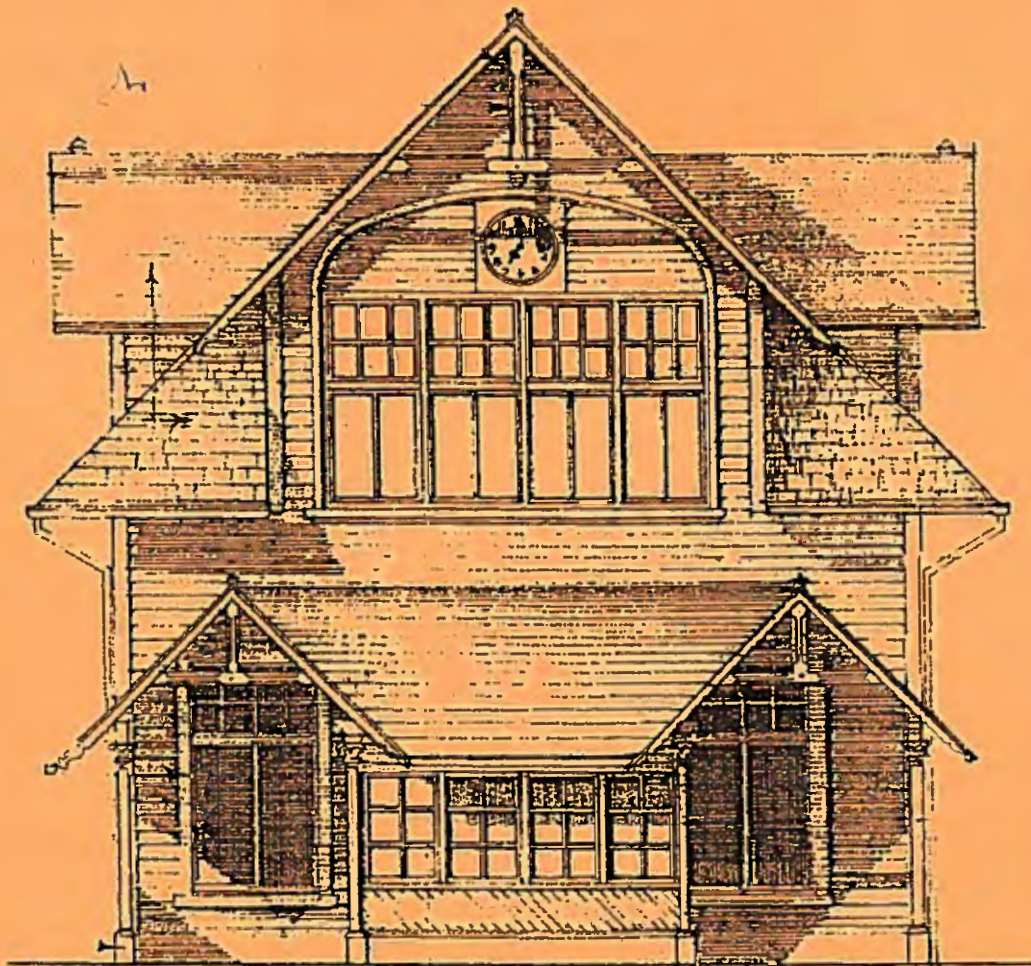

W E S T V A N C O U V E R

HERITAGE INVENTORY

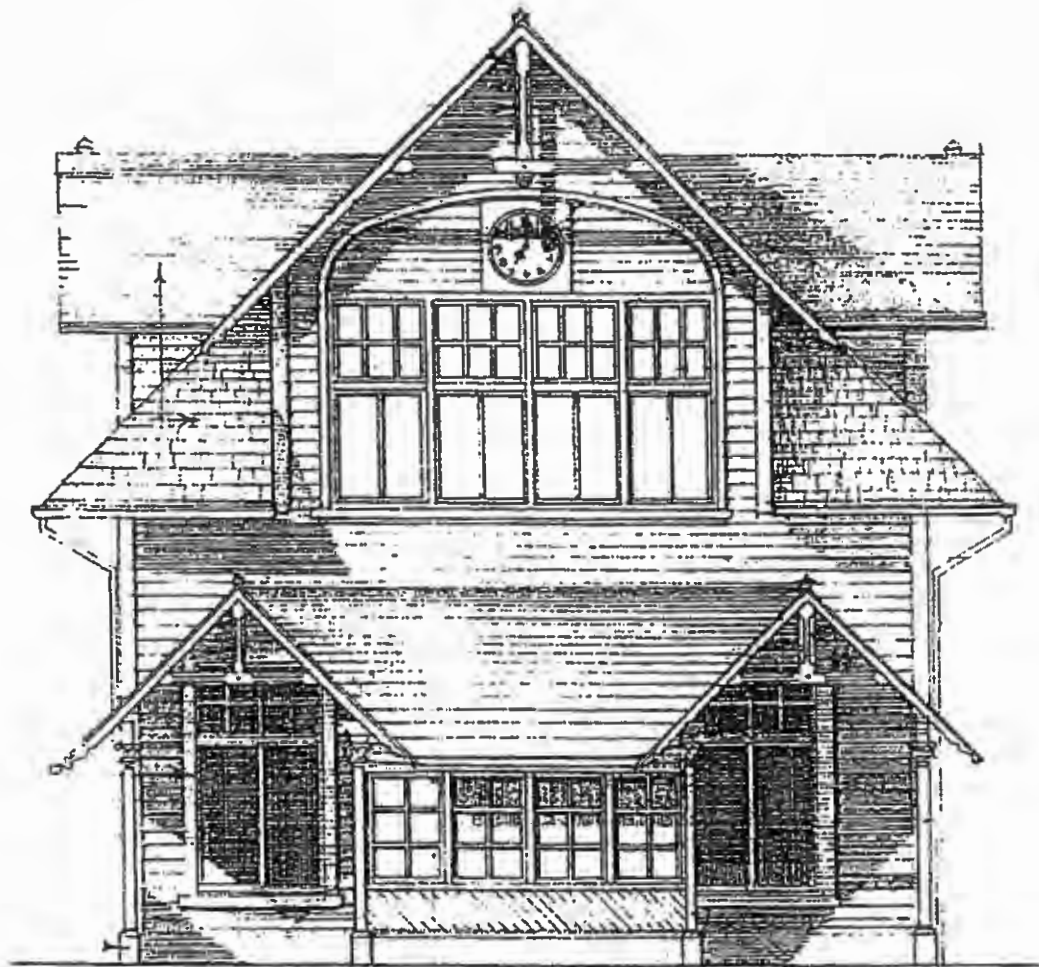


THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

F O U N D A T I O N G R O U P D E S I G N S

WEST VANCOUVER

HERITAGE INVENTORY



THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

W E S T V A N C O U V E R
H E R I T A G E I N V E N T O R Y

prepared for
THE DISTRICT OF
WEST VANCOUVER

1988
by

F O U N D A T I O N G R O U P D E S I G N S

UPDATED 12/94, 11/98, 9/03

WEST VANCOUVER
HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

2003

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PREFACE

The goal of the West Vancouver Heritage Inventory project has been to provide a comprehensive study of the overall heritage resources of the community. For the purposes of clarity, the inventory has been sectioned into a number of smaller components, which have been summarized in this main report document. The other components of the inventory are:

1. The West Vancouver Heritage Landscape Inventory:

This was a separate study of both the native and introduced plantings of the District, and the results have been collected in a separate report document.

2. The West Vancouver Heritage Inventory Master:

This separate document includes a technical report of the inventory methodology, and a collection of background research on each building, site, structure and monument contained within the inventory.

3. The West Vancouver Heritage Inventory Files:

For each resource listed in the Inventory and the Landscape Inventory, a file has been prepared which contains all relevant background data. It is intended that these files should be continually updated; they have been deposited with the District of West Vancouver.

4. Recommended Heritage Policy and Programmes:

A separate document contains suggestions for the continuing preservation of heritage resources. This document has been prepared for the internal use of the Planning Department and the Heritage Advisory Committee.

It is hoped that through public awareness, pride can be generated in the rich heritage of West Vancouver, leading to the preservation and restoration of significant and representative resources. We wish all concerned the best of luck in these future endeavours.

This document was updated in December, 1994 and November, 1998 to note demolitions, major additions and alterations to buildings, and to correct minor errors in the text.

INTRODUCTION

The patterns and stages of West Vancouver's development have yielded a rich architectural legacy. Situated on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet, between the Capilano River and Howe Sound, the District is nestled on the south-facing slopes of the Coast Mountains. It offers a unique topographic setting and commanding views, that have challenged and inspired the pioneers and builders of the community.

