison was a tailor in New Westminster.



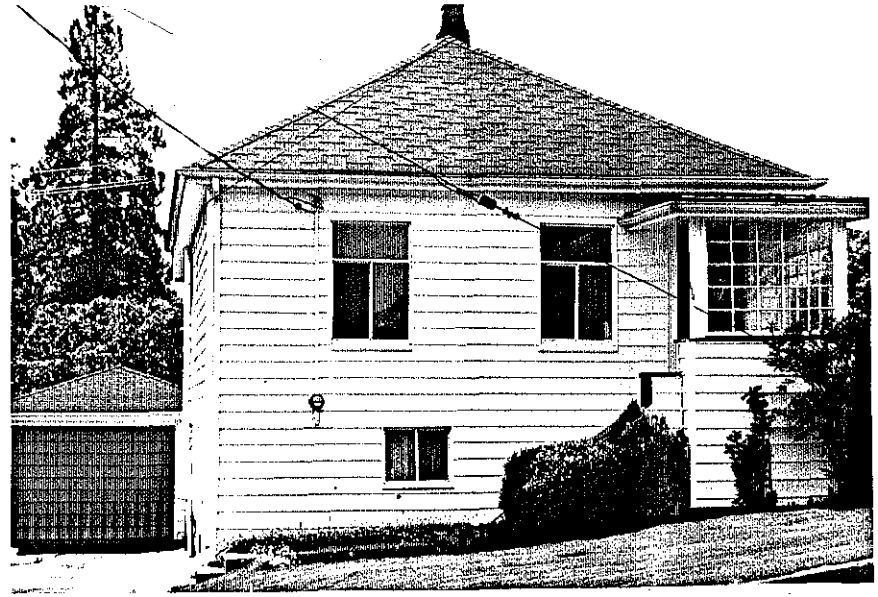
311 Knox Street
circa 1894
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

Built around 1894, this house had a pyramidal roof. Later, a large intersecting gable was added at the front of the house and the front porch recessed under the gabled roof line. Weatherboard siding and octagonal shingles on the gable clad the exterior of the house. William Munday, an early resident of the house, was a lather.



336 Knox Street
circa 1910
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

336 Knox Street features a pyramidal hipped roof, and a rectangular floor plan. Alterations to the facade include new siding and roofing material, and aluminum window.



112 Miner Street
circa 1900
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Built around1900, this version of the Prairie style has an interesting hipped roofline, and flared eaves. The original cladding has been replaced with manufactured shingle siding, and imitation brick paneling. The house is thought to be the old rectory of St. Mary's church when the minister was Canon Frank Plaskett, and moved to its present location from the church site.



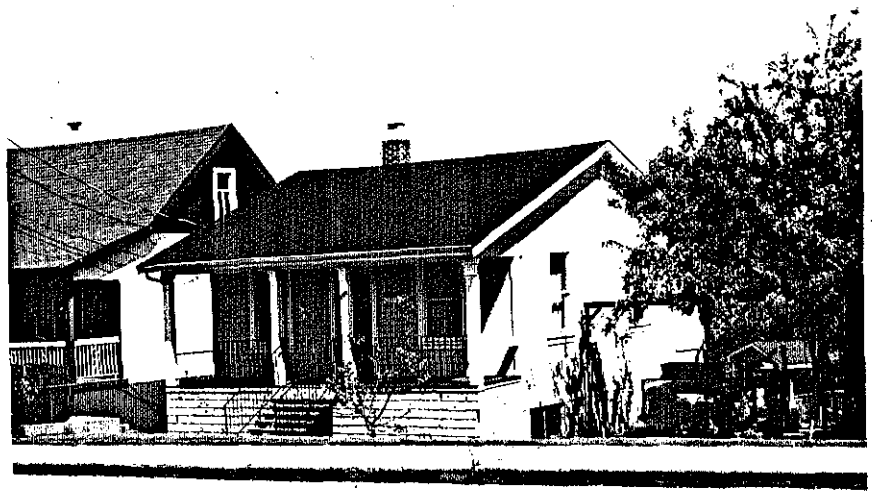
Sacouman Store
332 Richmond Street
1922
Classic Frame -- Eclectic House

Although this house has been converted to a grocery store, its large, moderately pitched gabled roof, A-frame form, and symmetrical facade clearly reveals its Classic Frame style. The house was converted into a store-residence duplex in 1950. The store once had a manually operated gas pump.



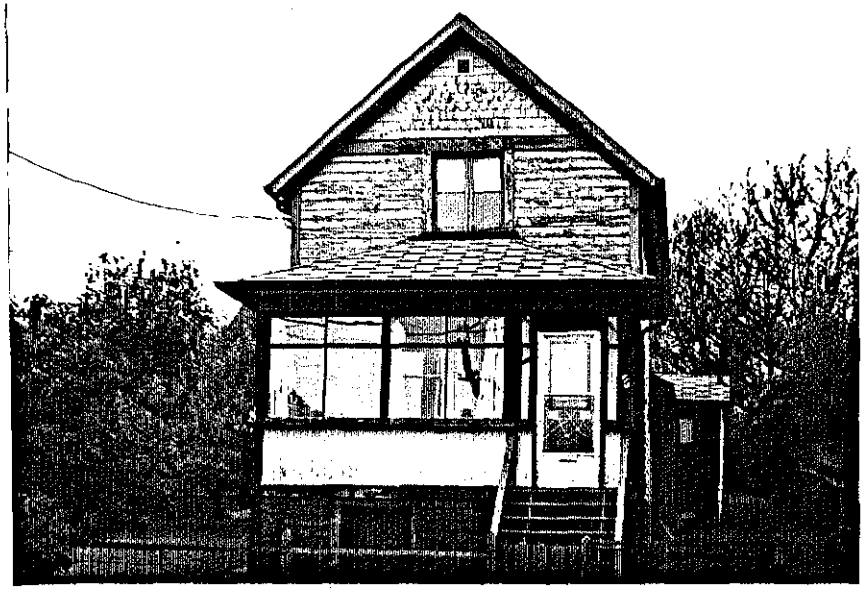
430 Richmond Street
circa 1913
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

Built by Gunner Peterson in 1913 this side gabled Cottage has a full-width recessed front porch supported by tuscan columns. The house has square butt shingle and clapboard siding.



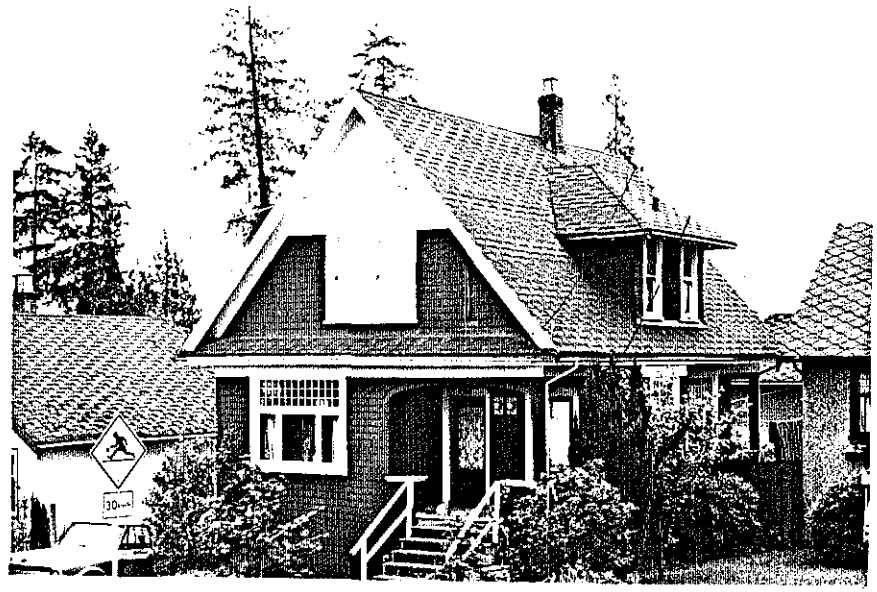
413 Rousseau Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1907, this house has a simple gabled facade with a rear shed roof addition characteristic of the Pioneer Tent style. The octagonal shaped shingles, double hung windows, and weatherboard siding are original, while the enclosed front porch is an addition.



346 Sherbrooke Street
circa 1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Clad in brown shingles, and built by C. Brooks, this example of the Shingle style retains its characteristic A-frame roof. The recessed front porch is ornamented with an elliptical shaped entry. The front window has 36 small square panes on its header.



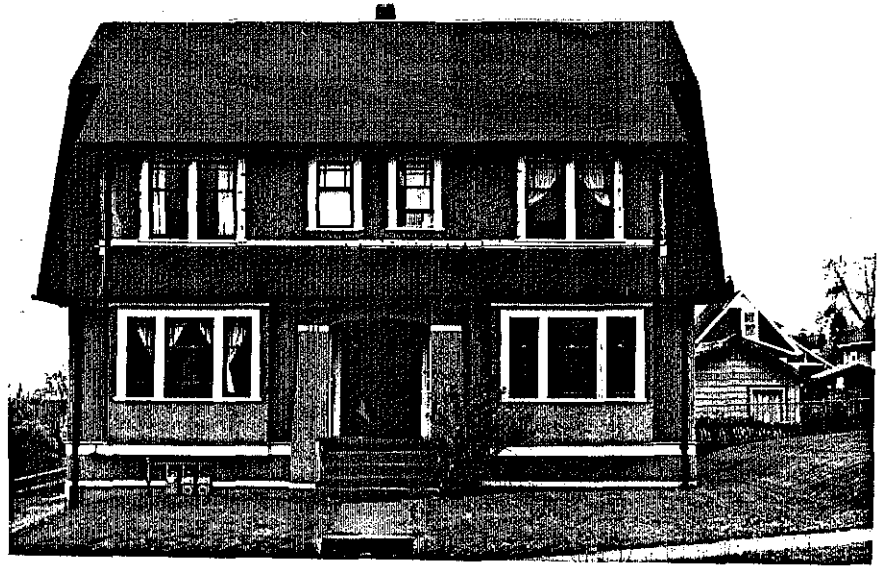
S. Cheal House
360 Sherbrooke Street
1911 S. Carter architect
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built by S. Cheal in 1911, this house shows many of the features which are associated with the Craftsman style. It has a moderately pitched gabled roof, exposed beam ends with triangular braces, stonework along the first storey exterior wall, and false half-timbering in the gables. The full-width wrap porch, and slanted bays with art glass headers indicate secondary influences from the Victorian style.



314 Simpson Street
1929
Colonial Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

This house is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style house, sometimes known as Dutch Colonial. The design features a steeply pitched side gambrel roof, and a continuous shed dormer which fronts the street. The fenestration is symmetrically balanced, as is the front doorway with its decorative sidelights.



330 Simpson Street
1913
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Owned and built by M.J. Haggerty, this 1913 example of the Priarie style shows the typical low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eave line, and hipped roof dormer. The main structure and wrap porch are clad with weatherboard and clapboard siding. The eaves are decorated with modillion-like brackets.



A. J. Cyr House
331 Simpson Street
1925
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

A. J. Cyr was the first resident of this Craftsman style house. Built in 1925, this house shows the characteristic low pitched, side gabled roof, gabled porch, extended eaves, and bracketed cornices of the Craftsman style.



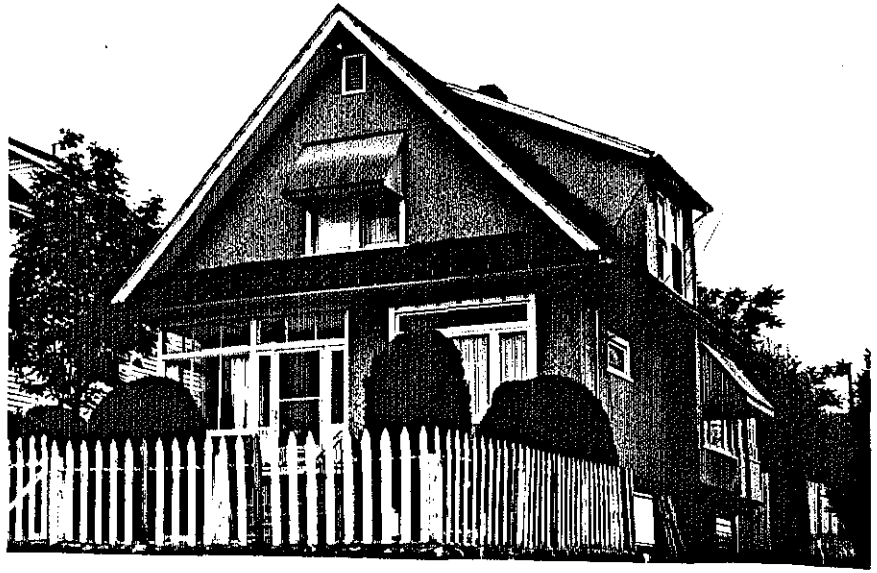
335 Simpson Street
circa 1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1911, this example of the Shingle style has the characteristic shed dormers, and A-frame roof with pent. Alterations include imitation brick asphalt siding, and aluminum windows. Two early residents of the house, Christopher Cameron and Guy Walter, were conductors on the B.C. Electric Railway.



James Teskey House
339 Simpson Street
1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Shingle style house, built in 1911, shows the characteristic A-frame roof with pent, and shed dormers. The original siding has been replaced with stucco, and awnings have been added over some of the windows. The house was built by James Teskey, a carpenter, who was the original owner of the house.



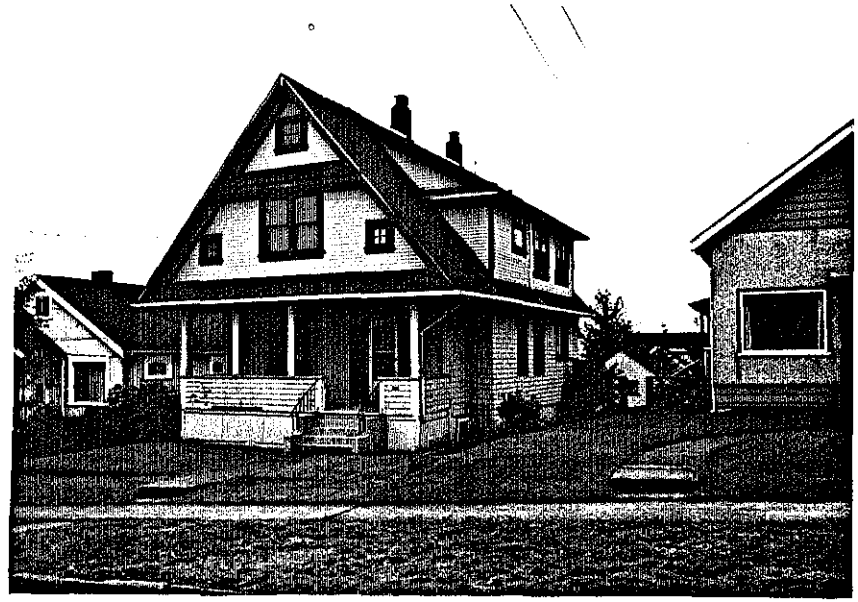
Joseph Bee House
343 Simpson Street
circa 1912
Classic Box Style -- Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

343 Simpson Street was built around 1912. The house has the hipped roof and full-width porch commonly found in the Classic Box style. The original cladding has been replaced by manufactured shingle siding. Joseph Bee, the original owner of the house, was a watchman at the Brunette Sawmill.



358 Simpson Street
1910
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Shingle style house, built in 1910, has the typical A-frame facade with double pent. Decorative elements include the wing-like shed dormers, and ornamental square multiple pane windows. The house has clapboard siding on the upper storey, and square butt shingles on the lower. M.R. Mead was an early owner of the house.



John Ebert House
374 Simpson Street
circa 1909
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1909, this two storey house has a low pitched hipped roof with slightly flared eaves commonly found in the Prairie style. The wrap porch, ornate art-glass windows, and turned supports are all decorative features of this house.



375 Simpson Street
circa 1907
Classic Frame -- Eclectic Period

Built around 1907, this Classic Frame house has a symmetrical facade, and a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported by plain columns. Alterations to the house include two large shed dormers, and new clapboard siding. Frank H. Dodman, an early resident of the house, was a carriage painter.



316 Strand Street
circa 1907
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

316 Strand Street was built around 1907, and features a hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a partially enclosed porch. C. Miller, an early occupant of the house, was a cigar maker.



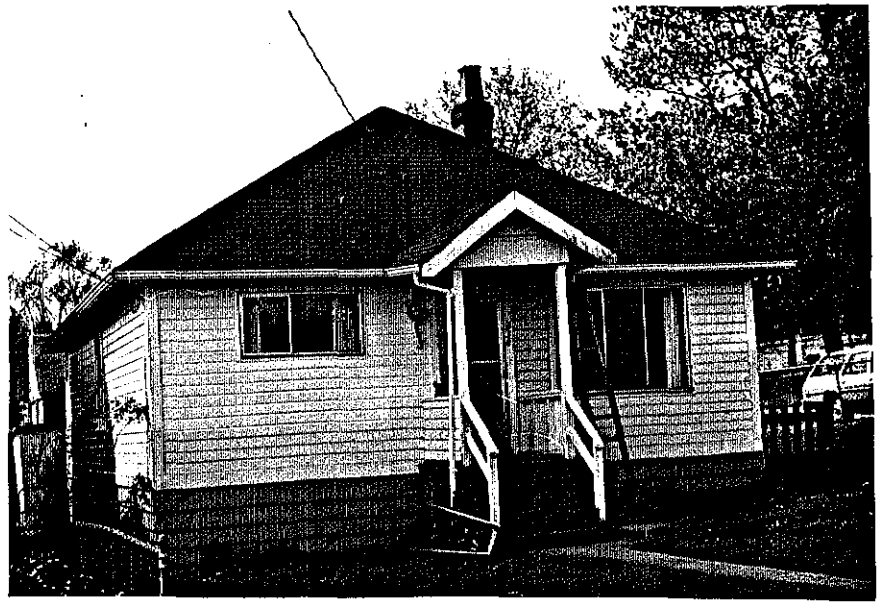
330 Strand Street
circa 1907
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1907, this Pioneer Tent style house has the characteristic A-frame design, clapboard siding, and full-width front porch. Multi-pane windows enclose the front porch, and give this house an attractive and distinctive appearance. C. W. Erickson, an early resident of the house, was a millwright.



338 Strand Street
1912
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

Built in1912, this house features a pyramidal hipped roof, weatherboard siding, and a gabled entrance cover. The original windows have been replaced. George Craig, a fisherman, was the builder and first owner of this house.



309 Ward Street
1911
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1911 by M.R. Mead, this house has a simple front gabled roofline, and partial width porch. Additions to the side of the house, alterations to the exterior cladding and front porch obscure the original design of this Pioneer Tent style house.



310 Ward Street
circa 1910
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1910, this house shows features of the Pioneer Tent style. The house has the steeply pitched gabled roof, and shed roof extension. The original cladding has been replaced with manufactured shingles.



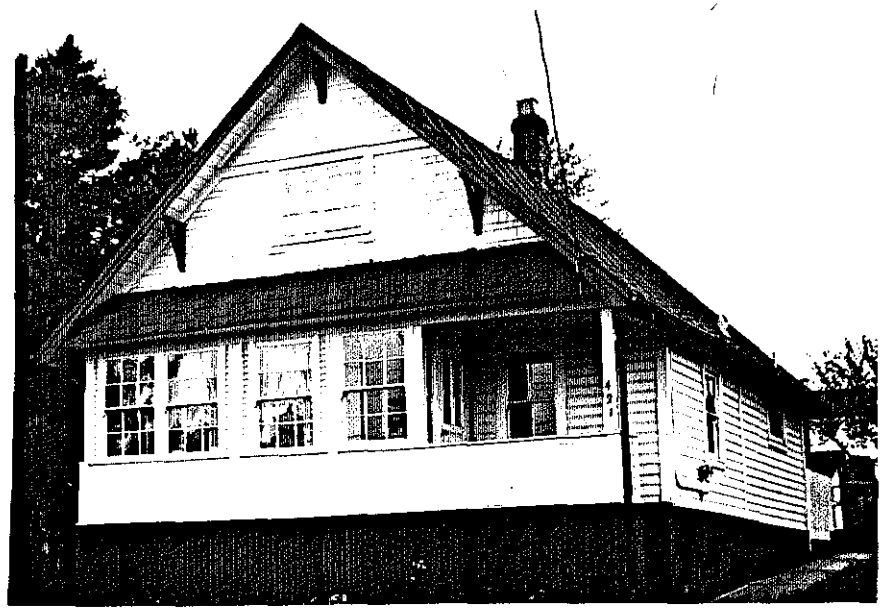
311 Ward Street
circa 1912
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

Built around 1912 this house has a clipped gabled roof, rectangular floor plan, and shed roof entrance cover. The house is clad with stucco and wide clapboard siding. The gabled roofline, and three part windows are reminiscent of the Craftsman style house.



421 Wilson Street
1924
Shingle Style -- Modern Period

This 1924 house has many of the Shingle Style features. The partial-width recessed front porch, front gabled roof with pent, and shingle cladding are all reminiscent of the Shingle Style.