Its history has been visibly spurred by several key events. As early as 1791, Point Atkinson had been sighted by the Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez. One year later, Captain George Vancouver entered Burrard Inlet, and met with the native Indians residents of Holmulchesun, a Coast Salish settlement at the mouth of the Capilano River. For a number of years the shores of West Vancouver were left undisturbed except for merchants bartering with the Indians for sea otter pelts, which were later traded in the Orient for asiatic products.

The opening of the Pioneer Mills in 1863, at what later became known as Moodyville, initiated the exploitation of the rich timber resources of the North Shore. Moodyville rapidly became the most important settlement on Burrard Inlet, drawing many new residents, some of whom settled as far away as Point Atkinson. A thriving lumber trade led to an unparalleled boom in real estate speculation, starting by the turn of the century. The advent of a private ferry service in 1909 provided a focus for what was then known as the West Capilano District of North Vancouver. By 1912 there had been sufficient settlement to warrant the official incorporation of the District of West Vancouver.

Although there were a number of canneries, and lumber and shingle mills, located here, the rough terrain precluded further industrial development. This failure led to a decision to make the municipality exclusively residential, and in 1926 Council adopted the Town Planning Act that banned new industry, and regulated minimum lot sizes. As the City of Vancouver grew, West Vancouver became a satellite community, with an increasingly upper-income population spread thinly across its difficult topography.

The lack of intrusive industry, the spectacular setting, and unspoiled beauty were factors that attracted a group of English investors, the British Pacific Properties Company. The exclusive subdivision that they funded, which became known as the British Properties, was the model for future planned residential developments. The Company linked their investment to the City of Vancouver with the construction of the Lions Gate Bridge, ensuring the continued success of West Vancouver as a prosperous municipality.

The advent of the Second World War caused a hiatus in residential development. The strategic location of the District was recognized, and a number of military sites were constructed as part of the Vancouver Area Defense network. After the War, a dramatic building boom once again changed the face of the municipality.

Due to its status as a preferred residential area, West Vancouver became fertile ground for experimentation in the International and West Coast styles which began and flourished from the 1940's through the 1960's. The District's contemporary residential architecture was recognized throughout Canada for its innovation, the use of natural materials, and the sensitive use of spectacular sites. These structures, many of which have now been acclaimed as masterpieces of design, have become an integral part of the image of West Vancouver.

The context and range of West Vancouver's architectural history is presented within this inventory. Pioneering buildings of the early 1900's, the prominent estates of the 1930's, the contemporary West Coast houses of the 1940's through the 1960's, and exclusive residential subdivisions, have given the District a layering of physical heritage, that is represented by many fine remaining examples. Along with the landscaping and terrain that plays such an important part in defining its character, West Vancouver has an architectural heritage of which it can be justifiably proud.

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- 1791: Point Atkinson is sighted by Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez; he names the point 'Bodega'.
- 1792: Captain George Vancouver enters Burrard Inlet, and meets with the native Indian settlers of Holmulchesun.
- 1859: Howe Sound surveyed by Captain Richards in H.M.S. Plumper.
- 1863: Pioneer Mills, the first industrial lumber plant on Burrard Inlet, opens at the site what is later to be known as Moodyville, and begins to draw residents to the North Shore. A survey party of Royal Engineers maps the mouth of the Capilano River.
- 1866: 'Navy Jack' Thomas begins an unscheduled ferry service across Burrard Inlet.
- 1867: 'Navy Jack' begins a gravel operation at the mouth of the Capilano River.
- 1872: James Blake becomes the first owner of West Vancouver real estate, with the pre-emption of 160 acres on either side of Hollyburn Creek.
- 1873: Construction of the 'Navy Jack' House, still in existence at 1768 Argyle Avenue; Thomas was the first white settler of West Vancouver.
- 1874: Construction of the first Point Atkinson Lighthouse.
- 1891: Incorporation of the District of North Vancouver; the area that is now West Vancouver is Ward 1 and 2 of the District, and is called West Capilano.