Dr. P. MacSween House
433 East Eighth Avenue
1912; E. J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This 1912, Craftsman style house was designed for Dr. P. MacSween, a city dentist, by E. J. Boughen. The house has a moderately pitched cross-gabled and part hipped roof, side gable dormer, and wrap veranda with massive square columns. It has the characteristic exposed rafters and beam ends, decorative brackets, and square butt shingle siding.



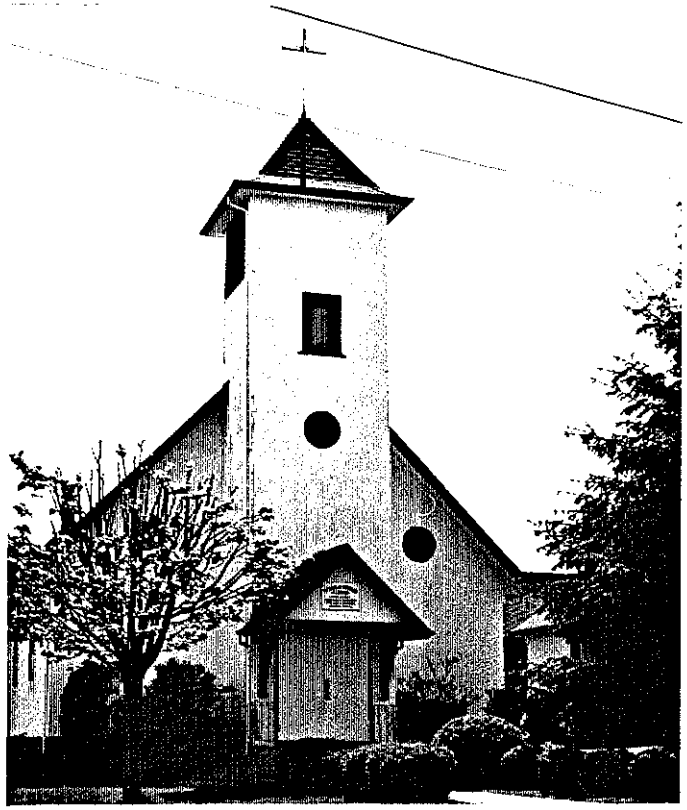
465 East Eighth Avenue
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

465 East Eighth Avenue was built in 1912, but the original facade has been obscured by new sidings, and windows. The A-frame shape, tuscan columns, spindlework on the balustrade, and large dormer projection still reflect the Shingle style.



St. Cyril Methodist Slavok Parish
472 East Eighth Avenue
1934
Minimal Traditional --- Modern Period

The design of this church is organized around the center steeple which dominates the facade. The four-sided spire is pierced by louvered lanterns and circular glass windows, and crowned at its apex by a simple cross. The wing-like roofline, projecting from the steeple, and the elevated and pedimented entrance have the effect of pulling the structure skyward. Notwithstanding its vertical accent, the design of the church is earthbound, directly accessible, and orderly.



473 East Eighth Avenue
1913
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This house, at 473 East Eighth Avenue, has the characteristic gabled roof, extended eaves, exposed rafters, and gabled dormers of the Craftsman style. The recessed front porch in place of the more common gabled entry, and shingle cladding reflect secondary influences from the Shingle style.



226 Archer Street
1938
Neoclassical Cottage Style -- Modern Period

This Neoclassical Cottage house, built in 1938, has a hipped roof, stucco siding, and perpendicular bays. The front has imitation stone siding, and large brackets accentuate the entrance. Mr. Bartholemew, a World War I veteran, lived in the house for many years.



229 Archer Street
1913
Eastern Cottage Style -- Eclectic Period

This house is a good example of the Eastern Cottage style, with a characteristic chamferred roofline, small entry porch, and three part Chicago windows. The stucco exterior has been replaced by asphalt shingle siding. K. Powers, who lived in the house for many years, was an engineer



130 Carroll Street
circa 1894
Queen Anne Style -- High Victorian Period

RENOVATED
1987



This Queen Anne style house has many rooflines. The basic hipped roof is crossed in front with twin gables, while gabled roof dormers project from all sides, yielding a picturesque composition of merging shapes. The fishscale shingles, ogee pedimented entrance supported by turned pilasters, are reflective of the tech-nological advances made in the Victorian era.

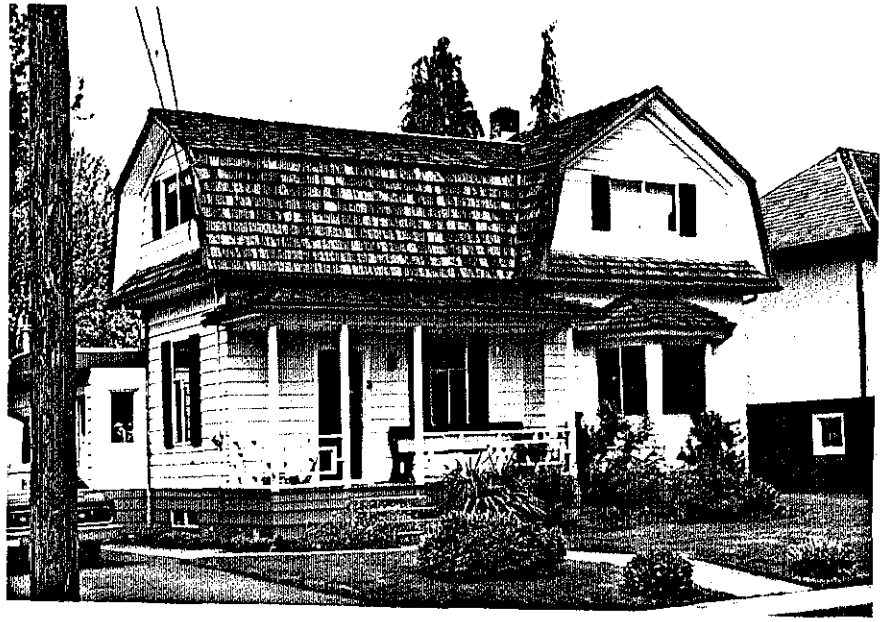
131 Carroll Street
1911
Craftsman Cottage -- Modern Period



This symetrical house has a side gabled roof, exposed rafters, purlins, vertically accentuated multi-pane windows, and a shed dormer, typical of the Craftsman style. The full-width front porch is recessed under the main roofline.

G. Addison House
133 Carroll Street
circa 1907
Colonial Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

This house is a good example of the Colonial Revival, sometimes called the Dutch Colonial style. The two storey design has an intersecting gambrel roof with pent. The front features slant bays, and a full-width porch supported by plain columns. Alterations to the house include a rear addition, and aluminum windows. George Addison was a draftsman for the C.N. Railway.



464 Dixon Street
circa 1895
Pioneer Tent Style -- High Victorian Period

Built around 1895, this Pioneer Tent style house features a simple front gabled roof. The decorative vergeboards on the roofline indicate a Victorian influence. John Erickson, an early resident of the house, was a cement worker.

Demolished 1992



W. Follis House
128 Harvey Street
1893
Pioneer Tent Style -- High Victorian Period

Built in 1893, this house is a unique example of the Pioneer Tent style. The original design of the house has been altered by a hipped roof addition, and a triangular pediment over the door. W. Follis was a plumber for Cunningham Hardware, and a long term resident of the house after 1909.



Dan Love House
227 Richmond Street
1920
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1920, this Craftsman style house has a low pitched, side gabled roof with a prominent front gable dormer over a partial-width recessed porch. The extended eaves and exposed rafters reflect design elements of the Arts and Crafts movement. Dan Love was a mill worker.



E. James House
229 Richmond Street
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built by Edward James in 1912 for $1600, this Shingle style house has a typical front gabled A-frame roof, double pent, and shed dormers. Clapboard siding, and Chicago style windows with decorative header are also present.



303 Richmond Street
1907 (W. C.)
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Shingle style house has a basic A-frame shape, and a slant bay window. Mr. Blair, a real estate man, lived here, before the Wrightman family occupied the house.



A. Knight House
307 Richmond Street
1903
Classic Frame Style -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1903, this building has a front gabled roof with flared eaves, and boxed cornices with returns. The full-width porch is set under a shed roof and supported by plain columns. Decorative features include slant bays, high circle top window, and double hung windows with bargeboards. Archibald Knight was a guard at the B.C. Penitentiary.



Richard McBride School
331 Richmond Street
1929; J. B. Whitburn, architect
Eclectic Style --- Modern Period

Richard McBride was a native son of New Westminster who became Premier of British Columbia and was knighted for his services. He was the son of the first warden of the B.C. Penitentiary, Arthur McBride. The school, named after him, was rebuilt in 1929 after a fire destroyed the original 1912 Gardiner and Mercer structure.



W. Chambers House
409 Richmond Street
circa 1911
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Now covered with asbestos shingles, this house, built around 1911, has the simple front gabled roof of the Pioneer Tent style. The intersecting side gable, added in 1935, has multi pane windows, while the front windows are double hung. Bill Chambers worked for Swift Canadian just off Brunette Avenue.



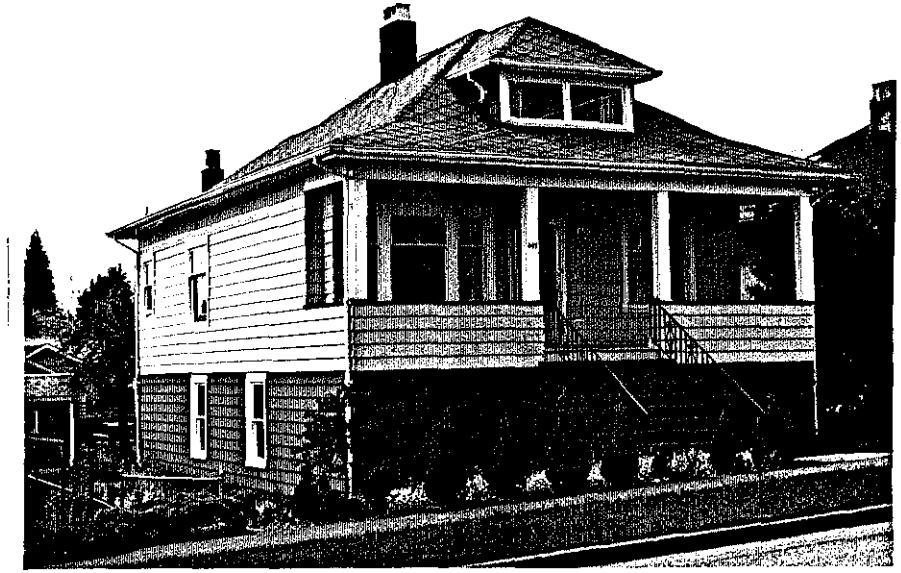
417 Sherbrooke Street
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This example of the Shingle style was built in 1912, and served for many years as a boarding house for the workers of the Brunette Saw Mill. The gable is turned to the side with the prominent shed dormer fronting the street. The front windows are divided into smaller panes, and have stained glass headers. Alterations include the stuccoed siding and brick columns.



W. Peterson House
408 Shiles Street
1912
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

This 1912, Neoclassical Cottage features a hipped roof with flared eaves, and a prominent front hipped dormer. The full-width porch is set under the main roofline, and is supported by plain columns. The house has a shallow perpendicular bay window, and clapboard siding. William Peterson was the original owner.



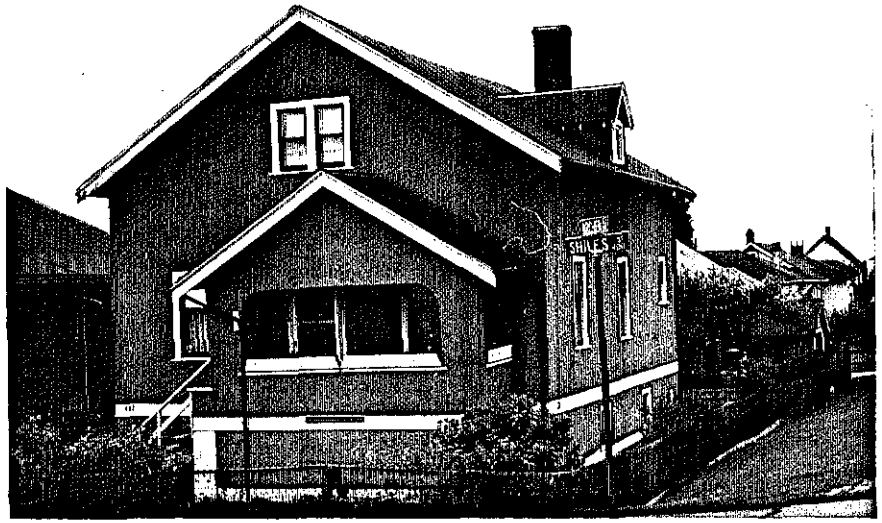
410 Shiles Street
1914
Neoclassical Cottage -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1914, this Neoclassical Cottage is similar to to the adjacent house with its hipped roof with flared eaves, hipped dormer, and recessed front porch. Alterations to the house include stucco siding, and aluminum windows.



412 Shiles Street
1930
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This 1930 Craftsman style house has a moderately pitched gabled roof, side gable dormer, extended eaves, and exposed rafters. The partial portico is accentuated by an elliptical archway.



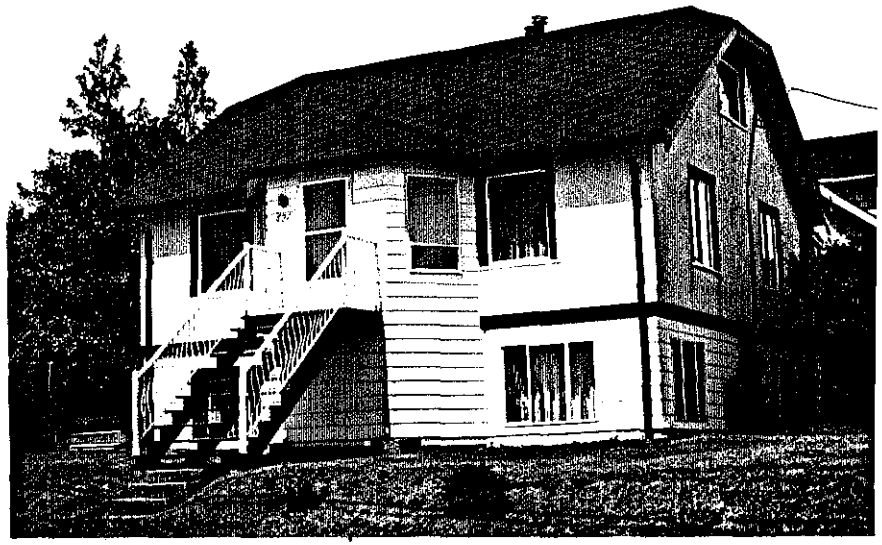
R. Newell Jr. House
413 Shiles Street
1912
Pioneer Tent Style --
Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style house was built in 1912. It has the typical front gabled roof, double hung windows, rear shed roof addition, and is clad with vinyl siding. Richard Newell Jr. lived in this house from 1913 for many years.



421 Shiles Street
1929
Neoclassical Cottage Style -- Modern Period

This dwelling features a chamferred gabled roof, slant bay vestibule, and rear addition. Alterations to the original structure include vinyl siding, aluminum windows, and a full basement.



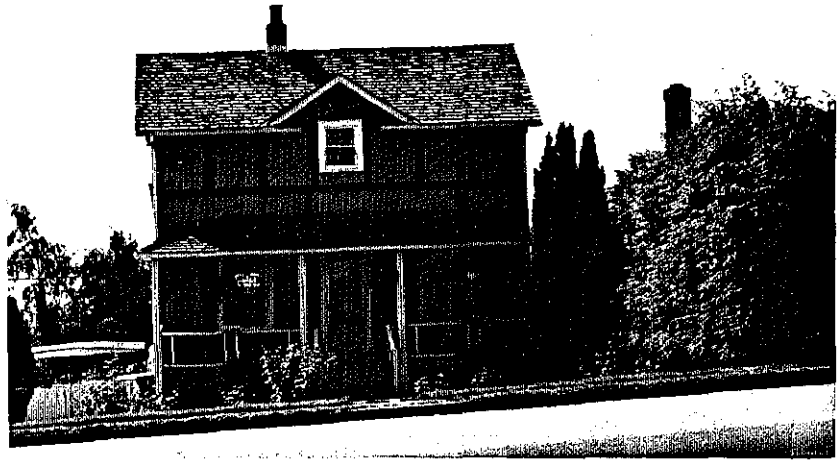
115 East Seventh Avenue
1912
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1912, this Pioneer Tent style house features a side gable with an intersecting front gable, and a shed roof rear addition. Overlapping asphalt shingles, and shake shingles are used for the exterior cladding.



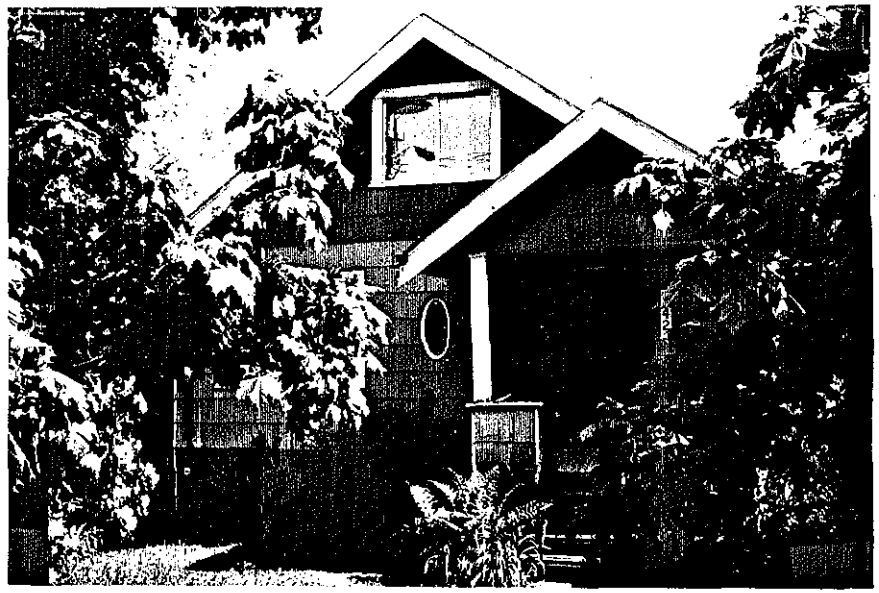
228 East Eighth Avenue
1912
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1912, this Pioneer Tent style house has a side gabled roof with a front cross gable. Decorative features include the false half-timbering on the front facade, and bargeboards flanking the double hung windows.



Archie Miller House
342 East Eighth Avenue
1912; Cheals, builder
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

The design of this 1912 Craftsman style house shows the moderately pitched front gabled roof, gabled porch entry, exposed rafters and beam ends. The stained glass oval, and upper sash of the rectangular windows to the side are unique to this particular house. Archie Miller, a fisherman, was the first occupant of the house.



QUEENSBOROUGH

Queensborough Heritage Inventory Area IV, is located at the northeastern end of Lulu Island, with the North Arm of the Fraser River on the north side; the Annacis Channel on the south side and the Municipality of Richmond on the west side. Although it is isolated from the City, Queensborough has been incorporated as a part of New Westminster since 1890.

When the site of what is now the City of New Westminster was chosen as the Capital of the Colony of B.C. by Colonel Moody on January 28, 1859, it was called Queensborough, in honour of Queen Victoria. Subsequently, Queen Victoria renamed the capital New Westminster, leaving only the present neighbourhood across the water to retain the original name.

Secured originally by the City for industrial purposes, Queensborough already had established farming and fishing activities. Little residential development occurred until shortly before World War I. A brief bubble of expectation left many subdivisions but few buildings. A second period of residential development occurred between 1925 to 1945 when the population climbed up to almost its present numbers. At the same time, industrialization of the North Arm shoreline made Queensborough one of the City's major industrial areas.

During the 1950's and 1960's, the competitive position of Queensborough was seriously eroded, as both a place to live and to work, when the Annacis Island Industrial Estate was established, a toll on the Queensborough Bridge was imposed, and higher space and amenity standards became prevelant throughout the region.

Since 1970, confidence in Queensborough's future has increased as successive actions, such as the rebuilding of the dykes, the Neighbourhood Improvement Program, the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program and the sewering of the eastern areas have improved the neighbourhood.

Recent public investment, including the Annacis Freeway System, and the railway relocation should add to the attractiveness of the neighbourhood.

In May 1985, the Queensborough Official Community Plan was adopted by the City. This Plan will consolidate industrial and residential uses in the Queensborough neighbourhood and provide areas for commercial and recreational activities.