1918 Promotional Poster (WVMA)

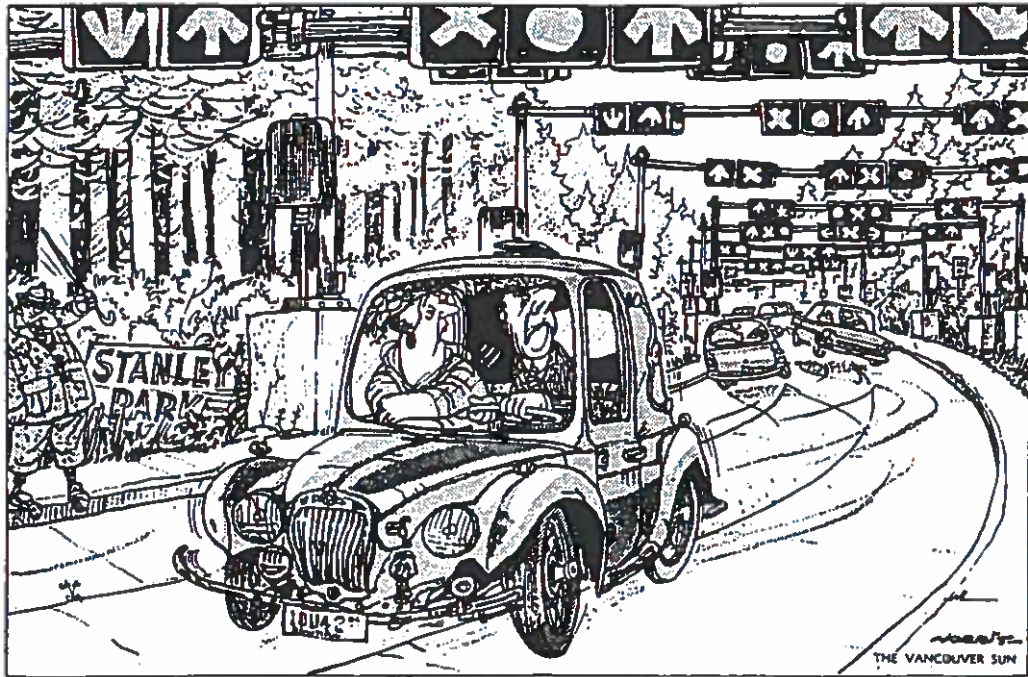
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- 1898: Francis William Caulfeild first visits West Vancouver.
 - 1900: Caulfeild petitions the District of North Vancouver council to open a road to his property.
 - 1902: The contract is let to build Keith Road from the Capilano River to Eagle Harbour. Additional contracts are let for the construction of bridges over the Capilano River.
 - 1907: John Lawson moves his family into 'Navy Jack's' house.
 - 1909: Lawson begins a private ferry service to Vancouver.
 - 1912: Municipal Incorporation. Construction of the second Point Atkinson Lighthouse. First telephone service. The Municipality takes over the operation of the ferry service.
 - 1914: First Pacific Great Eastern train from North to West Vancouver.
 - 1916: Installation of the first Municipal water system. Municipal bus service initiated.
 - 1926: The first road access to Horseshoe Bay and Whytecliff is opened. The Town Planning Act is passed, banning further industrial development, and regulating minimum lot sizes.
 - 1928: A submarine cable is laid to establish direct telephone service between Vancouver and West Vancouver.
 - 1930: The new bridge opens over the Capilano River. Marine Drive classified as a primary highway. The British Pacific Properties Company is officially incorporated.
-



Ross Family

-
- 1935: The Horse Chestnut trees on 17th Street are planted by the West Vancouver Boy Scouts in honour of a visit by Lord Baden-Powell and his wife.
 - 1936: Capilano Golf and Country Club opens.
 - 1937: Development of the British Properties fully underway.
 - 1938: Opening of the Lion's Gate Bridge to traffic. The dial telephone system is introduced to serve the area between Caulfeild and Whytecliff.
 - 1939: Start of construction of military sites as part of the Vancouver Area Defenses.
 - 1945: End of Second World War, and the return of prosperity. West Vancouver begins to develop as an exclusive residential suburb.

PRIMARY BUILDINGS



September 29, 1964

"Can't understand the significance of their new park decorations but I don't doubt that it's all very authentic Indian legend."