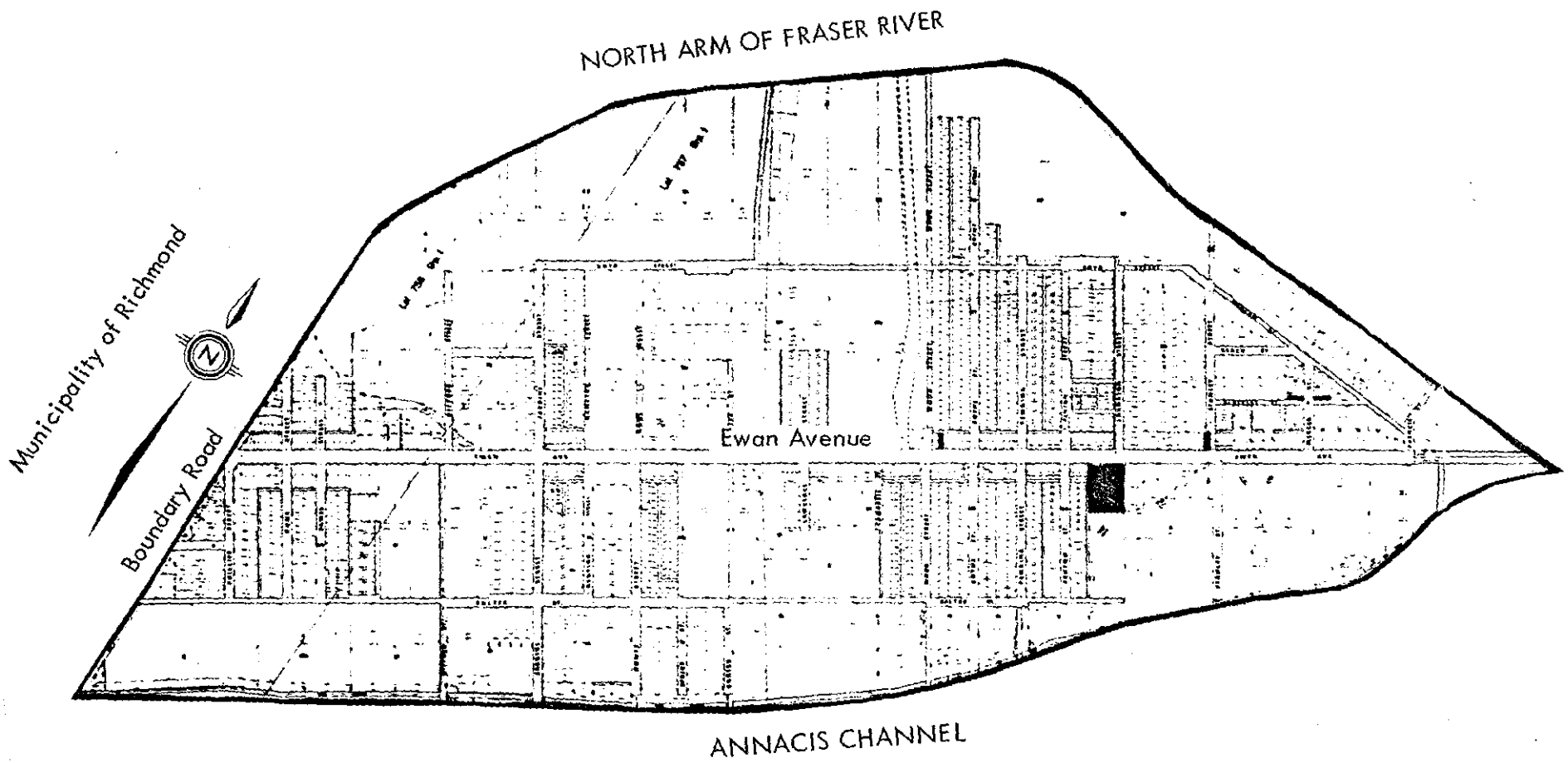
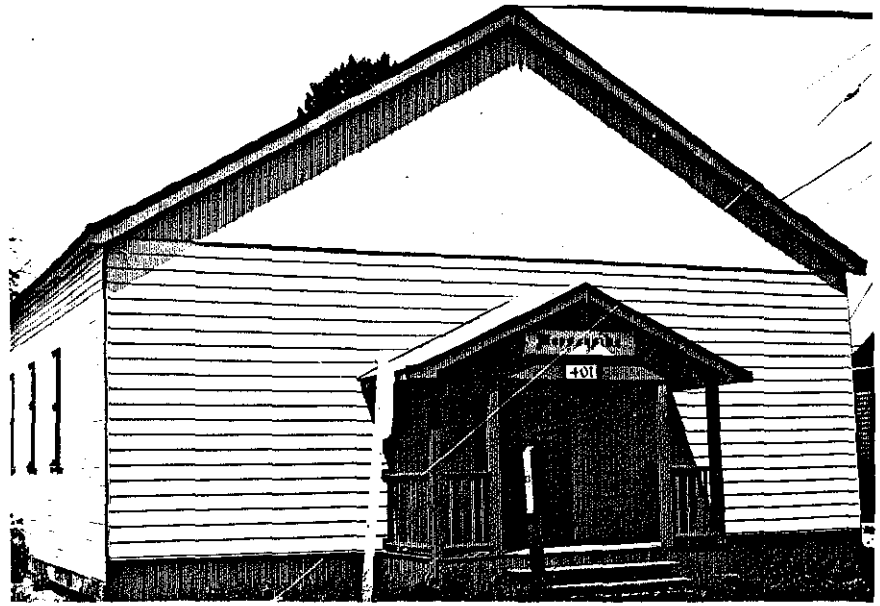


Figure 3: Queensborough, Potential Heritage Buildings

Tatra Hall
401 Ewen Street
circa 1939
Frame Cottage Style --- Eclectic Period

In 1915, this site was the first fire hall in Queensborough. The fire hall was closed in 1917, and later demolished, when the New Westminster Fire Department was reorganized. Tatra Hall was built here in 1939. The building then became "The Merseyside" in 1983. The structure has a simple front gabled roof, complemented by a gabled entrance cover, and weatherboard siding.



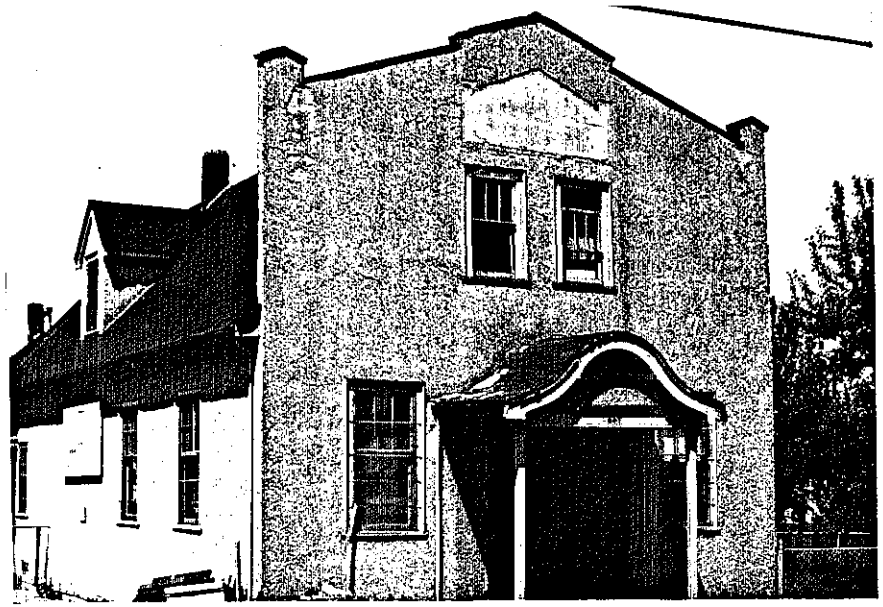
Queen Elizabeth Elementary School
510 Ewen Avenue
1939; E. Evans & Son, architects
Tudor Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

The first "Queensborough School" was built on this site in 1911 and was renamed Queen Elizabeth Elementary School after the present Queen Mother, when it was reconstructed in 1939. The school is to be phased out and replaced by a new $1.7 million facility that will be located near the Queensborough Community Centre. The new school is to be completed and opened for September 1987.



Slovak Home
647 Ewen Avenue
1939
Mission Revival Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1939 by the Royal City National Slovak Society, the Slovak Rest Home was subsequently converted to a Daycare Centre in 1973. The structure features a gabled roof with a false stepped gable facade. The front entrance is accentuated by an ogee pediment which indicates a secondary influence from the Colonial Revival style. The building has a single gable dormer, intersecting side gable, and stucco siding.



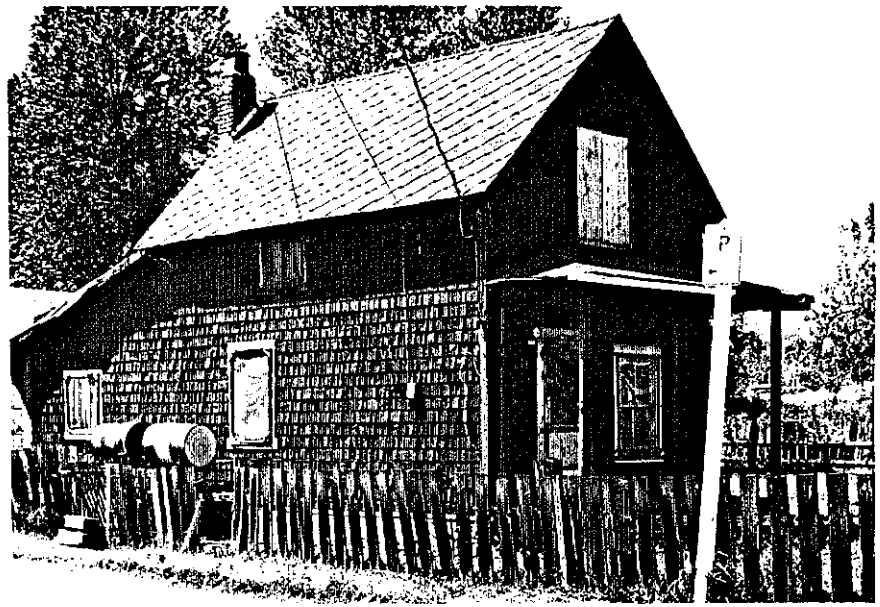
321 Mercer Street
circa1930
Neoclassical Cottage -- Modern Period

Built around 1930 this house has a hipped roof, and a small entry porch which is covered by a shed roof extension, and supported by plain columns. The windows are double hung, and the house has weatherboard siding.



326 Mercer Street
circa 1914
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This building is an excellent example of the basic Pioneer Tent style, with the characteristic steeply pitched gabled roof, and shingle siding. There is a shed roof rear addition. The front porch is covered by a simple hipped roof supported by plain columns.



CONNAUGHT HEIGHTS - WEST END - KELVIN

New Westminster Heritage Inventory Area V consists of the neighbourhoods of Connaught Heights, theWest End and Kelvin. The area is bounded on the north by 10th Avenue; on the south by Marine Drive and 6th Avenue; on the west by Fenwick Avenue and on the east by 6th and 8th Streets.

Although they are in close promixity to one another, the neighbourhoods have contrasting historical developments.

The Kelvin area developed earlier, through the1890's and 1910's, because of its location next to the older established parts of the City.

The next area to be developed was the adjoining West End. Land which had been used as orchards was subdivided during the interwar years to accommodate new single family developments. Here in the West End and Kelvin areas, many potentially significant buildings have deteriorated and have either been torn down, or demolished in the redevelopment process of the area.

Connaught Heights was once simply known as "DL 172", its survey title, and was administered by the Provincial Government as an Unorganized Territory until 1965. Connaught Heights was not serviced by streetlights, sewage etc. before that date.

Most of the buildings in the Connaught Heights neighbourhood were constructed in the last 30 years. No buildings of potential historical or heritage significance were identified for the Connaught Heights area.

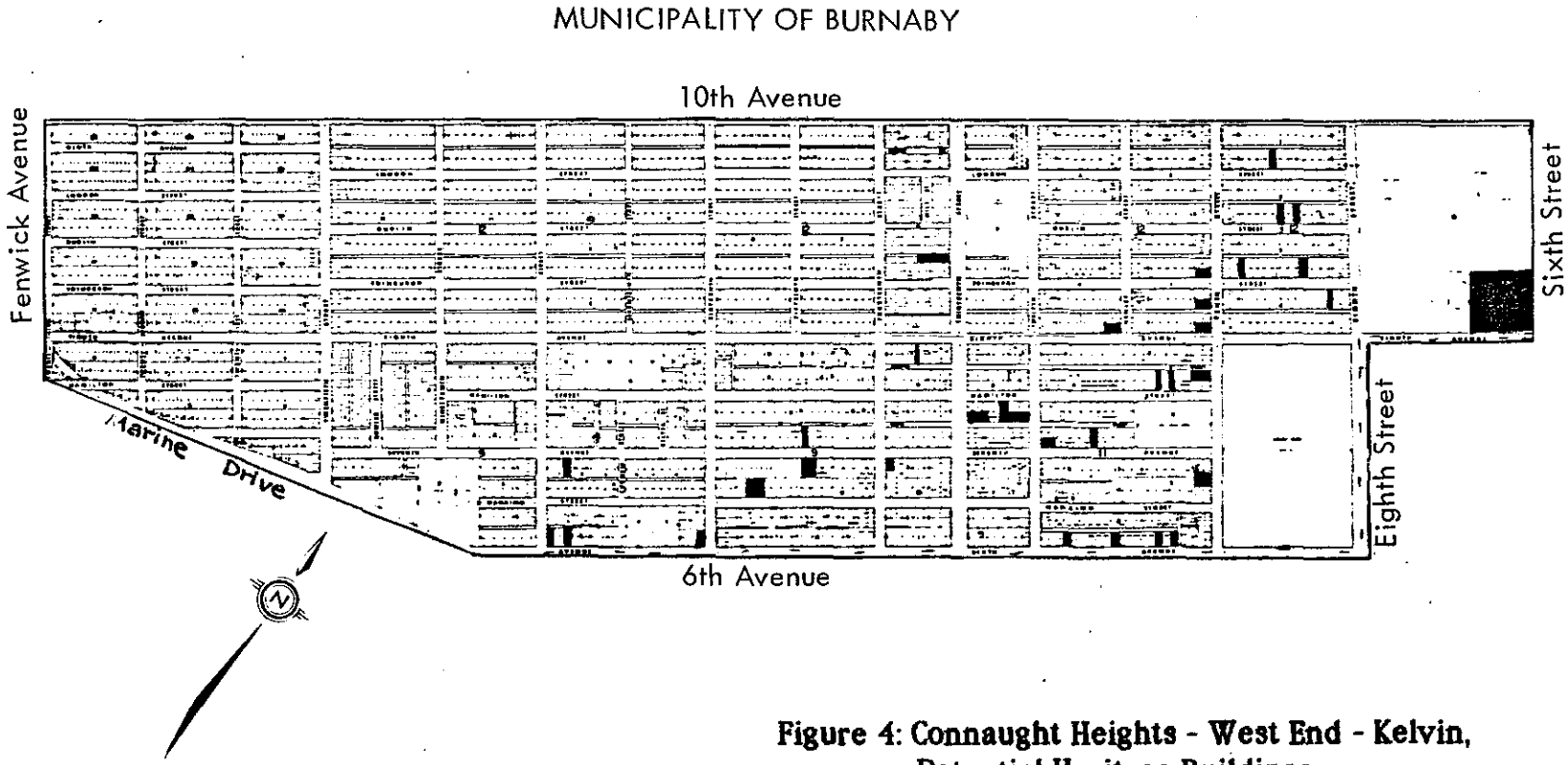


Figure 4: Connaught Heights - West End - Kelvin, Potential Heritage Buildings

1210 Hamliton Street
1911; H. Morgan, builder
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built by H. Morgan in 1911, this Shingle style house shows the characteristic A-frame roof with pent, recessed front porch, and shed dormers. Decoration come from the contrasting wood trim, Victorian style windows, and modillion-like brackets.



1212 Hamilton Street
1911; H. Morgan, builder
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in 1911, by H. Morgan, who also built 1210 Hamilton, this house has the same A-frame shape, and prominent shed dormers. Other characteristic features of the house include modillion-like brackets along the cornice, and decorative headers on the front windows. George Phillips, who lived in the house in 1913, was a piano tuner for the Columbia Piano House.



W.T. Cook House
1511 Nanaimo Street
1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built in1912, this house is a classic example of the Shingle style. It has the characteristic A-frame roof with a double pent, wing-like shed dormers, and recessed front porch. Decorative elements include the oval light door with side lights, a second storey balcony set between ornamental shaped windows, and modillion-like brackets.



D. Barclay House
1513 Nanaimo Street
circa 1908
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Built around 1908, this Prairie style house features an intersecting hipped roof, wrap front porch, extended eaves, and a front hipped dormer. Daniel Barclay, an early resident of the house, was a shoemaker.



C. Pretty House
1601 Sixth Avenue
circa 1895; Pioneer Tent Style --
High Victorian Period

Set on a concrete stone foundation, this 1895 house shows the basic shape of the Pioneer Tent style, but also has distinctive Victorian features in its intersecting hipped roof, two storey slanted bay window, and partial-width front porch with turned columns. Charles Pretty, a retired farmer, lived in the house in the mid 1890's. After the turn of the century, H. T. Weir, a machinist, occupied the house for many years.



D. M. Archibald House
1717 Sixth Avenue
1913
Neoclassic Row House -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1913, this Neoclassic Rowhouse now rests on a raised foundation. It features a hipped roof and a prominent front wall dormer which plays an important part in visually breaking the roofline. In this remodelled example of the Neoclassic Rowhouse, the porch columns have been camouflaged in vinyl siding, and the balustrades have been replaced by wrought-iron rails.



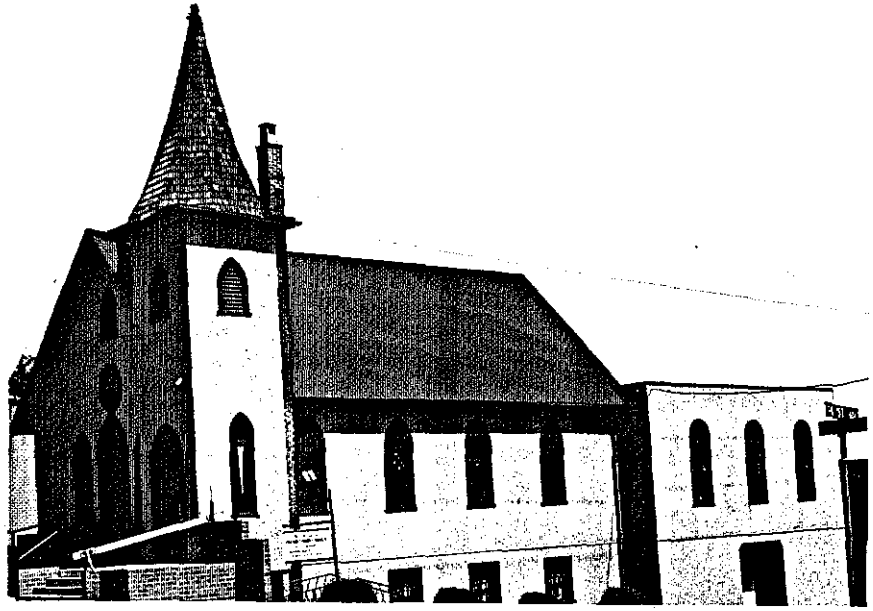
A. Green House
1721 Sixth Avenue
1920
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This house features the extended eaves, and bracketed cornices common to the Craftsman style. The recessed front porch is set under the main gabled roofline, and is accentuated by a single elliptical archway. A. Green lived in this house in the mid 1920's.



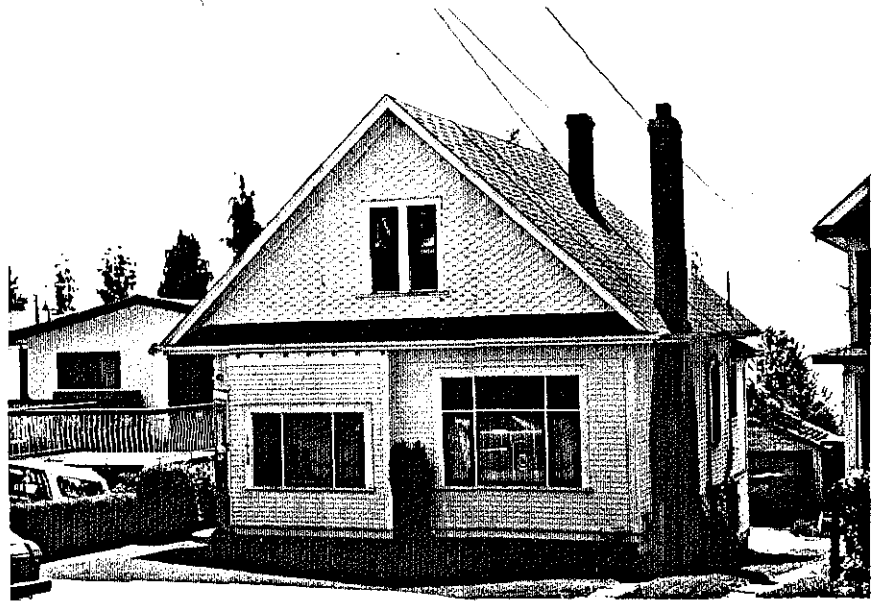
St. Aidan's Church
1320 Seventh Avenue
1909
Side-steeple Church
Eclectic Style --- Modern Period

St Aidan's Presbyterian church, built in 1909, features a side steeple, and a front gabled roof. The steeple has a six sided spire, and square tower pierced by gothic head louvered lanterns. The vertical emphasis of the tower is balanced by three large gothic head windows. The congregation held its first service at this site in 1910.