BUILDINGS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE

1768 ARGYLE AVENUE
2165 GISBY STREET
1297 GORDON AVENUE
1425 GORDON AVENUE
2385 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1366 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1991 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
2397 JEFFERSON AVENUE
235 KEITH ROAD
2587 KINGS AVENUE
5252 MARINE DRIVE
5324 MARINE DRIVE
1650 MATHERS AVENUE
1850 MATHERS AVENUE
2968 MATHERS CRESCENT
4648 PICCADILLY SOUTH
4767 PICCADILLY SOUTH
4785 PICCADILLY SOUTH
3321 RADCLIFFE AVENUE
2995 ROSEBERY AVENUE
4360 ROSS CRESCENT *(Demolished 1989)*
2089 WESTDEAN CRESCENT
101 14TH STREET,
680 17TH STREET
HOLLYBURN LODGE

NAVY JACK THOMAS HOUSE
1768 ARGYLE AVENUE
Circa 1873



The man later known as "Navy Jack" was born in Wales during the reign of William IV. After a quarrel with his mother, John Thomas came to North America to seek his fortune in the Cariboo gold fields. He showed an early proclivity for the transportation industry, and by 1860 was operating a transshipment service from Soda Creek to Quesnel. This experience served Thomas well, and in 1866 he purchased a five ton sloop, and began running an unscheduled ferry service on Burrard Inlet.

By 1867 he had established a business hauling river-washed gravel from the mouth of the Capilano River. Thomas acquired 80 acres of waterfront property from James Blake in 1872; this holding stretched from what is now known as Navy Jack Point to 16th Street. Contemporary reports indicate that he built this house sometime the next year. At about the same time Thomas married Row-i-a, granddaughter of Chief Kiep-Ian-o, after whom the Capilano River was named.



Appearance of the 'Navy Jack' House, circa 1910 (WVMHS)

Thomas' house was a neat wood frame structure, painted white; the front verandah ran the full width of the house, and sported elaborate Victorian brackets on turned columns.

By 1892 Thomas had fallen on hard times, and the property was acquired by land speculator James C. Keith at a tax sale. Thomas returned to the Barkerville gold fields, where he died shortly afterwards.

This prime waterfront property was later acquired by John Lawson at a land auction sale. He moved his family in by 1907, living here until 1928. Lawson was the most prominent citizen of the new settlement, and became known as the "Father of West

Vancouver". Lawson's favourite tree was the holly, and he planted them on each side of the front entry. As the house was located beside a creek (a 'burn'), this became known as 'Hollyburn House', a name which was later given to the local Post Office.

This historic house was later moved to its present location, just west of Lawson Creek. Its siding and windows have been altered, but the form of the building is intact. It is the oldest known continuously occupied residence in the Lower Mainland, and is exceeded in age only by a handful of buildings in New Westminster, and Vancouver's Hastings Mill Store.



GEORGE MEREDITH PUGH HOUSE
2165 GISBY STREET
C.B.K. Van Norman, Architect
1936

Designed in a rustic form of the Tudor Revival style, this large estate house, with its extensively landscaped grounds, is evocative of the returning prosperity of the late 1930's. At this time, land speculation was on the rise again, as rumors of new developments on the North Shore circulated, and the idea of a First Narrows crossing was becoming a reality. West Vancouver was seen as a desirable retreat for the wealthy; Pugh, a dealer in stocks and bonds, was the first to build in this area, soon to be followed by others.

By 1944 this property had been acquired by Victor and Gertrude Spencer. Colonel Spencer was the son of department store owner David Spencer, and had previously lived at 'Aberthau' in Vancouver.

Architect C.B.K. Van Norman was a successful practitioner of the more traditional styles of residential architecture. At the same time, however, he was known for his more daringly modern buildings, such as Revelstoke City Hall, which were among the earliest in the province designed in the International Style.

**STEWART HOUSE
1297 GORDON AVENUE
1919**



John Stewart owned this house, which was built on property jointly owned with John Grant. Grant owned a separate residence on the lot (since demolished). It is a very good example of the Edwardian Builder, a style that was rare in West Vancouver. The style is characterized by an entry placed asymmetrically to one side, and this roof type, with shed dormers, was a common variation. This building marks the end of an era, however, for after the First World War, the Edwardian Builder was starting to be replaced by the Craftsman style as the most popular residential form of building.

Prominently situated at a corner, this building indicates a standard development pattern, whereby corner lots were the first to be built on, in order to attract further interest in speculation.



VINSON HOUSE
1425 GORDON AVENUE
1913
MINOR RESTORATION
WORK, 1994
HERITAGE ACHIEVEMENT
AWARD, 1997

The striking Vinson home, which was the first to be built in this neighbourhood, originally stood on a property of more than 5.4 acres. Later subdivision in the 1920's produced a consistent streetscape of modest homes along Gordon Avenue, some of which still remain today.

Valient Vivien Vinson was a well-known professional photographer, and owner of the King Studio in Vancouver. Vinson was also elected the Reeve of West Vancouver in the years 1918 to 1920, 1922, and 1927 to 1929.

This well-preserved residence is an example of the new Craftsman influence on house design. Typical details include the decorative triangular brackets at the eaves, the tapered porch columns, and the slightly flared window surrounds.

The house was featured in a publicity poster issued by the District in 1918, as shown in this photograph. Comparison indicates that the house remains virtually intact today, a valuable link both with the early architecture and the history of West Vancouver.



WVMA



**YOUNG HOUSE
2385 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1914**

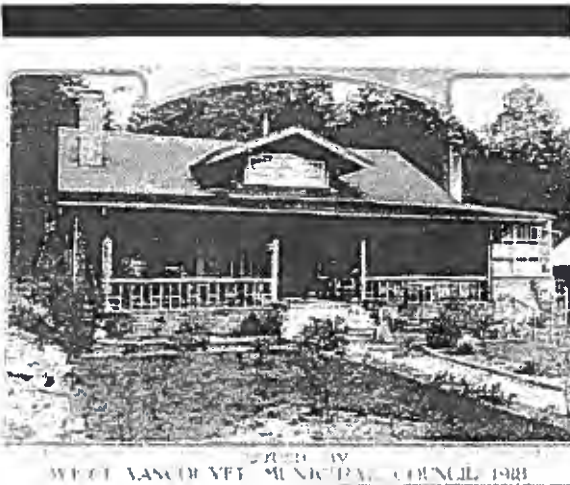
This house was one of the earliest permanent buildings in the area, and is one of the first examples of the Tudor Revival style in the District. It is also an important part of a cluster of historic buildings in the 2300 Blocks of Jefferson and Haywood Avenues. Despite several alterations to the facade, it remains a handsome and impressive structure.

This imposing residence was the home of Nannie and John Haydn Young. A chartered accountant by trade, Mr Young was also an accomplished organist, and had a great love for music. This was reflected in the second floor music room, with its raised podium; Young was for many years the conductor of choral and orchestral societies in West Vancouver.



GODFREY HOUSE
1366 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1914

Nestled into a verdant landscape, this charming house turns away from the street, which is understandable when we consider that it was constructed before the streets were put through in this area. It was built for the Godfrey family; Morley R. Godfrey was the manager of the Vancouver branch of the Bank of British North America.



The house is noteworthy for its use of peeled logs both as structure and as ornament; smaller logs are made into typical Craftsman eave brackets and porch supports. Other decorative features include a large river-rock chimney, and several intricate stained glass panels.

It is unique for the sophisticated use of rustic elements. It is also an early example of the influence of the Craftsman style on residential architecture; this is most noticeable in the triangular eave brackets and the low pitch of the side gable roof.

A 1918 promotional photograph shows that this bungalow remains virtually intact today, except for the partial removal of the front porch.



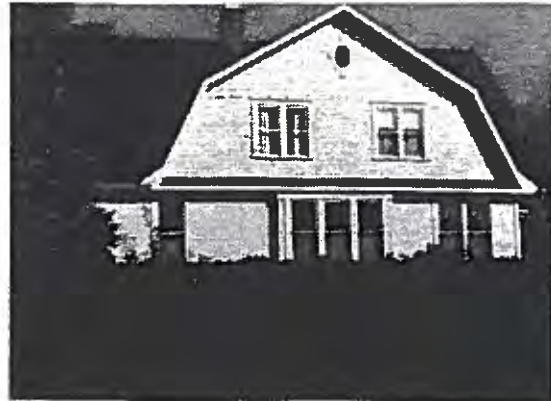
This small and attractive bungalow was built as the home of Claire Spence Downing. It terminates the sloping vista up 20th Street, and the beautifully landscaped garden is a well known local feature. Craftsman style details include the river-rock chimneys and a bracketed front porch. The house is unusual for its wartime date of construction, and was one of the earliest in this area.

C.S. Downing was a successful plumbing supplies wholesaler, and later elected first chairman of the Metropolitan Parks Planning Board in 1946. Downing was also a noted amateur photographer, whose work is now fully recognized as a valuable record of the early life of the North Shore.