J.H. Watson House
1418 Seventh Avenue
circa 1910
Classic Frame -- Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

An example of the Classic Frame residential style, this house shows a simple A-frame shape, with a side shed dormer. Decorative features include hexagonal-shaped shingles, and front windows with stained glass headers. After 1925, J.H. Watson, who was the New Westminster Firechief, lived in the house for many years.



G. A. Spring House
1420 Seventh Avenue
1910
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This house shows the simple gabled roof, full-width porch, and rear addition common to the Pioneer Tent style. The gable is decorated with fishscale and square butt shingle. The completion of the house was recorded in the June 16th, 1910 issue of the 'Columbian'. "On Seventh Avenue, Mr. Gordon Spring has erected a pretty seven room cottage at $1,800".



1421 Seventh Avenue
circa 1912
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

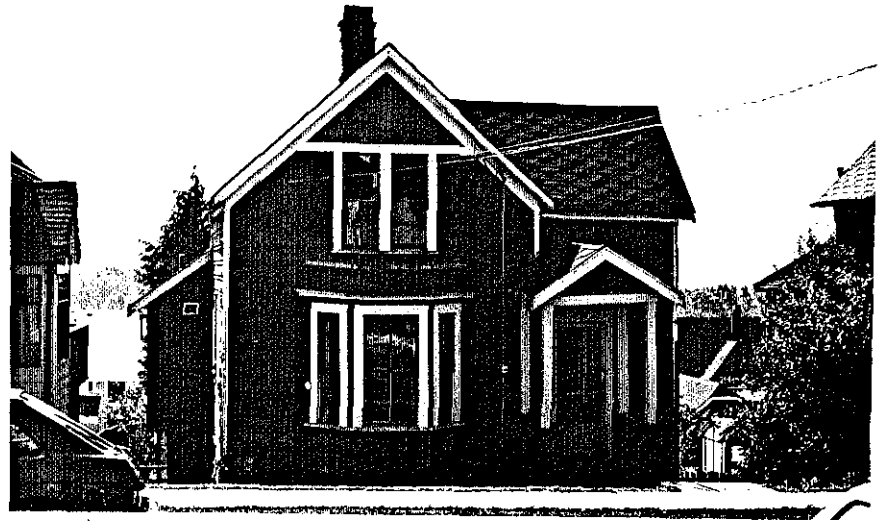
1421 Seventh Avenue features a stacked porch with paired tuscan columns. Other visible elements of the Prairie style include the low pitched hipped roof with flared eaves, and a front hipped dormer. Decorative features include modillion-like brackets, Queen Anne windows, and square butt shingle siding.



1718 Seventh Avenue
circa 1903
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This variation of the Pioneer Tent style house features a front cross gable, and gabled entry porch. The front pedimented bay window is reminiscent of the Italianate style while the extended eaves and exposed rafters reveal Craftsman style influences.

DEMOLISHED
1987



1720 Seventh Avenue
circa 1895
Pioneer Tent Style -- Victorian Period

Built around 1895, this Pioneer Tent style house has the simple front gabled roofline, square butt shingle cladding, shed roof rear addition, and hipped porch cover commonly associated with the style. Records show that Edward Bartlett, a fisherman, lived in the house in 1895.



1312 Eighth Avenue
circa 1912
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This house shows the characteristic A-frame roof of the Shingle style. Shed dormers extend from both sides of the roof. The full-width porch is set under the main roof, and supported by white tuscan columns.



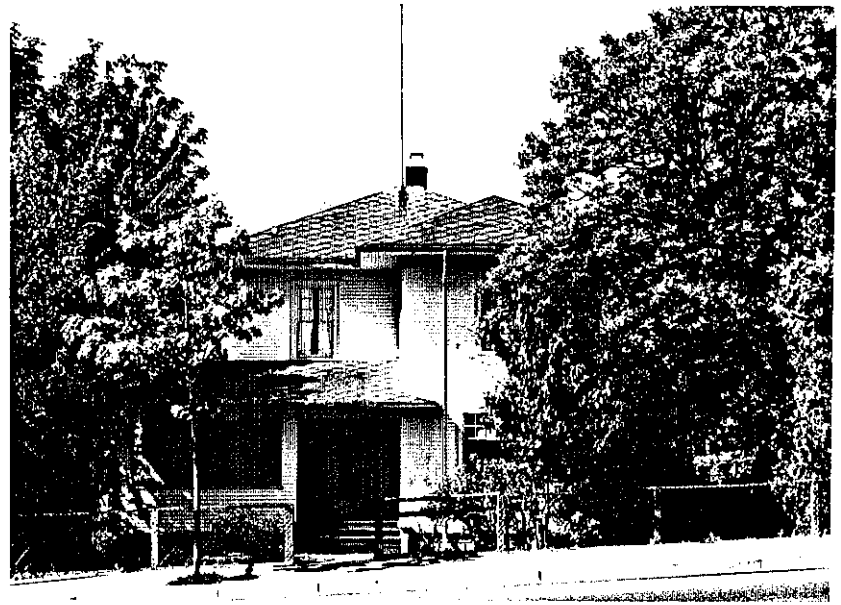
1402 Tenth Avenue
1909 (W. C.)
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Shingle Style house has the typical gable roof with pent and diamond shaped windows. The prominent gable dormers projecting from the roof of this house, in place of the more common shed dormer, is unique.



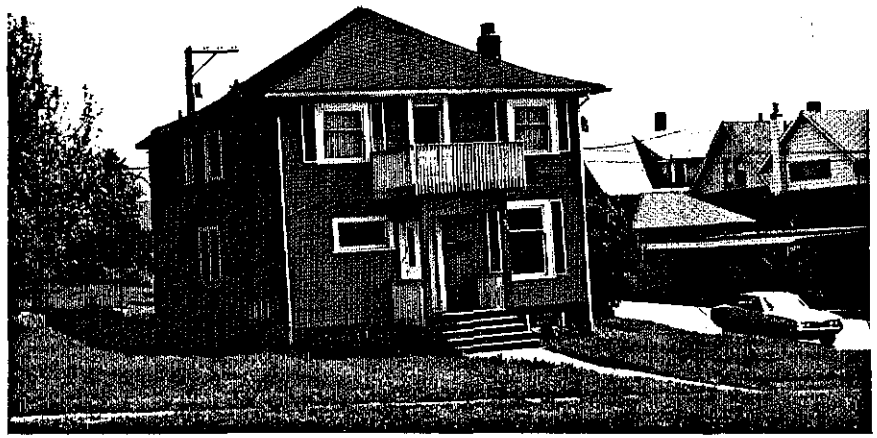
712 Twelth Street
circa 1909
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Constructed around 1909, this Prairie style house has a cross hipped roof with a hipped wrap porch. Decorative design elements include an oval art glass, and front windows with multi-pane upper sashes.



711 Thirteenth Street
circa 1908
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

Built around 1908 this Prairie Box style house shows the typical hipped roof with flared eaves. It has a second storey balcony set over the main entrance, weatherboard siding, and decorative bargeboards. C. A. Moulton, a boxmaker,and another family member, S. A. Moulton, a ship's carpenter, were early residents of the house.



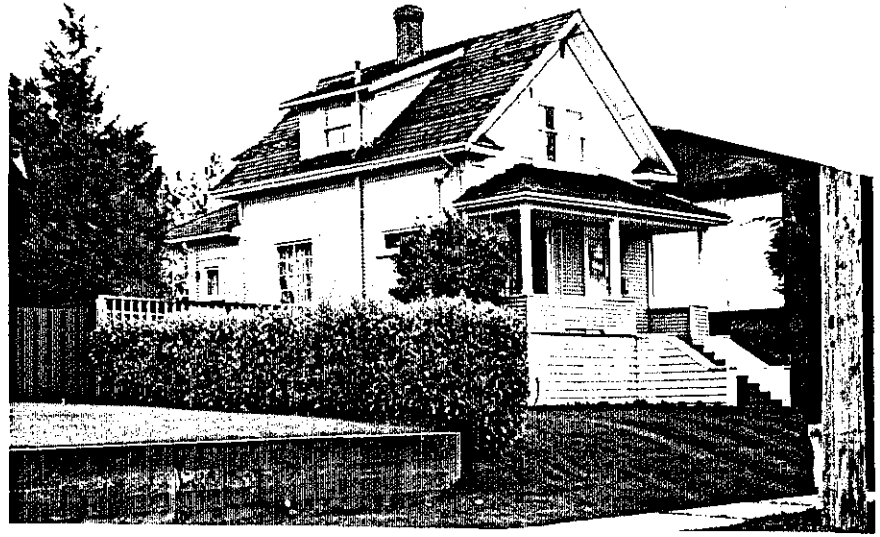
L.E. Walker House
832 Thirteenth Street
1926
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house, built in 1926, shows the characteristic low pitched front gabled roof, exposed rafters, brackets, and gabled porch. Two tapered piers, resting on pedestals clad in brown shingles, support the front porch gable. The integrity of this Craftsman house has been retained by the deliberate use of natural material throughout.



James Vincent House
901 Dublin
1912
James Vincent, builder
Classic Frame Style -- Eclectic Period

This 1912 house has a simple A-frame facade, shed roof dormer, and a full-width hipped porch. Other decorative details include boxed cornice with return, tuscan-like columns, bargeboards on the front windows, square butt shingles on the gable, and clapboard siding on the main exterior walls. James Vincent was a painter by trade.



905 Dublin Street
1912
Classic Box Style -- Eclectic Period

Constructed in 1912, the basic style of this house, with its moderately pitched hipped roof, full-width porch, and slender square columns, is Classic Box. The turret-like corner bay crowned with the witch's cap, and spindlework on the balustrade reflect secondary infuences from the Queen Anne style.



J. C. Dove House
808 Edinburgh Street
1920; E. Longley, architect
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This Craftsman style house, built in 1920, features a side gabled roof, a front gabled dormer with ornamental vergeboard, partial-width porch, exposed rafters, and square butt shingle siding. J. C. Dove was a long term resident of this house since 1921.



823 Edinburgh Street
circa 1911
Classic Frame Style Cottage -- Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

Built around 1911, this house shows a basic front gabled roof with a recessed porch common to the Classic Frame style. The gable facade is inset with broken glass pieces. Additions and alterations to the original structure have created the complex roofline.



D. Donaldson House
911 Edinburgh Street
1923
J. B. Whitburn, architect
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1923, this Craftsman style house features a front cross gabled roof, extended eaves, and exposed rafters. The front gable is decorated by false half-timbering. The partial-width porch is supported by plain columns, and decorated with curved brackets. D. Donaldson was a long term resident of this house.



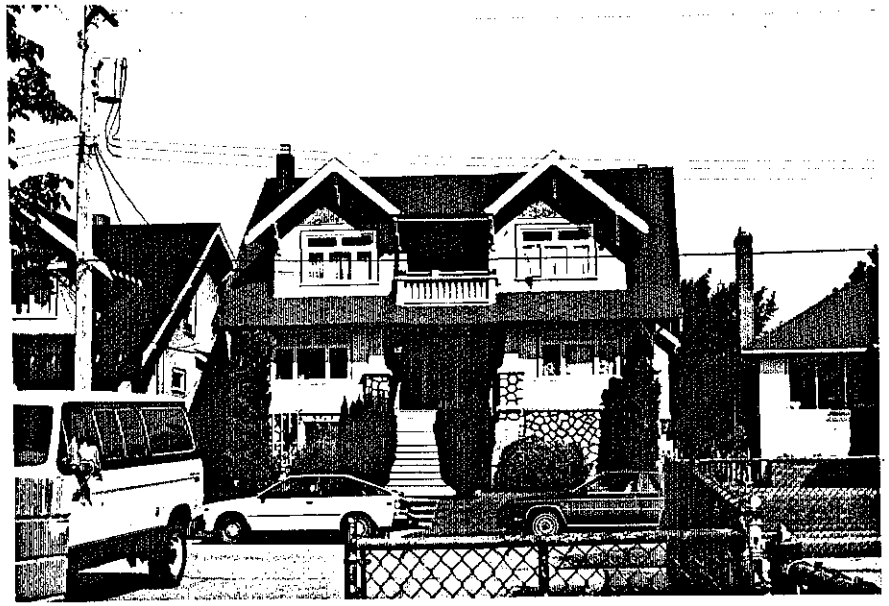
914 Edinburgh Street
1913
E. J. Boughen, architect
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1913 for Arvid Morrison, this Craftsman style house has a chamferred roofline with a prominent gabled entry porch supported by tuscan-like piers. The false half-timbering on the gable of this house shows influences from the Tudor Revival style of architecture.



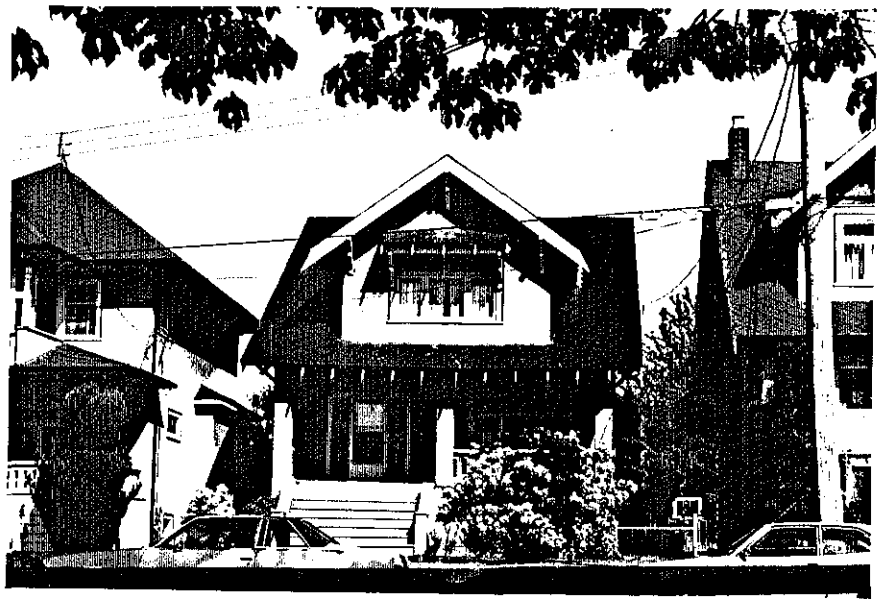
A. H. Thomas House
1011 Hamilton Street
1912
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This 1912 Craftsman style house features a side gabled roof with twin front gabled dormers, extended eaves, exposed rafters, elephantine piers with stone pedestals, and bracketed cornices. The upper storey balcony, dormers, and stained glass headers on the dormer windows are included among this house's decorative design elements. A. H. Thomas was the manager of Shelly Bros. Ltd.



T.H. Furness House
1013 Hamilton Street
1912
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

This side gabled version of the Craftsman style has the typical wide unenclosed eaves, exposed roof rafters, and decorative brackets. The house has a front gable dormer, recessed front porch, stucco siding, and ornamental stained glass headers and sidelights. T. H. Furness was a street superintendant for the City of New Westminster, responsible for much of the street grading and drainage work done in the West End in 1910.



1015 Hamilton Street
1912
Classic Box Style -- Colonial Revival -- Eclectic Period

Built in 1912, this example of the Classic Box Style has a hipped roof, and full-width porch common to this housing style. The small second floor balcony is unusual, as is the ornamental modillion-like brackets on the cornice of the house.



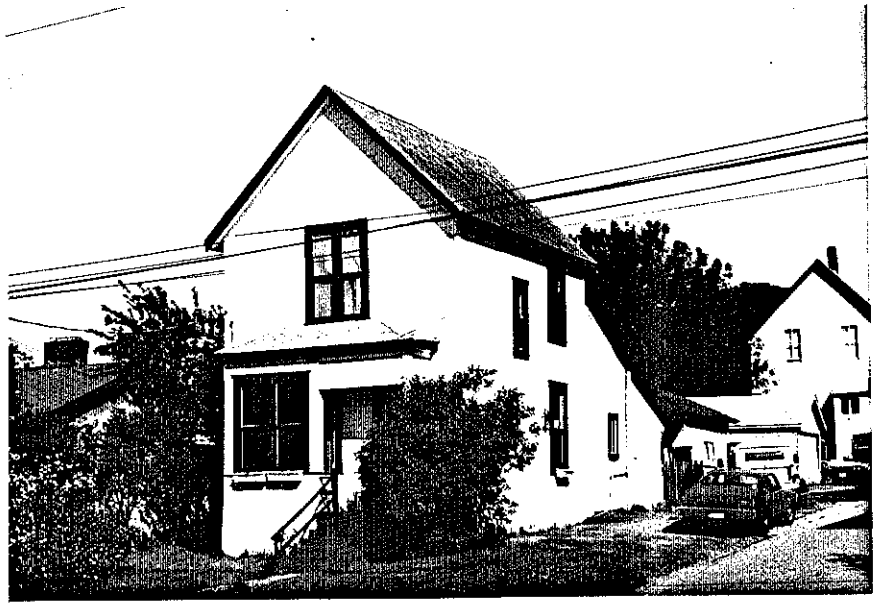
J. Eadie House
901 London Street
1922
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in 1922, this Craftsman style house has a broadly pitch gabled roof, and a gabled cap over the porch entry. The extended eaves, exposed rafters, and bracketed cornice are influences associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement. The exterior is covered with clapboard, and shingle siding. Decorative features include dentils on the gable end, and ornamental front art glass windows. J. Eadie was a long time resident of this house.



John Ross House
1013 Sixth Avenue
circa 1897
Pioneer Tent Style -- Victorian Period

1013 Sixth Avenue has the simple gabled form, decorative shingles, and rear shed addition characteristic of the Pioneer Tent style. John Ross, an early resident of the house, was a ship's mate.



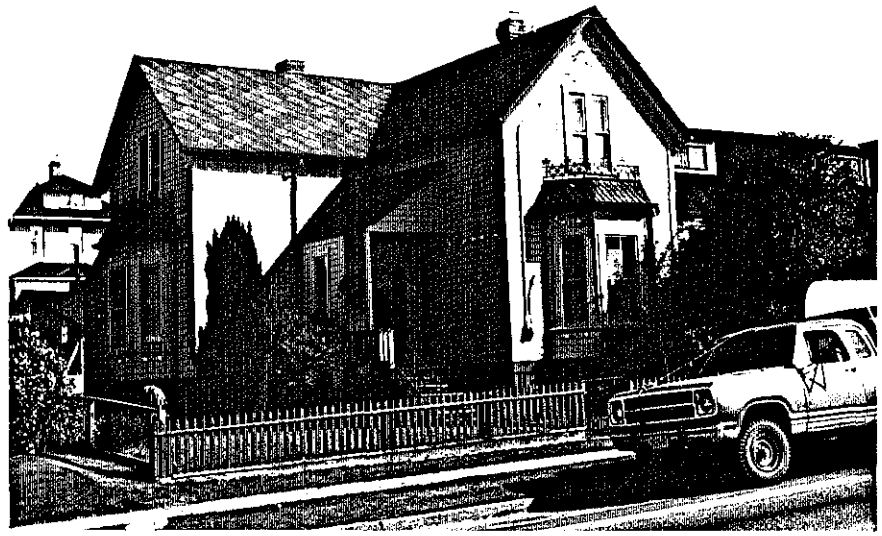
1019 Sixth Avenue
circa 1893
Pioneer Tent Style -- Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style house has an intersecting gabled roof, pedimented slant bay windows, and a shed roof entrance cover. A.J. Mercer, who was a motorman, was an early resident of the house.



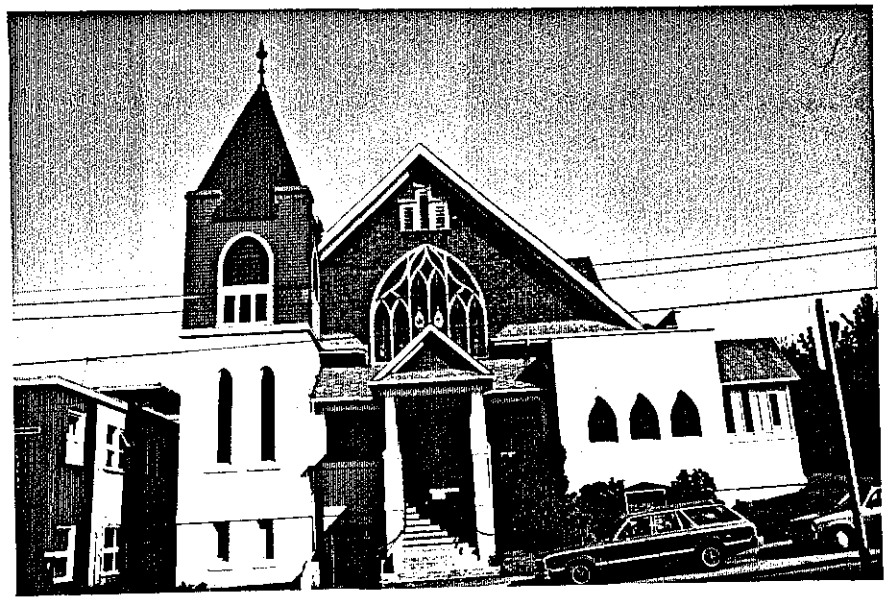
1031 Sixth Avenue
~~circa 1901~~ /892
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This example of the Pioneer Tent Style has an intersecting gabled roof, pedimented slant bay windows with fret work, and a shed roof over the entry porch. David McLaughlin, a ~~carpenter~~ sign right, was an early resident of the house.



Sixth Avenue Church
1111 Sixth Avenue
1911 Thomas Hooper, architect
Side-steeple Church
Craftsman --- Late Victorian Period

The United Church was established on this site in 1890 as the first 'West Side Church'. Upon completion of the present church building in 1911, the original church was used as a meeting hall until its demolition in 1927. The church, as it now stands, was designed in the style of the English Arts and Crafts tradition, and built at a cost of $30,000. The church features a side-steeple with a bold art glass window treatment on the gable facade.



1103 Seventh Avenue
circa 1911
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built around 1911, this side gabled example of the Craftsman style house has a prominent front shed dormer, heavy elephantine piers, extended eaves, and exposed rafters characteristic of this housing style. The full-width porch is set under the main roofline. Other decorative design features include a four panel door with fanlight, Queen Anne windows, and multi-paned dormer windows. John Balfe, an electrician with the B.C. Electric Railway, lived in the house in 1913.



1121 Seventh Avenue
circa 1900
Queen Anne Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1900, this tall and stately Victorian house has a complex roofline, although the basic hip form can still be identified. From the side, the two-storey, slanted bay capped by a triangular pediment gives the house a vertical emphasis. Viewed from the front, however, the house seems horizontal in appearance. The decorative fishscale shingles which clad the gable ends and the exterior walls between the bay windows, and the small squares of flashed glass which ornate the upper sashes of certain windows reflect the Queen Anne style's emphasis on volume, light and texture. The raised partial-width front porch with its non-classical columns, and scrolled brackets are merely a few of the distinctive design elements commonly found in the Victorian style of architecture.



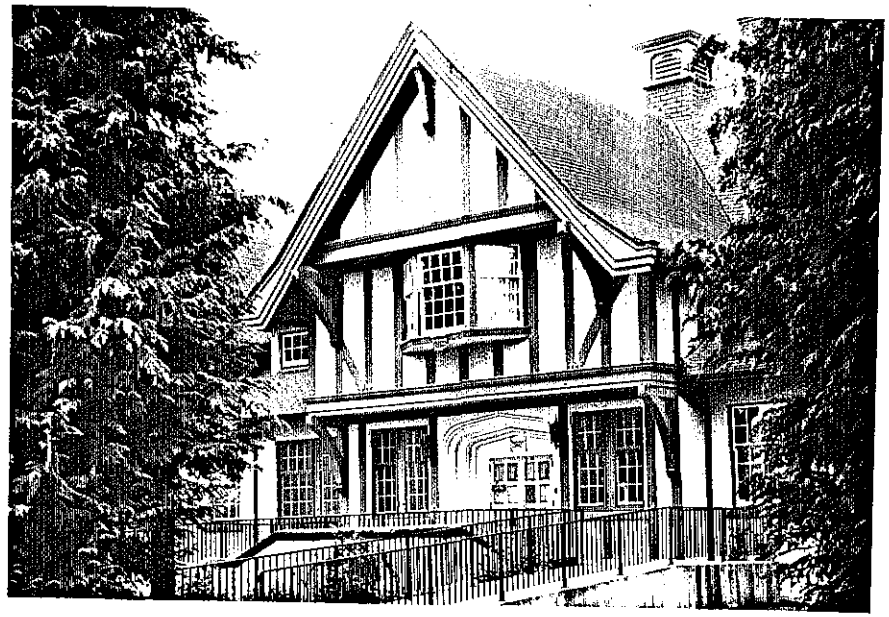


Loyal Protestant Home For Children
601 Eighth Avenue
1925; Evans & Sons, architect
Tudor Revival Style -- Eclectic Period

Officially opened in 1928 as a refuge for homeless children, this Tudor Revival structure features a large side gabled roof punctuated by small hipped dormers, and front cross gables. The front gables have false half-timbering, and slant bay windows, while the main entrance has a tudor arch accentuated by molded archivolts.

At the peak of its operation the home accommodated up to 65 children. Later, it became a "home away from home" for the mentally handicapped of all ages. The building was renovated in 1975 prior to its 50th anniversary. One part of the building was kept for families or individuals in crisis. The Loyal Protestant Home closed in November of 1983, and was reopened in December of 1984 as the new home of the Royal City Christian Centre.

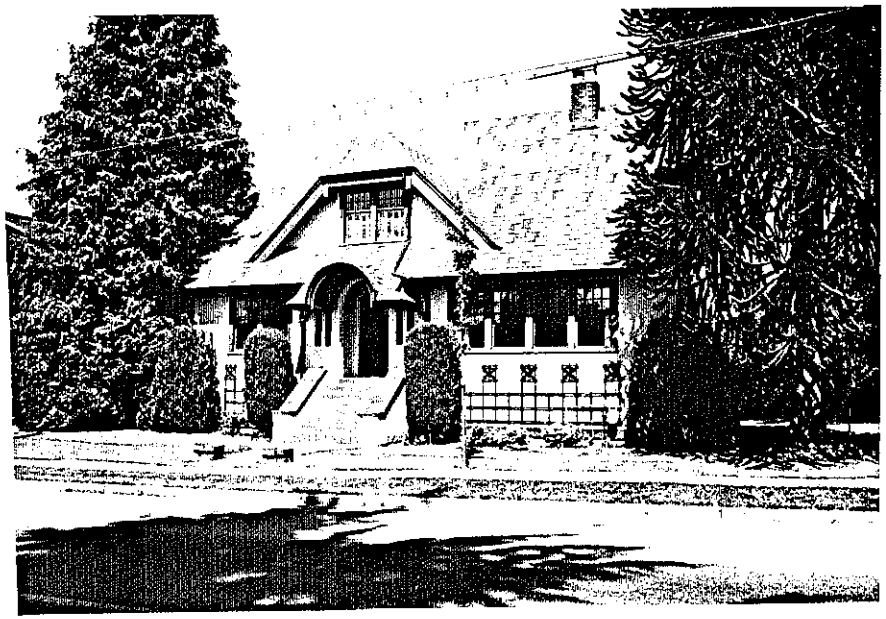
The building was designated as a Municipal Heritage Site on 1988 October 11.





1101 Eighth Avenue
1927; Townley & Matheson, architect
Eastern Cottage Style -- Eclectic Period

This example of the Eastern Cottage style, designed for S. B. Simpson by architect, Townley & Matheson, shows the characteristic chamferred roofline, and chamferred gable dormer. The stickwork along the front facade, multi-paned front windows, and hooded porch entry are among the many attractive features of this house.



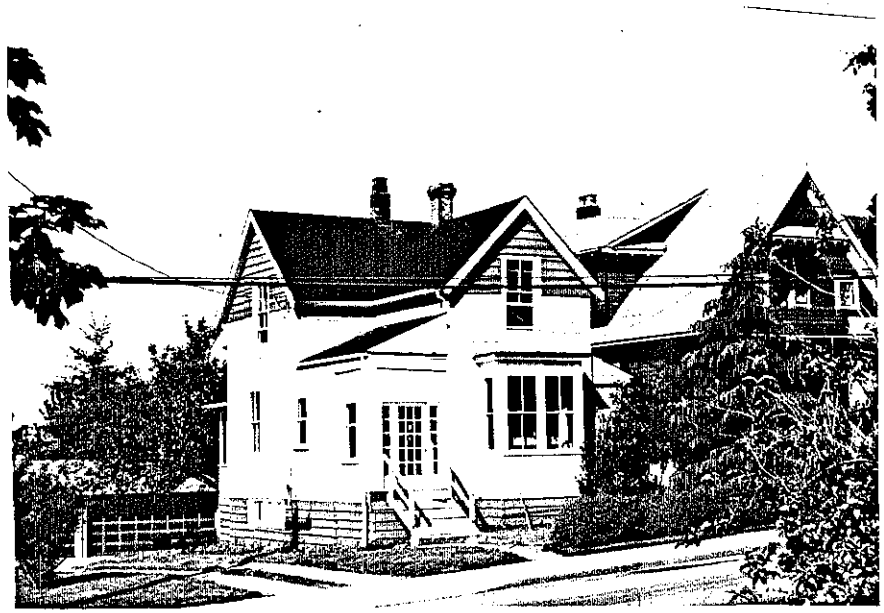
906 Eighth Street
1930
Tudor Revival -- Eclectic Period

This Tudor Revival house can be identified by its steep side gabled roof, and the front facade dominated by a prominent, steeply pitch cross gable. The house also features a large chimney, and entry porch marked by a tudor arch. Other ornamental features include flat red brick window arches, and stucco finish.



626 Tenth Street
circa 1900
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

This Pioneer Tent style house, built around 1900, has an intersecting gabled roof, front perpendicular bay window, and enclosed front porch with a shed roof.



628 Tenth Street
circa 1911
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This example of the Shingle style has retained its original shingle exterior siding, and basic A-frame shape. The gabled roof has a double pent. The upper portion of the gable is finished with ornamental staggered shingles, while the lower portion and the main structure are clad in square butt shingles. A small balcony set between a set of small decorative windows, and modillion-like brackets are among the many attractive design elements found on this house.



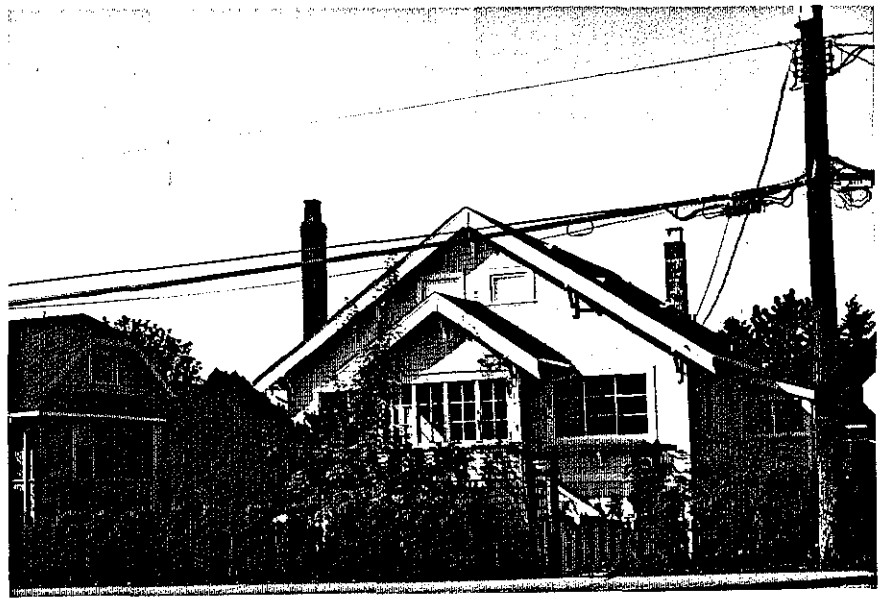
730 Tenth Street
1926
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in1926, this Craftsman style house has a low pitched front gabled roof that is reinforced in the front vestibule roof. It has the typical brackets, exposed rafters, and segmented windows.



802 Tenth Street
1926
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built in1926, this Craftsman style house has a front gabled roof, side gabled dormers, and a front gabled porch supported by large pedestals. It has clapboard siding, and the characteristic exposed rafters, and brackets.



T. Hembrough House
814 Tenth Street
1921
Neoclassic Rowhouse -- Eclectic Period

This Neoclassic Rowhouse, built in 1921, has a hipped roof, front facing hipped dormer, and recessed entry porch. Decorative features include the spool-like balusters, and a slant bay window. These elements reflect influences from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne Cottage styles. T. Hembrough, a Captain in the fishery patrol, occupied the house in 1922.



GLENBROOKE

Heritage Inventory Area VI consists of Glenbrooke North and Glenbrooke South neighbourhoods.

The Glen River and its ravine were the most prominent features of the topography. Today the Glenbrooke Trunk Sewer now occupies the original creek bed at the bottom of the ravine.

Although few houses had been constructed within the neighbourhood before the turn of the century, Glenbrooke North is now a well established residential area. Most building activity occured after 1910 to1960, when the last residential area was infilled.

The Glenbrooke South neighbourhood is where much of the early history of the City took place. The Indian village of Skiaimetl was thought to be located along the banks of the Glen River, now known as the Glenbrooke Ravine. Also, years later, the historic landing of the Royal Engineers occured on the south shoreline of the neighbourhood along the Fraser River. The site for Government House was established on the present B. C. Penitentiaty lands.

Both the B. C. Penitentiary and the 'Insane Asylum', now Woodlands, opened in 1878 and established the institutional character of the area, which has lasted up to the present time. Today, that character is in the process of change. The lands to the north of the B. C. Penitentiary have been developed for various residential uses and the Penitentiary and the former Douglas College campus have been phased out. These sites are considered to be two of the most important future residential development areas in the City.

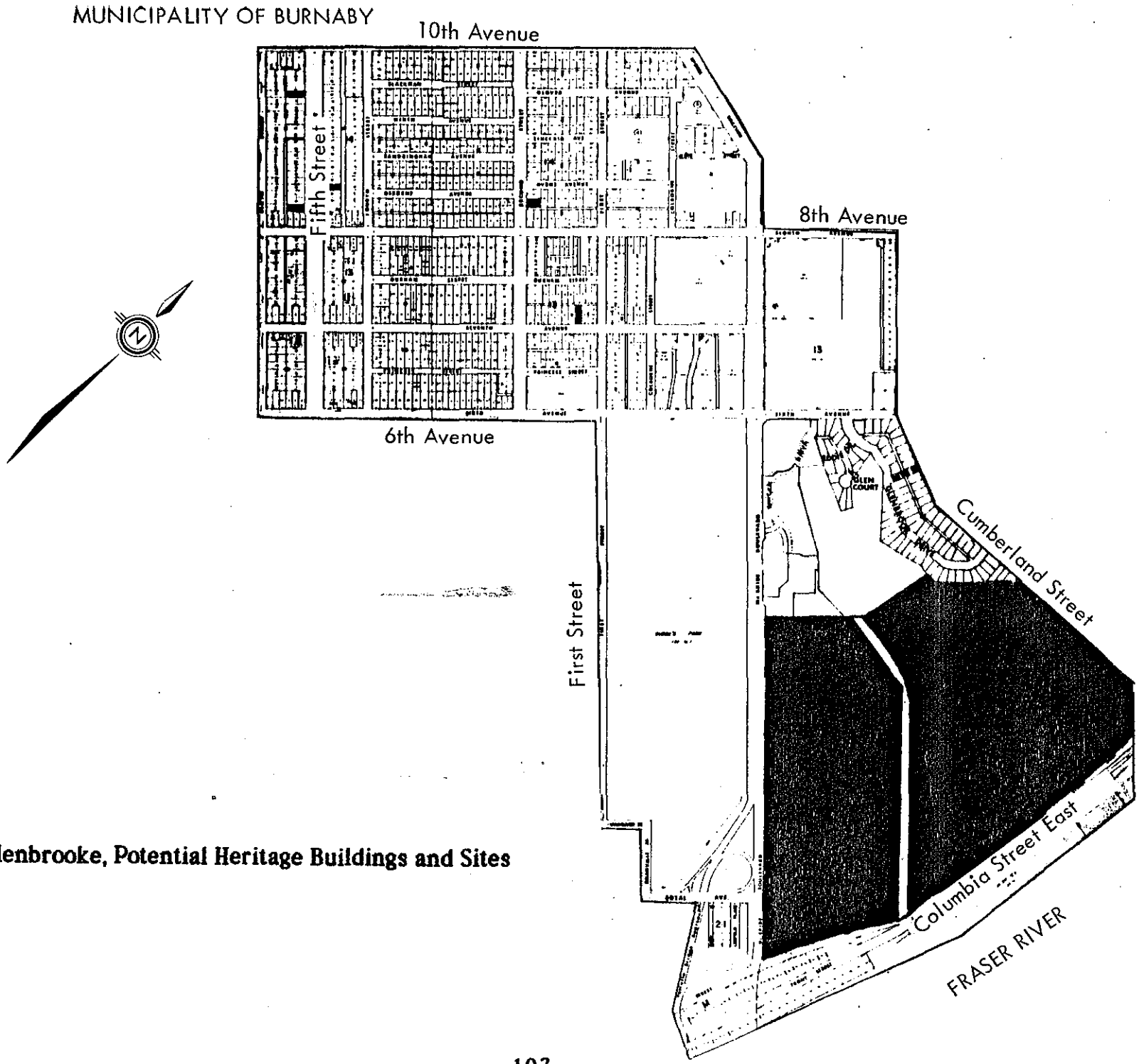


Figure 5: Glenbrooke, Potential Heritage Buildings and Sites

239 Sixth Avenue
1913 (W.C.)
Eastern Cottage Style -- Eclectic Period

239 Sixth Avenue is a unique example of the Eastern Cottage style. The chamferred side gable roof, gable dormers, partial width porch supported by prominent stone pedastals, stucco exterior and multi-pane windows are all characteristic features of this housing style.



417 Sixth Avenue
1910 (W.C.); C.H. Clow, architect
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

This house was built by Alderman W. J. Forrester in the Prairie style. The design features a low pitched hipped roof with flared eaves, hipped dormers, full-width porch, and symmetrical placement of windows. Decorative elements of this house include the front slant bay windows with stained glass header, modillion-like brackets along the cornice line, and a second storey oval window.



930 First Street
circa 1910
Pioneer Tent Style --
Late Victorian Period

Built around 1910, this Pioneer Tent style house has an intersecting side gable, perpendicular wall dormer, and full-width front porch. Decorative features include scrolled brackets along the entrance-way, and bargeboards accentuating some of the windows.



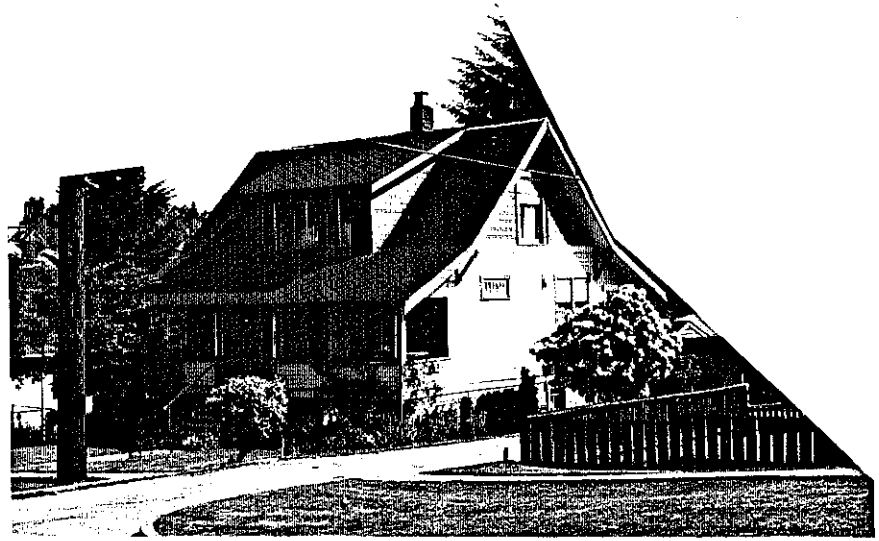
717 Second Street
1921 (W.C.)
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

With a water connection date of 1921, this Shingle style house has the typical A-frame shape, wing-like shed dormers, and decorative diamond shaped windows. The original exterior cladding has been replaced by vinyl clapboard.



809 Second Street
circa 1913
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

Built around 1913, this Shingle style house features a side gabled roof with extended eaves, and a full-width recessed porch. Square butt shingles clad the gable ends and shed dormers, while clapboard siding covers the lower portion of this house.



808 Fifth Street
1912; A. J. Gustafson, builder/designer
Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

The A-frame shape, shingle exterior cladding, and side shed dormers suggest that this 1912 house was originally designed in the Shingle style. Decorative elements include the elliptical arches accentuating the front recessed porch, and front windows with stained glass segments.



815 / 817 Fifth Street
1912 Shingle Style -- Late Victorian Period

This 1912 Shingle Style house has a front gabled roof with pent, full-width porch, and shed roof dormers. Other distinguishing features include perpendicular bay and art glass windows, and exposed rafters.