**DOWNING HOUSE
1991 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1916
HERITAGE ACHIEVEMENT
AWARD FOR THE
GARDENS, 1998**

BELL HOUSE
2397 JEFFERSON AVENUE
1916
Additions 1919 and 1920



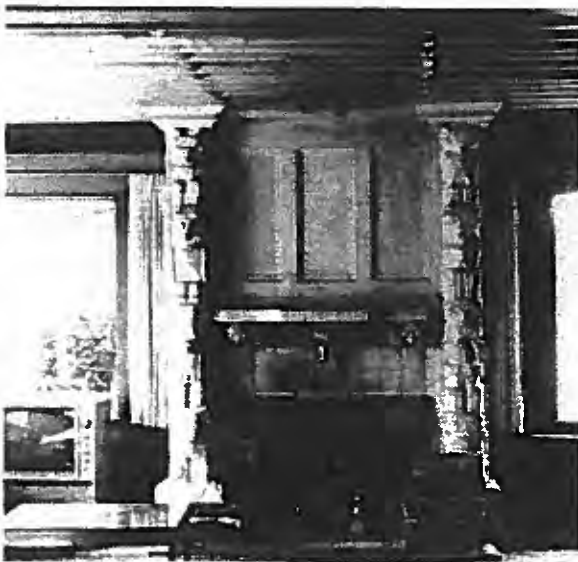
An unusual gambrel roof, with a large gambrel dormer to the south side, marks this unique and early example of the Colonial Revival style, which is located on a prominent corner site.

The Colonial Revival was common in the United States at the time, having been spurred by an interest in early historical styles, but this popularity never transferred to Western Canada, where the more rustic form of the Craftsman style prevailed. This example, however, shows the elegance to which the Colonial Revival aspired.

George Bell was a local West Vancouver contractor, who built this home for himself and his wife Hanna.



This unique and remarkable house, first came to public attention in a newspaper article in the 'Express' in 1911, which described in detail the new home of Mr Dillon on Keith Road. Situated near the termination of the Capilano street car line, it was considered at the time to be at the edge of civilization. Particular note was made of the "quaint, Pagoda-like dip of the roof, projecting far out from the walls in the architectural style unique to the Orient". Japanese workmen were employed for its construction, and their careful attention to detail, and their superb craftsmanship, is evident throughout.



SPURAWAY
235 KEITH ROAD
1911

In 1917 the house was purchased by George E. Hermann, who developed the grounds into a country riding estate, and gave it the name 'Spuraway'. The modern addition to the north side was designed in 1945 by C.B.K. Van Norman for W.E. McDermott; the house was purchased in 1952 by Gordon Gibson.

The property was eventually subdivided into multiple residential units, and 'Spuraway' has been maintained as a recreational and meeting pavilion. A wall of ten California Redwoods, a Pine and a Copper Beech, all probably planted when the house was built, are the only remains of the original landscaping.

"Every bit of wood is made of the crude natural wood, free from the degrading touch of unthinking mechanical implements, and shaped with hand saw, plane and other elbow-grease driven tools in such a manner as to produce an effect at once rustic and refined. Massive mantles with beautiful and hideous representations strangely contrasted carved upon them, ceilings evenly subdivided by beams of second growth cedar with no other preparation than that of removing the bark, wood carvings along the corniced borders and a tastefully constructed stairway in coloured woods form optical food for delighted lookers who seem to feel the oriental glamour which is pre-eminent in this creation of a prosaic continent."

(The Express, Thursday, April 11, 1911)



HARRISON HOUSE
2567 KINGS AVENUE
Hugh Hodgson, Architect
1923

Located on a prominent outcropping, this well-detailed house has been superbly maintained over the years. It was built by Benjamin R. Harrison, who was a manufacturer's agent, and a member of the West Vancouver Choral Society and the Vancouver Men's Musical Club. The first home of the Harrisons, a pioneer West Vancouver family, still exists in modified form at 2567 Kings Avenue.

This is a very good example of the Craftsman style, with a discernable Colonial Revival influence. The design was based on a Seattle house that Harrison admired; architect Hodgson then adapted the best features to this location. It is noteworthy for its fine detailing, its attractive side entry, and its spectacular use of this site.

This attractive log structure is a superb example of the refinement that can be achieved with the use of native building materials. North Shore fir logs have been used for the main body of the house, while local river-rock has been used throughout for both interior and exterior detailing. The house has been carefully sited to take full advantage of a sloping waterfront site.