A. MacGowan House
922 Fifth Street
1912; T. D. Curtis, builder/designer
Prairie Style -- Modern Period

The rectangular plan, low pitched hipped roof, hipped dormers and symmetrical proportions of this house are characteristic of the Prairie style. Audrey MacGowan was the original owner of this house and his family lived here for many years.



931 Sixth Street
1906 (W.C.)
Pioneer Tent Style -- Late Victorian Period

931 Sixth Street features a front gabled roof with skirt, and a full-width porch supported by classic columns. The first storey exterior walls are constructed of cement blocks. The second storey and the gables are clad with square butt shingles. Additions and alterations to the structure have created the unique roofline.



Woodlands
9 East Columbia Street
1878



The Woodlands, as it is known today, was the first park area created in New Westminster. The site, chosen and cleared for use as a cricket pitch, is the government reserve land on which Woodlands now stands. The massive trees and their huge stumps and roots were removed at a great "clearing bee" on February 23, 1861. About 200 men felled trees, and grubbed out and burned stumps. The site was also later used for a variety of outdoor social events, including the first May Day and the crowning of the first May Queen on May 4, 1870.

In the1870's, the Province decided to construct an insane asylum for both the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. Up to that time, patients had been confined in the gaols of both Victoria and New Westminster. The hospital was built on the cricket pitch adjacent to the B.C. Penitentiary, so that the staff from each facility could help each other in times of emergency.

(Source: Val Adolph - 1978)

Centre Building
1878;
Italianate Style -- High Victorian Period

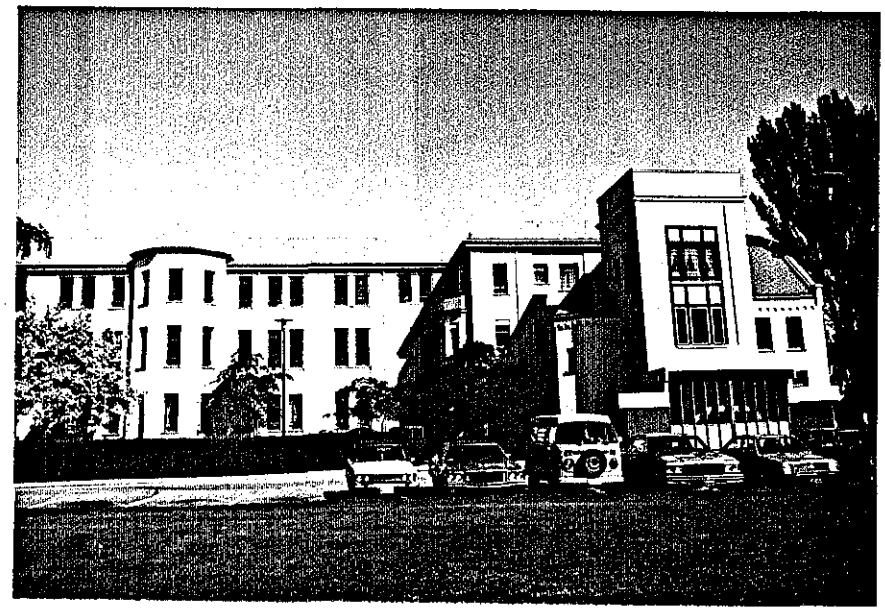
In 1878, the Centre Building was the first to be built on the Woodlands site. In that year, thirty six patients were admitted to the twenty eight room institution--then known as the "lunatic asylum". The original building was made of brick, two storeys high, and 125 feet long by 25 feet wide.

In July 1884, a contract was awarded for improvements and additions to the value of $22,500. This included the construction of, a new north wing to the original 1878 building, which increased the capacity from to 70 beds. The window sills were lowered to improve the external views and the interior lighting.

In 1889, an administration building and another wing, were added south of the original buildings. Also, the original front structure was widened by twelve feet.

In 1897, overcrowding and more residents necessitated the construction of another wing, containing a kitchen, dining room and bathrooms. Architect, G. W. Grant may have been involved with these last two additions.

The last addition to the Centre Building was made at the turn of the century, (1906) when a third storey was added to the building.
(Source: Val Adolph - 1978)



The Lodge
circa 1904
Craftsman Style -- Modern Period

Built around1904, the Lodge building was the first nurses' residence at Woodlands. Today, it is used as a "Life Skills Training Centre" for residents who are returning to live in the community. The Lodge shows the basic form of the Craftsman style, although the design elements are clearly Eclectic. The two storey building is clad with shingles and clapboard, and has a low pitched gabled roofline. It also has exposed beam ends beneath overhanging eaves, bracketed cornices, paired porch posts and multi-pane double hung windows. All of these elements along with its pronounced wood frames are consistent with the Craftsman style. The false half-timbering, two storey bays, and symmetrical proportions reveal secondary influences from the Tudor, Victorian, and Colonial Revival styles.





Maple Cottage
1897

The construction of Woodland's Maple Cottage began in 1897, in conjunction with the additions made to the Centre building that same year. Maple Cottage cost $19,500 to build, and accommodated only male patients. The building was based on the most modern construction techniques, with "perfect ventilation and plumbing", and consisted of two small wings; one for the lavatories and water closets, and the other for the more disturbed patients.

(Source: Val Adolph - 1978)



B. C. Penitentiary Site
81 East Columbia Street
1878

The British Columbia Penitentiary has been an prominent landmark in New Westminster for more than 100 years. Its genesis is marked by British Columbia's entry into confederation when the need for a long term institution for criminals was identified. After much discussion between government officials, a location for the public institution was selected, on the north bank overlooking the Fraser River in New Westminster.

In addition to the penitentiary itself, the site is of historical significance as a possible site of the major Indian village of Skiaimetl. The legendary village was thought to be located by the Glen River, now known as the Glenbrooke Ravine. The same location was used later as the base camp for the Columbia Detachment of the Royal Engineers, who performed many important explorations, surveys and actions from 1859 to 1863 in the Vancouver region.

Work on the penitentiary began in 1874, and proceeded at full speed. Unexpected delays slowed construction and delayed completion to October of 1877. The doors of the first gaol opened on September 28, 1878 to 12 inmates who, along with the newly appointed warden, Arthur McBride, arrived from Victoria on the steamship "Enterprise". Upon arrival, the prisoners were provided with a change of clothing, given their meal and locked in their cells in the new building. This unceremonious action marked the beginning of one of Canada's major penal institutions. The first building, known as the 1878 Block, had a mansard roof and was constructed of heavy stone. It served as the prison and then the hospital for a number of years.

Over time, an increasingly complex society, created a substantial increase in the penal population. At the peak of its operation, the overcrowded institution contained some 756 inmates, who were incarcerated in a second gaol.

The Penitentiary was the scene of riots, hostage taking and murders. Notwithstanding these newsworthy events, the operation of the Penitentiary in New Westminster served as an important source of employment for many early settlers of the area. The physical presence of this massive and solid structure in the community convinced many that the "Pen" would "enhance the value of adjacent

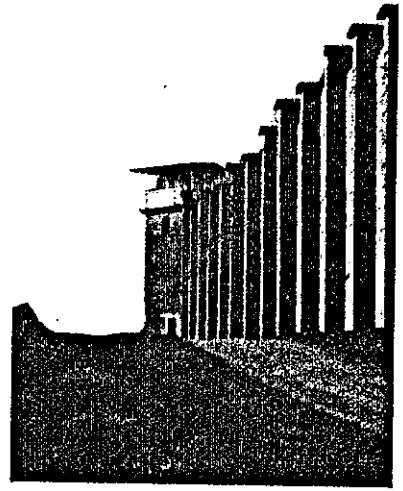
properties and create a status for the locality" (Mainland Guardian, June 19, 1875).

On February 15, 1980, the British Columbia Penitentiary, after 102 years of service, was phased out by the Federal government. Penal methods had changed in the 1970's, and the use of smaller federal institutions was preferred to provide facilities more suited to modern needs and more efficient administration.

Today, the sale of the B. C. Penitentiary site by the Federal government for private development is almost complete. The development plans call for over 800 units of housing and preservation of the historic Glen Ravine as parkland. Also to be retained are the stately gatehouse with its twin towers, a corner guard house, a commemorative cairn, a Royal Engineers survey monument, and the 1878 original Gaol Block. Ultimately, the Penitentiary site could become one of the City's most unique residential areas, because of its retention and use of several historic buildings and monuments.

The Original Gaol Block Building
81 Columbia Street East
1878





New Westminster Commemorative Cairn

The cairn is located at the eastern entrance stairway to the main Gatehouse and commemorates the establishment of the City of New Westminster. The plaque states: "In 1859 military considerations induced Colonel Richard Moody to select the site of New Westminster as capital of the new colony of British Columbia. Jointly developed until 1863 by civilians and the Royal Engineers, whose campground was here, the town, dominated by its Canadian middle class, tried to challenge Victoria's commercial and political power. Hopes rose when New Westminster became the seat of government after the colony's union with Vancouver Island in 1866, but fell with the removal of the capital to Victoria in 1868. Consequently, union with Canada was advocated to solve the town's fiscal problems."

The developers of the Penitentiary site plan to relocate the cairn within the new residential area to preserve the monument.

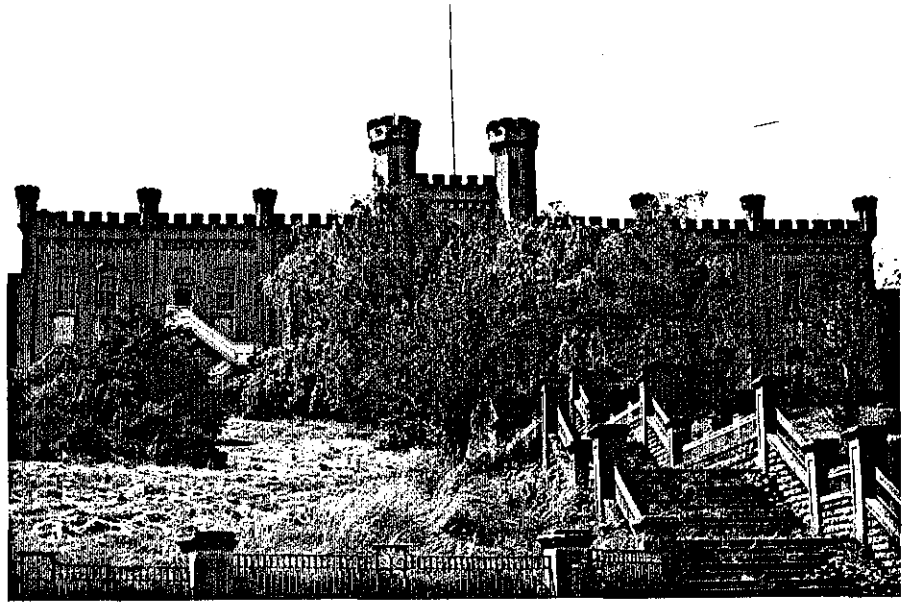


RELOCATED

1987

Gatehouse Administration Building
81 Columbia Street East
1931

Built in 1931, the Gatehouse with its twin towers was built to resemble a fortress-like castle. This building will be preserved in the redevelopment of the B. C. Penitentiary lands. It may be recycled for local commercial uses by the developers of the site.



Royal Engineer's Base Observatory
1859 - 60

This monument was a gift from the 1980 survey class of the British Columbia Institute of Technology. The plaque states, in part: "At this site, Royal Engineers surveyors of the Columbia Detachment determined an absolute value for longitude of New Westminster, namely, 8 HRS. - 11 MINS. - 33.3 SECS. west of Greenwich from a series of lunar observations at latitude 46 - 12' - 47" north."

This monument is to be preserved when the B. C. Penitentiary site is developed in the near future.



RELOCATED
1986

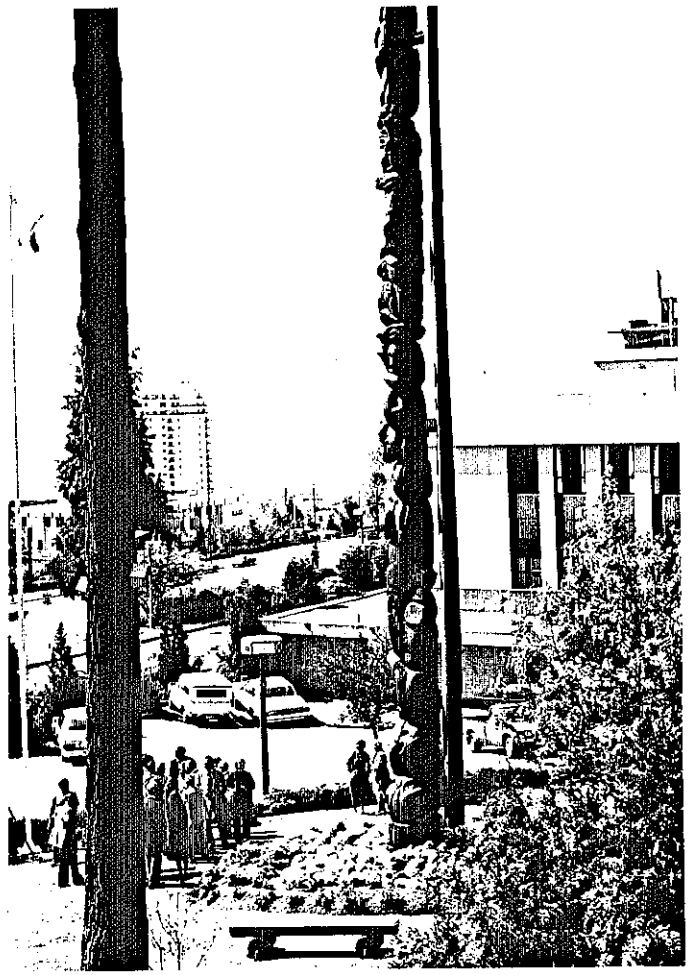
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Identified within Volume 3 of the Heritage Resource Inventory are a variety of parks and open spaces.

Urban parks are distributed throughout the residential neighborhoods of New Westminster, providing different types of open space. Some of the parks are small and widely dispersed and are used for small-scale activities, such as picnicking or playing games. These parks may contain children's playgrounds. Other parks are large and contain structured space for large-scale activities, such as organized sports.

The distribution of parks in the neighborhoods of Sapperton, Victory Heights, Queensborough, Westend, Kelvin, Connaught Heights and Glenbrooke are shown in Figure 6.

A brief history of the development of the parks in this area follows:



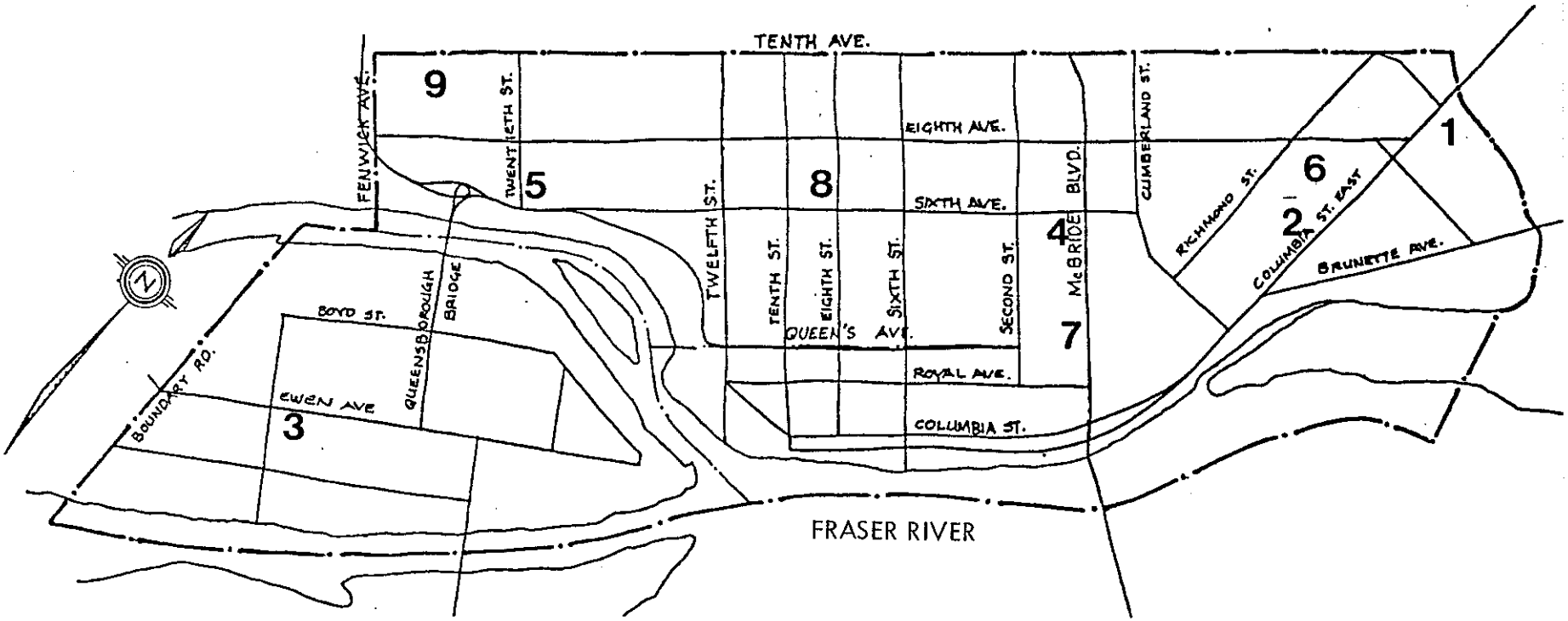
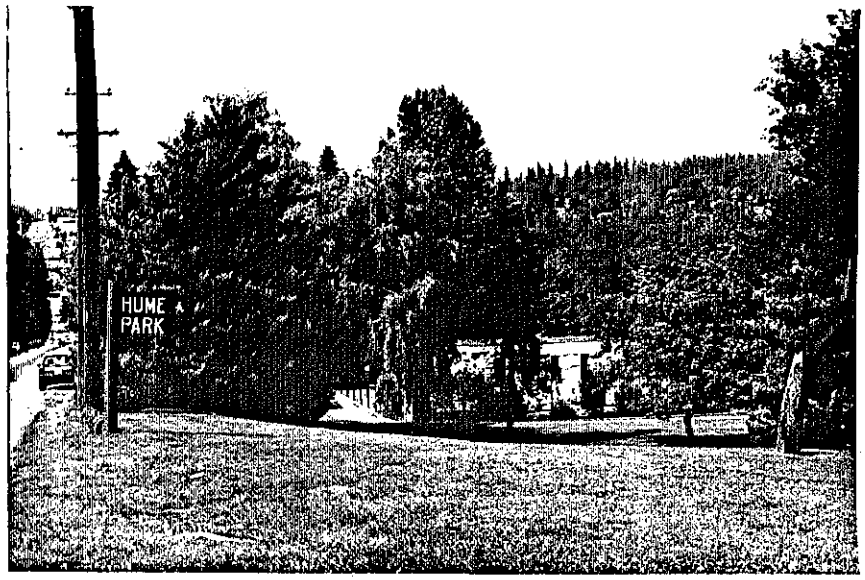


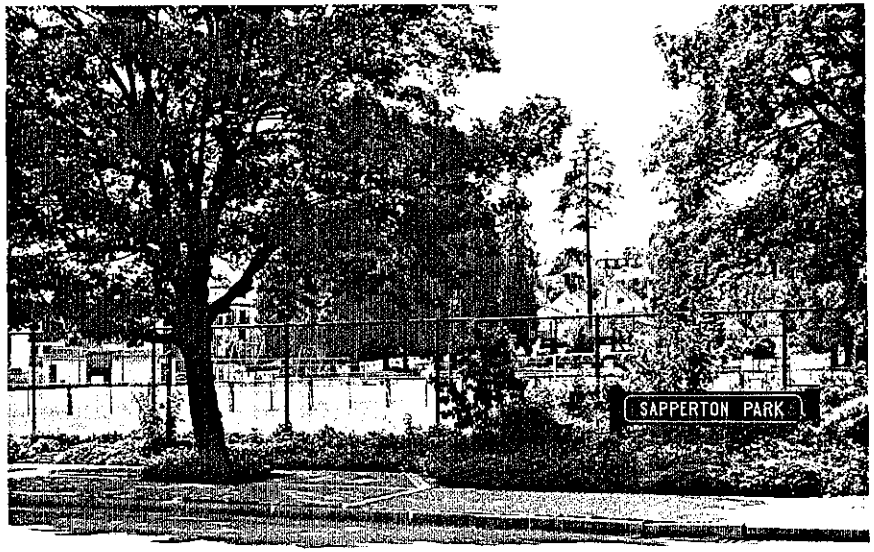
Figure 6: Parks and Open Spaces

1. Hume Park
2. Sapperton Park
3. Ryall Park
4. Terry Hughes Park
5. Grimston Park
6. Sunset Lodge Park
7. Queen's Park
8. Moody Park
9. Connaught Heights Park

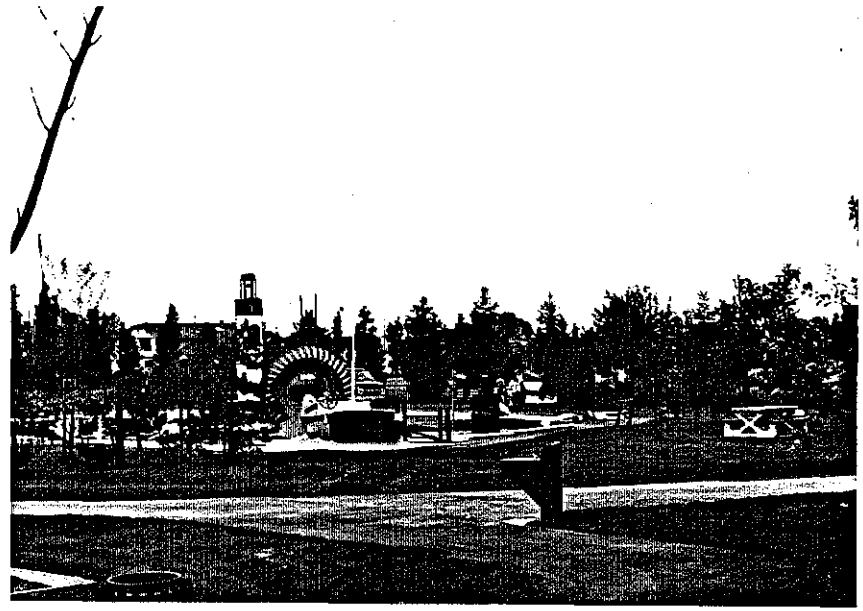
1. **Hume Park** (1912) is named after Fred Hume, a native of Sapperton who became Mayor of New Westminster and later, Mayor of Vancouver. Mayor Hume proposed the development of the park site in 1934 to provide work for the unemployed. The land was purchased from the B.C. Distillery Company in 1912 for $22,200 and named Brunette Park. Covering 26.59 acres, the Park now has a large picnic area, children's playground, swimming pool, tennis courts and shaded lawns.



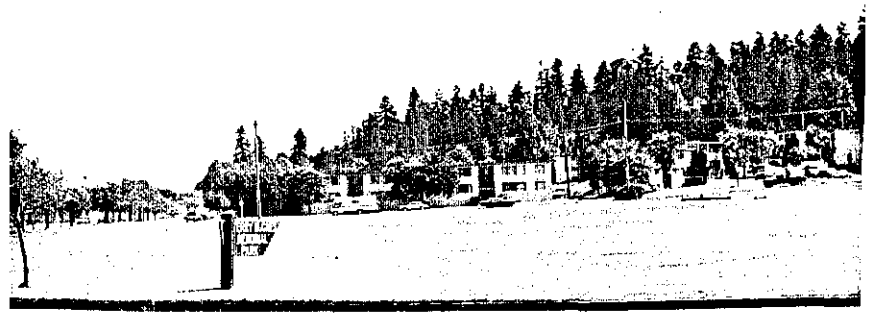
2. **Sapperton Park**, (1907) located across from the Royal Columbian Hospital on East Columbia Street, has a wading pool and childrens play area. The origin of the 4.98 acre park has been traced to two references. One unsubstantiated reference suggests that the area was part of the Sapper's military camp at the time of the Royal Engineers in New Westminster (1859-1863); the second makes reference to S.B. Buchanan, a businessman who was involved in developing the land into the present park site.



3. **Ryall Park** (1940). The original 10.03 acre Ryall Park, named after former Parks Commissioner Herb Ryall, was located north of Ewen Avenue between Hampton and Howes Street. This Park was phased out because of the construction of the Annacis Highway System. A new Ryall Park was developed in 1985 south of the Queensborough Community Center.



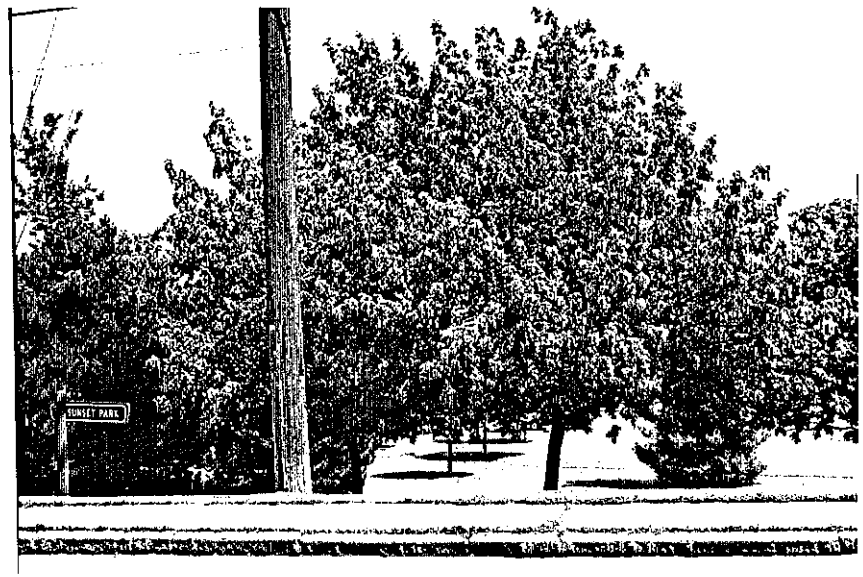
4. **Terry Hughes Park**, (1958) formerly Jackson Park, is owned by the Federal government and leased to the City of New Westminster. The City named it Terry Hughes Park-- in commemoration of a young local boy who gave his life to save others. The New Westminster Parks and Recreation Department maintains the open space as a recreation area.



5. **Grimston Park**, (1937) formerly known as the West End or Westside Park, was renamed after Doug Grimston, a member of New Westminster's Parks Board from 1943-1955 and its chairman for five of those years. The park, which covers an area of some 6.50 acres, was set aside as park land in 1937, and clearing of the land began in 1948.



6. **Sunset Lodge Park** is owned by the Salvation Army, operator of Sunset Lodge. In 1969, through an agreement with the Governor Council of the Salvation Army, the New Westminster Parks Department developed the area as a park.



7. Queens Park This park is a well known landmark throughout the City and region. New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Volume 2 contains a complete description of this popular site.



8. Moody Park. Moody Park is located between Eighth and Tenth Streets and Sixth and Eighth Avenues, within the Kelvin neighbourhood. The park is described within the New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Volume 2.

9. Connaught Heights Park (1977) was purchased and developed as a project of the Connaught Heights Neighbourhood Improvement Program. Two tennis courts, adventure playground, checkerboards and open spaces are included on this1.67 acres of parkland.



LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC SITES

Landmarks are elements in the environment which act as reference points to make the City more legible to its users.

Figure 7 shows the location of prominent landmarks and historic sites in the Heritage Inventory Areas of Sapperton, Victory Heights, Queensborough, Connaught Heights, West End, Kelvin and Glenbrooke.

1. **Knox Presbyterian Church** located at the corner of Sherbrooke Street and East Columbia Street, designed by George W. Grant, was completed in 1891. It is discussed in the Sapperton section of this report.

2. **St. Mary The Virgin Anglican Church**, 121 East Columbia Street was constructed on this site in 1865. The Church is an important landmark and historic site. The Church is discussed fully in the Sapperton section of this report.

3. **Sixth Avenue United Church** is a well known landmark in the Kelvin area. The Methodist Church was established in the early days of New Westminster. Sixth Avenue was chosen as the site for the West Side Church by Rev. Ebenezer Robson (the brother of Premier John Robson) and S. J. Thompson on June 16, 1890. A description of the Church can be found in the Kelvin section of this report.

4. **Loyal Protestant Home** at 601 Eighth Avenue was officially opened in 1928 as a refuge for homeless children. It was converted to the Royal City Christian Centre, a non-denominational church facility in 1984 and was designated as a Municipal Heritage Site on 1988 October 11. The Loyal Protestant Home is discussed in the Kelvin section of this report.

5. **Woodlands** was established in 1878 on this site. The land was cleared for a cricket pitch by the early pioneers of New Westminster in 1861. Woodlands is discussed in the Glenbrooke section of this report.

6. **Richard McBride School**, at 331 Richmond Street is the third oldest school in the City after John Robson and Herbert Spencer schools. It was constructed in 1929 after the original school was destroyed by fire. The Victory Heights section of this report has a complete description of this facility.

1. Knox Presbyterian Church
2. St. Mary The Virgin Anglican Church
3. Sixth Avenue United Church
4. Loyal Protestant Home (Royal City Christian Center)
5. Woodlands Site
6. Richard McBride School
7. Grimston Park
8. Sapperton Park
9. Queen's Park
10. Hume Park
11. Ryall Park
12. Moody Park
13. Woodwards Distribution Centre
14. Royal Square Shopping Centre
15. The Canadian Lacrosse Hall of Fame, Centennial Community Centre
16. Former Brunette Sawmill Site
17. Scott Paper Limited
18. Royal Columbian Hospital
19. Sapperton Plaza
20. Labatts Brewery
21. B.C. Penitentiary Site
22. Fraser & Roman Catholic Cemetery
23. Canada Games Pool
24. Pattullo Bridge
25. Railway Bridge
26. Queensborough Bridge
27. Queensborough Dykes
28. Queensborough Community Center
29. Railway Bridge
30. Poplar Island
31. New Westminster Secondary School
32. 22nd Street Skytrain Station
33. Schara Tzedeck Cemetery

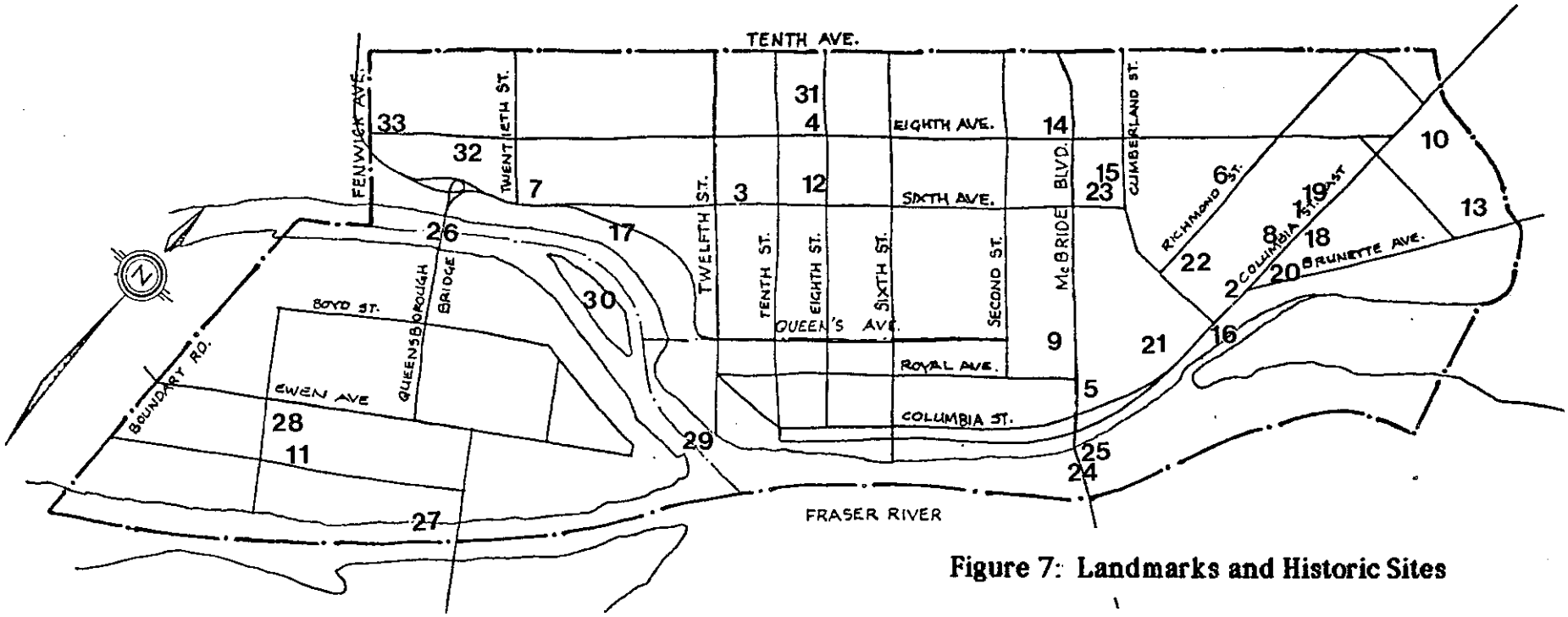


Figure 7: Landmarks and Historic Sites

7. **Grimston Park**, located near Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, is a popular landmark in the West End. The park is described in the Parks and Open Spaces section of this report.

8. **Sapperton Park** is a small park located at the intersection of Sherbrooke and East Columbia Street. It is discussed at length in the Parks and Open Spaces section of this report.

9. **Queen's Park** is the largest park in the City and is discussed in the Parks and Open Spaces section of the New Westminster Heritage Resource Inventory: Volume 2.

10. **Hume Park** is located off East Columbia Street beside the Brunette Creek. The park is discussed in the Parks and Opens Spaces section of this report.

11. **Ryall Park** is located in Queensborough. The new site was developed in 1985, when the Annacis Freeway System was constructed.

12. **Moody Park** is a large park located at the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. It is discussed in the Parks and Open Spaces section of the New Westminster Heritage Inventory: Volume 2.

13. **Woodwards Distribution Centre**. This warehouse complex was constructed in 1981 at 101 Braid Street in Sapperton on the former Seagram's Distillery site. The 650,000 square feet warehouse serves all the Woodwards stores in B. C.

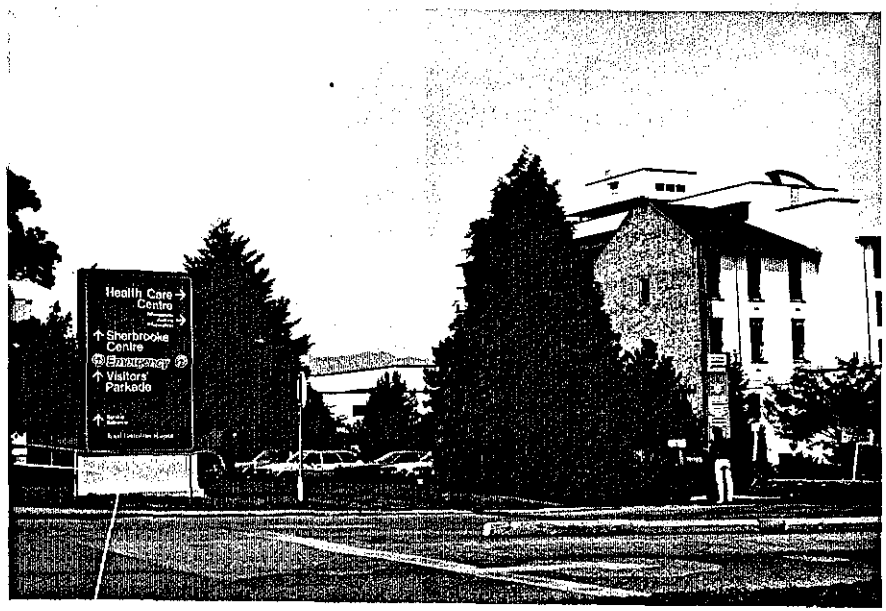
14. **Royal Square Shopping Centre** is located at 800 McBride Boulevard. This indoor regional shopping centre was expanded in 1981 to more than 30 shops and services, and provides shopping to the north and eastern parts of the City.

15. **The Canadian Lacrosse Hall of Fame, Centennial Community Centre.** Lacrosse is officially Canada's national sport. In 1967, the Centennial Community Centre was built at 65 East Sixth Avenue, to house the Canadian Lacrosse Hall of Fame, and the thousands of mementoes and souvenirs of the national sport. The Centre is now considered a national, as well as a local landmark.

16. **The Brunette Sawmill** was established in Sapperton around 1870 by the Debeck family. The first mill was moved to the site at the foot of Cumberland Street from Nanaimo, B.C.

17. **Scott Paper Limited** was established in New Westminster as the Westminster Paper Company in 1923 by John J. Herb. On July 13, 1929 the mill was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt by the Dominion Construction Company. In 1954 the Scott Paper Company of Philadephia acquired a 50% interest in the company and began an expansion program which now makes the company one of the City's largest employers.

18. **Royal Columbian Hospital** was established in New Westminster in 1862 and was moved to a new site in Sapperton in 1889. Over the years, the hospital was expanded numerous times. The brick facade facing Columbia Street East has been retained from the 1912 hospital building. Expansions occurred in 1978, with Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, architects and1987, with Dodson and Moroz, architects.



19. Sapperton Plaza is located at the south end of Knox Street beside Knox Church. The Plaza, opened in 1980, was developed as part of the Neighbourhood Improvement Program for the Sapperton commercial area.



20. Labatts Brewery located at East Columbia and Brunette Street is a long standing landmark in Sapperton. The old Lucky Lager sign that marked the site was a favorite beacon for residents of New Westminster.



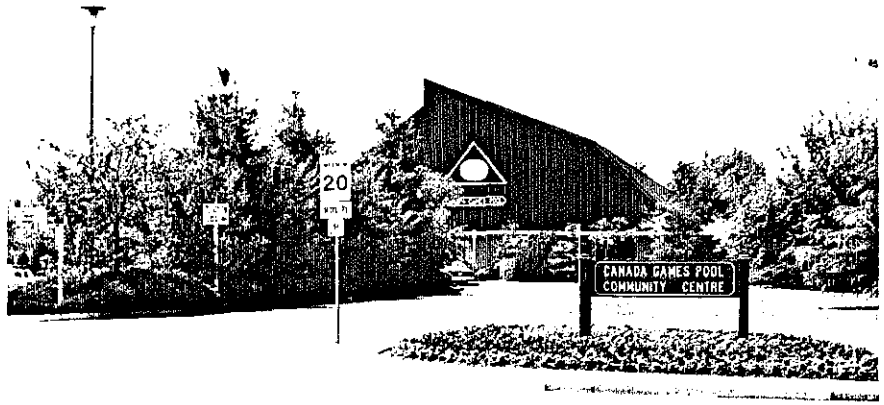
21. B. C. Penitentiary was opened on this site in 1878. The Penitentiary site will be redeveloped for residential uses in the near future and continue to be a landmark for the City. The New Westminster Cairn, and the Royal Engineers Survey Monument are discussed within the Glenbrooke section of this report.



22. Roman Catholic and Fraser Cemeteries. These two cemeteries are located at the intersections of Richmond and Cumberland Streets in the Sapperton neighbourhood. The large open tract is a well known landmark site for most of the local residents.



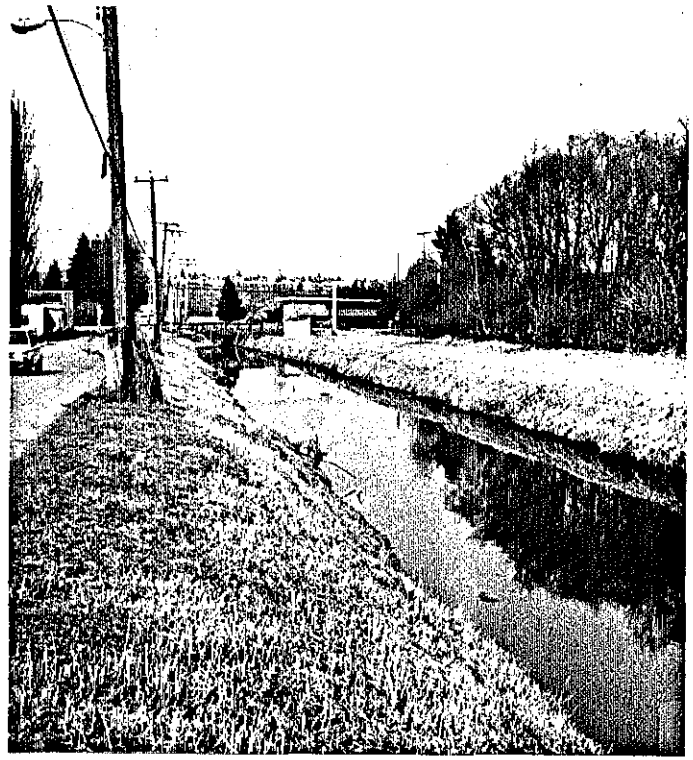
23. Canada Games Pool is located at 65 East Sixth Avenue. The 65 metre long pool, and diving facilities were constructed in 1973 for the Canada Summer Games at New Westminster.



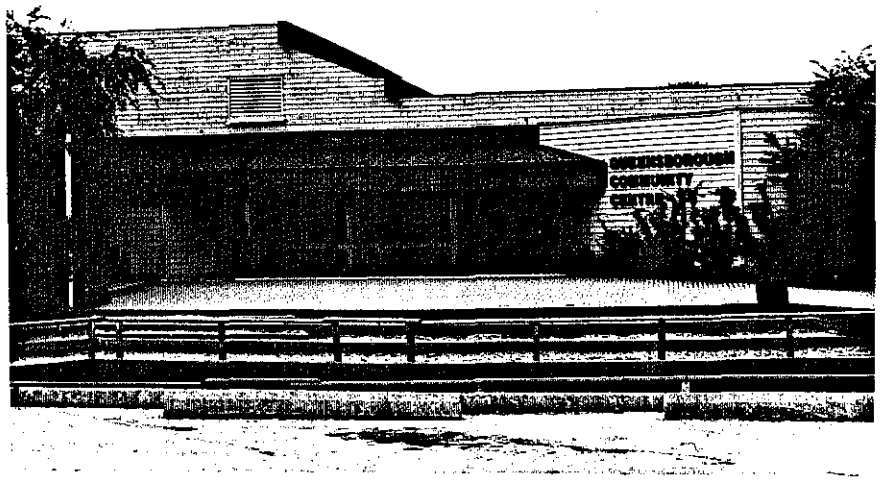
24. The Pattullo Bridge opened on November 15, 1937, and cost 4 million dollars. The bridge is named after Thomas Dufferin Pattullo, Premier of B.C. from 1933 - 1941. Nicknamed the "Pay-Toll-O Bridge", the 25 cent toll on the bridge was removed in 1952.



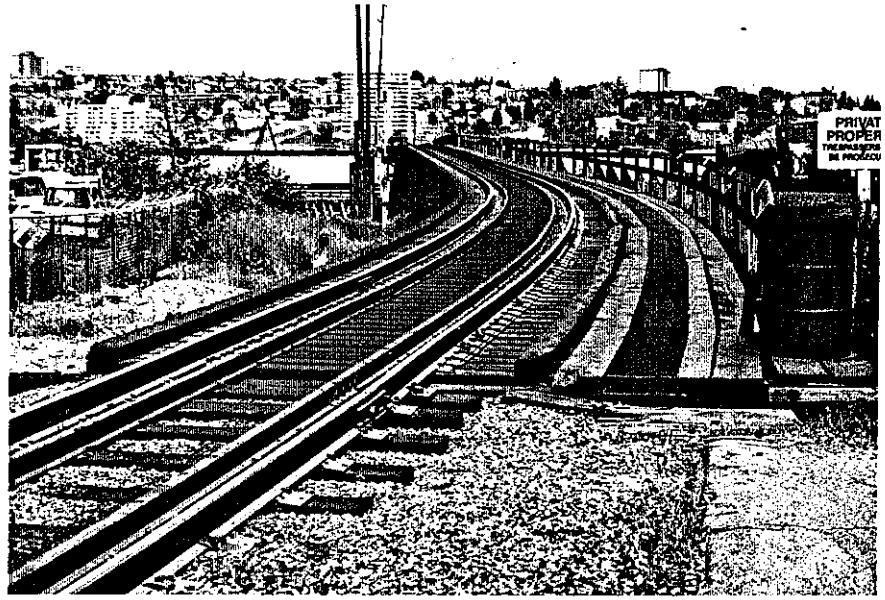
27. Queensborough Dykes In 1889 the City of New Westminster purchased the area of Queeensborough from the Province. The sale conditions included dykes to protect the land, and construction of a bridge to the rest of the city. In 1892, City Council let contracts for the dyking of 600 acres of swampland on Lulu Island.



28. Queensborough Community Centre is located at 920 Ewen Avenue in Queensborough. The centre was opened in the summer of 1978 and was part of the Neighbourhood Improvement Program for Queensborough.



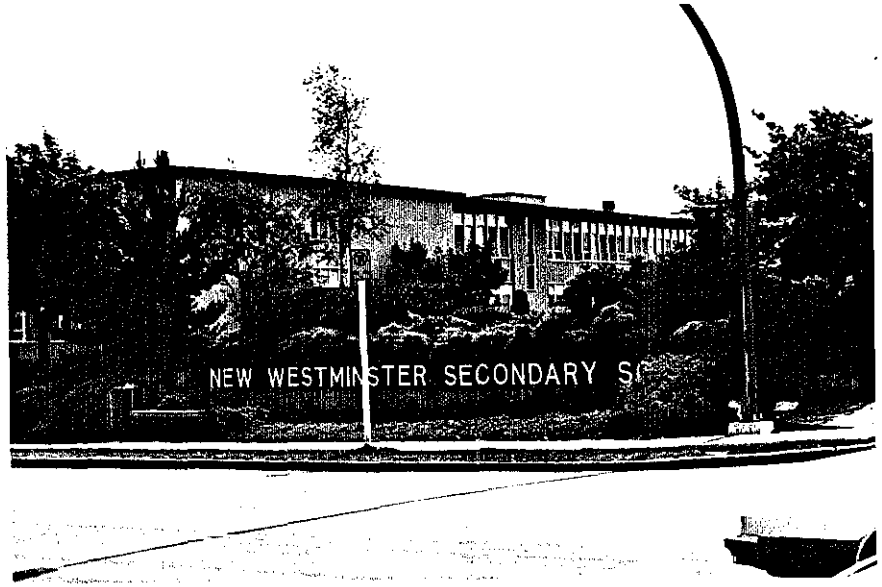
29. Lulu Island Railway Bridge. In 1909 a timber trestle was constructed to carry automobiles to Lulu Island as part of the agreement for the incorporation of Queensborough to the City of New Westminster. It was rebuilt in 1911 as a railway bridge for the B.C. Electric Railway.



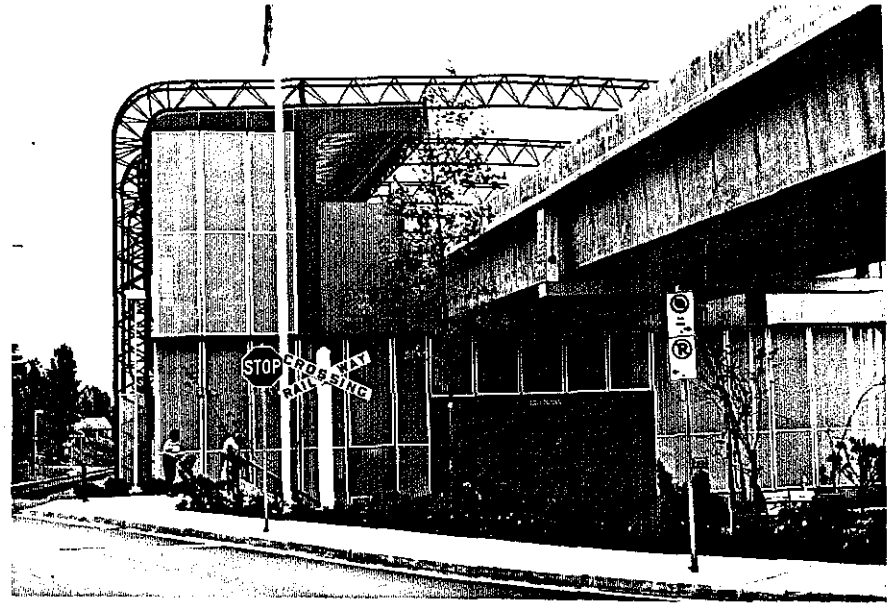
30. Poplar Island, located between Queensborough and the City of New Westminster, is one of the last undyked estuarine islands in the Fraser River system. The Island was used as a smallpox quarantine in the 1890's. Later, during World War I, the Island was used for ship building.



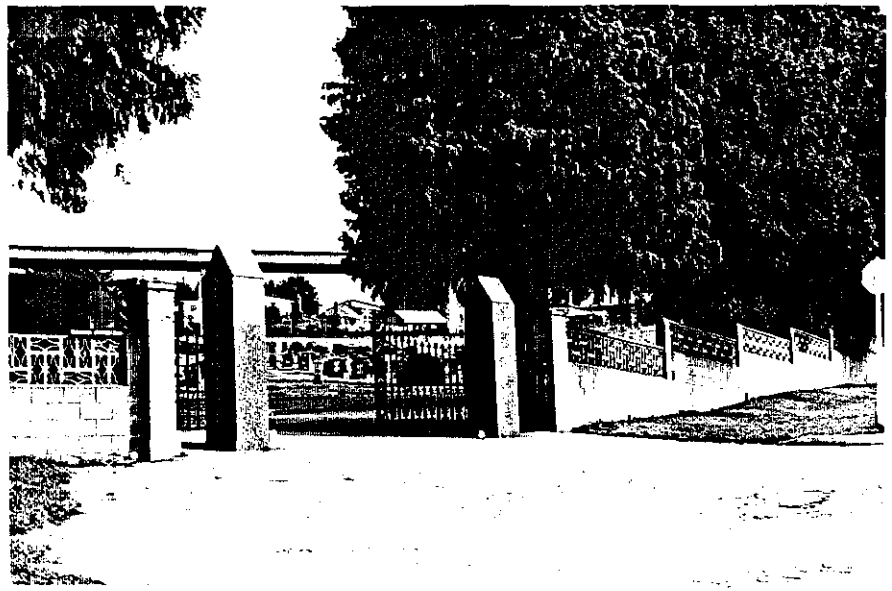
31. New Westminster Secondary School, is located at Eighth Avenue and Eighth Street. Two expansions of this school, in 1948 and 1955, led to the closing of the Duke of Connaught (1912) and the T. J. Trapp Technical (1920) High Schools. A consolidation of educational facilities occurred on September 6, 1955, when Vincent Massey Junior High School and Lester Pearson Senior High School were located on the same site to create one of the largest schools in B.C. This complex later became the New Westminster Secondary High School.



32. 22nd Street Skytrain Station is located in Connaught Heights at Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. It is the main transfer point for bus and Skytrain transit passengers from Surrey, Delta and Richmond. The building's unique design makes this structure a visible landmark.



33. **Schara Tzedeck Cemetery** is located near the New Westminster - Burnaby boundary at Fenwick Avenue and Hamilton Streets. This serene open space has been a west side landmark for many years.



APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Architrave A molded frame around a doorway, window or arch.

Balustrade A row of short posts or pillars supporting a rail or stone coping around a balcony or terrace.

Batten A strip covering a joint between vertical boards.

Bay window A one to two-storey angular projection from the wall of a house with windows on each face.

Bracket A small projecting member, commonly "L", scroll or triangular in shape, supporting an overhang, such as an eave or cornice.

Cantilever A projecting beam or part of a structure supported only at one end.

Capital The crowning feature of a column or pilaster.

Chamfer An edge or corner that has been beveled.

Chevron A V-shaped or zigzag decoration, usually used as a continuous molding.

Chimney pot A pipe placed on top of a chimney which acts as a continuation of the flue and improves the draft.

Clapboard Horizontal wood siding that is wedge-shaped to facilitate a weathering overlap.

Cornice The top projecting part of a Classical entablature; any projecting molding along the top of a building or wall.

Cresting Ornamental finish on the ridge of a building or edge of a balcony.

Dentil A row of block-like projections that decorates a cornice.

Dormer A window projecting from a sloped roof, with a sloped, gabled, or hipped roof of its own.

Drop A decoration hanging from a roof edge or gable end.

Eaves The horizontal edge of a roof which may or may not extend over the exterior wall.

Entablature In Classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof or pediment, comprising the architrave, freize, and cornice.

Fanlight A semicircular or fan-shaped window with radiating members or tracery set over a door or window.

Finial A pointed ornament placed at the top of spires, gables or towers.

Fluting A pattern of parallel vertical grooves, usually applied to columns or pilasters.

Fretwork Open decorative work cut on a fretsaw and used to make verandah posts, balustrades, brackets, or gable triangles more ornate.

Gable The triangular upper portion of a wall beneath a pitched roof; also a triangular break on an eave line or a triangle shaped dormer roof.

Gambrel roof A double-pitched roof with the lower pitch steeper than the upper.

Half-timbering Wall construction where the timber frame is evident on the exterior of the building and the spaces between the timbers are filled with brick or plaster.

Hipped roof A roof with four uniformly pitched sides, whose peak may be pointed or ridged.

Lintel A horizontal wood or stone beam above or below a window or door opening.

Mansard roof A roof that has two slopes on all four sides, the lower slope being longer and steeper than the upper.

Masonry Wall construction of materials such as stone or brick.

Molding A continuous decorative band that is either carved into or applied to a surface.

Palladian Window An arch-headed window, flanked by narrower, shorter square-headed windows sharing the same sill.

Parapet A low, solid, protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof or balcony.

Pediment A triangular or gable-shaped form over a window, door or portico, which may be curved or otherwise varied.

Pilaster A pier or column that is attached to a wall surface and only projects slightly.

Porte cochere A large covered entrance porch through which vehicles can drive.

Portico A porch, usually with a pedimented roof and supported by classical columns.

Quoin Rectangular stones set into the corner of a building and usually laid so that the butt end alternates with the long side in a vertical row.

Rusticated Tooled, as the surface of stone.

Segmental An arch where the head is less than semicircular.

Sidelight Glazed panels adjacent to a door.

Sill A horizontal member at the base of a window or door opening.

Spindlework Turned woodwork applied to gable triangles, verandah railings, balustrades or eaves.

Surround The trim outside a door or window structural opening.

Tudor arch A low, wide, pointed arch common in the architecture of Tudor England.

Turret A small, slender tower, usually at the corner of a building.

APPENDIX B: ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

ROMANTIC HOUSES (1820-1880)

Gothic Revival and Carpenter Gothic (1840-1880)

This style is identified by a steeply pitched roof, usually with steep cross gables. The gables are commonly trimmed with decorated vergeboards and the windows frequently have a pointed arch or Gothic shape. The most dominant feature of Gothic Revival houses is the fanciful decorative ornamentation, cut from wood by the scroll saw, an invention which was perfected during this period.

VICTORIAN HOUSES (1860-1910)

Italianate (1860-1890's)

Italianate houses are usually two or three stories high and feature a low-pitched roof with decorative brackets beneath the eave line. The windows are tall and narrow, commonly arched or curved, with crowns or lentils above. High Victorian Italianate houses often have one or two storey bay windows.

Queen Anne (1880-1910)

A steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable, is the identifying feature of Queen Anne houses. The style is further identified by the use of patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and other devices to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. The facade is asymmetrical with a partial or full-width porch along one or both side walls.

Shingle (1895-1910)

The Shingle style house uses shingles for exterior cladding and its basic shape is that of an A-frame. There is usually a recessed front porch with classical columns on the ground floor, and often a bay window to one side. The second level features a gigantic gable, frequently twice as tall at its apex as the ground floor. On the sides of the house are large shed dormer-like projections which give the roof a winged appearance.

Pioneer Tent (1890-1910)

An economical and sturdy house, the Pioneer Tent style became popular with early settlers. The style is identified by its

steeply pitched, gabled roof and shed roofed rear addition. To this basic structure was often added Victorian detailing, such as patterned shingles, bay windows, or spindlework.

ECLECTIC HOUSES (1880-1940)

Colonial Revival (1880-1955)

The term *Colonial Revival* refers to a resurgence of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. This style dominated domestic building during the first half of this Century. Colonial Revival houses feature an accentuated front door, commonly with a decorative crown or pediment supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by columns to form an entry porch. The facade is normally symmetrical with balanced window placement and centre door. Roof forms take a variety of shapes, the most common being hipped, side-gabled, and gambrel.

Classic Box and Classic Frame (1880-1915)

These two popular house styles are sub-types of the Colonial Revival style. The Classic Box has a moderately pitched hipped roof with full-width porch with classical columns. The house is symmetrical, two-stories in height, and has a rectangular plan. The Classic Frame house has a moderately pitched, front gabled roof, usually in an A-shape. The facade is symmetrical.

Tudor Revival (1890-1940)

This house style was particularly fashionable during the 1920's and early 1930's and was loosely based on a number of Medieval English prototypes. Tudor houses can be identified by a steeply pitched, usually side gabled roof. The front facade is dominated by one or more steeply pitched cross gables. Decorative false half-timbering is often present to mimick Medieval infilled timber framing. Other typical elements include tall, narrow windows, usually grouped and with multi-pane glazing, and massive chimneys with decorative chimney pots.

Mission (1890-1920)

This style is characterized by a mission-shaped dormer or roof parapet on either the main roof or porch roof. The roof commonly has red tile covering and widely overhanging eaves. Wall surfaces are usually stucco. Quatrefoil windows are common. Some examples of this style have

narrow roof segments, cantilevered out from a smooth wall surface, underneath the parapets of flat roofs.

Neoclassic Rowhouse (1895-1915)

This style shows influences from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne cottage styles. It is a one-storey house, the term 'rowhouse' used here to mean detached houses built side-by-side in a line. The partial-width porch is set under the main hipped roof line, supported by classical columns. There is a front-facing dormer and the exterior is usually covered in clapboard.

Spanish Eclectic (1915-1940)

Spanish Eclectic houses feature a low-pitched roof which has little or no eave overhang and a red tile covering. There are typically one or more prominent arches above the door or principal window, or beneath the porch roof. The facade is usually asymmetrical and the wall surface of stucco. Decorative details come from the entire history of Spanish architecture, including dramatically carved doors, focal windows of triple-arched or parabolic shape, decorative window grilles of wood or iron and similar balustrades on cantilevered balconies, and brick or tile vents.

MODERN HOUSES (1900-1940)

Prairie (1900-1920)

The Prairie style originated in Chicago and was developed by a group of architects that have come to be known as the Prairie School. Most Prairie houses were built between 1905 and 1915. They are identifiable by a low-pitched, usually hipped roof, with widely overhanging eaves. Typically, the houses are two stories, with one-storey wings or porches. Facade detailing emphasizes horizontal lines.

Craftsman (1905-1930)

Craftsman was the dominant style for smaller houses built from 1905 until the 1920's. The style, based on the ideas of the English Arts and Crafts movement, created an honest expression of structure, where the structural elements actually became the decoration. The roof is low-pitched and usually gabled, with wide unenclosed eaves. Roof rafters are typically exposed and decorative (false) beams or braces are added under gables. Porch supports are commonly short, square

upper columns resting on more massive piers or on a solid porch balustrade.

Art Moderne (1920-1940)

Art Moderne houses show a smooth wall surface, flat roof with a small ledge (coping) at the roof line, and asymmetrical facade. The walls usually have grooves or lines and horizontal balustrade elements which give the building a horizontal emphasis.

Art Deco (1920-1940)

Art Deco houses are also characterized by smooth wall surfaces, usually of stucco. The facade is decorated with elements, such as zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric motifs. Vertical emphasis is achieved through the use of towers and other projections above the roof line.

International (1925-present)

International style houses were influenced by Le Corbusier's idea of the house as a *machine for living* where functionalism was of prime importance. Traditional elements of house design that were merely decorative were discarded, stripping away all superfluous ornamentation. The International style can be identified by a flat roof which usually has no coping. The windows are flush with the outer wall which is smooth and unornamented. The facade is asymmetrical. Walls are not generally used for structural support, but are simply curtails hung over a structural steel skeleton.

HOUSES SINCE 1940

Minimal Traditional (circa 1935-1950)

This house style developed as a response to the economic conditions of the 1930's. The style reflects the form of traditional Eclectic houses but does not show the decorative detail. Roofs are low-pitched or intermediate and eaves and rake are close. Post-war tract housing is dominated by this type of house.

Ranch (circa 1935-1975)

As the automobile replaced the street car as the dominant form of personal transportation, compact housing could be replaced by a more sprawling design on a larger lot in the suburbs. The Ranch style was the popular North American response to this change. Ranch houses are asymmetrical one-storey structures, with low-pitched roofs, usually with a moderate or wide roof overhang.

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APPENDIX D: STREET NAME DERIVATIONS

Archer: This street is named after Samuel Archer, a Royal Engineer, who remained in British Columbia and became a miner and shoemaker.

Allen: Thomas Allen owned property and lived in the area where the street is located around the turn of the century.

Blackman: The street is probably named after J. W. B. Blackman, City Engineer in 1909.

Brunette: The Brunette River, which flows close by the City was named by William Holmes for its brown colour. The colour was due to the soil conditions through which it flowed.

Buchanan: S. B. Buchanan was an early prominent real estate agent whose home is now incorporated as part of the Salvation Army's Sunset Lodge.

Columbia: This street was named for the *Columbia Detachment* of the Royal Engineers who came to this area in 1858 / 59 and founded New Westminster.

DeBeck: Named after the DeBeck Brothers, founders of the Brunette Sawmills.

Ewen: Alexander Ewen who was a very prominent citizen in the early salmon canning industry on the Fraser River.

Fader: E. J. Fader was involved in the timber business and the shipping industry.

Keary: The Keary family -- either James, the father, a Royal Engineer, or William H., the son, who was the Mayor of New Westminster, 1902 - 09.

Knox: This street took the name from its proximity to Knox Presbyterian Church.

Mercer: The Mercer family of 'Mercer Brothers' operated a shipbuilding business in Queensborough. Edward Mercer lived at the location of the present street for many years.

Rousseau: This street was probably named for Eugene Rousseau who operated a tannery on Brunette Avenue, very close to where Rousseau Street is today.

Shiles: Named for Bartley W. Shile, Mayor of New Westminster, circa 1895.

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