The Bainbridges cleared the lot themselves over a period of several years, and lived here until 1946. One of their three daughters is Unity Bainbridge Brewster, who is well-known as a local artist.



**BAINBRIDGE HOUSE
5252 MARINE DRIVE
1935**



KEW HOUSE
THE A.J.T. TAYLOR ESTATE
5324 MARINE DRIVE
Palmer and Bow, Architects
1937

Situated in isolation, on a large property with a splendid water view, Kew House is a magnificent reminder of the vision of its first owner, Alfred James Towle Taylor.

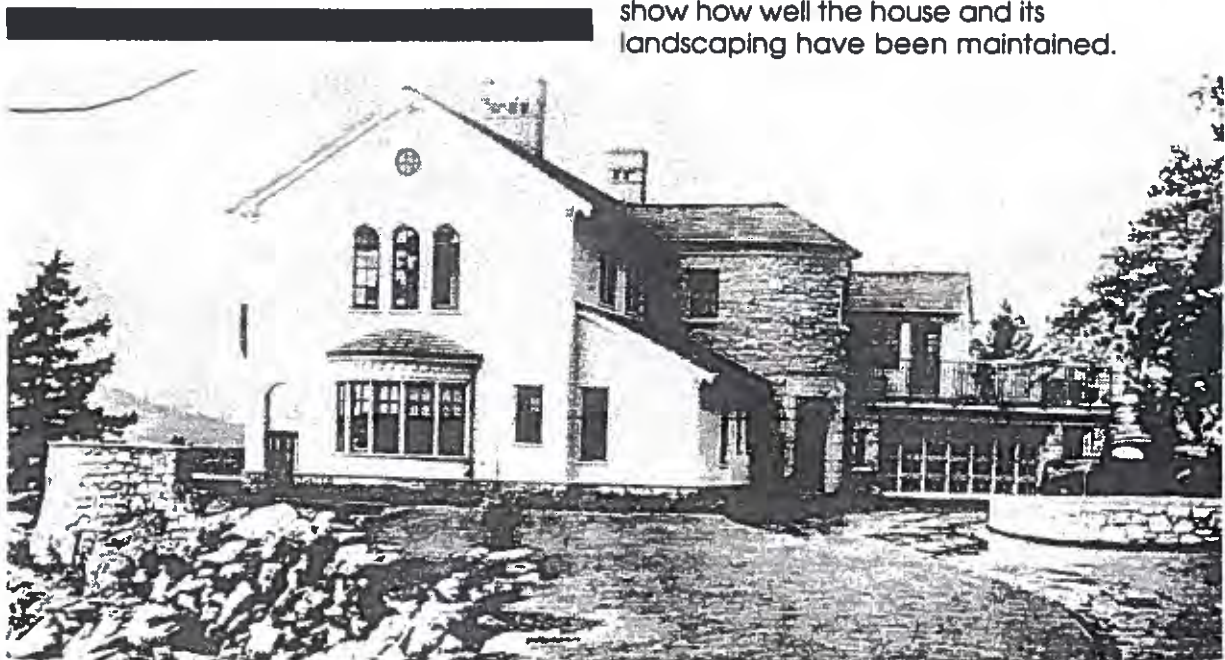
Taylor was the President of the British Pacific Properties Company, and masterminded the Guinness family investments that led to the construction of the British Properties and the Lions Gate Bridge, which changed entirely the character of West Vancouver. Until this house was built, Taylor and his family lived in the penthouse of the Marine Building, which had also been bought by British Pacific Properties.

This is a very good example of the period revivals popular between the two World Wars, known as the 'Entre-Guerre' domestic style. Kew House is a unique combination of elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival and the French Eclectic styles.

"Kew Gardens have been built on a grand scale, sloping down to the sea, and winding paths tempt one to wander on and on. The view from the circular portico is unsurpassed."

(Vancouver Sun, June 26, 1939).

Comparison with this early photograph show how well the house and its landscaping have been maintained.



VPL



BERWICK HOUSE
1650 MATHERS AVENUE
R.A.D. Berwick, Architect,
1940
Alterations 1948

Architect Robert Berwick pioneered a new direction in residential design with this modest dwelling for his family. The low gable roofs and use of natural materials anticipated the wide acceptance of a new local modern style, based on international precedents. Alterations and additions were made to the house following flood damage in 1948.

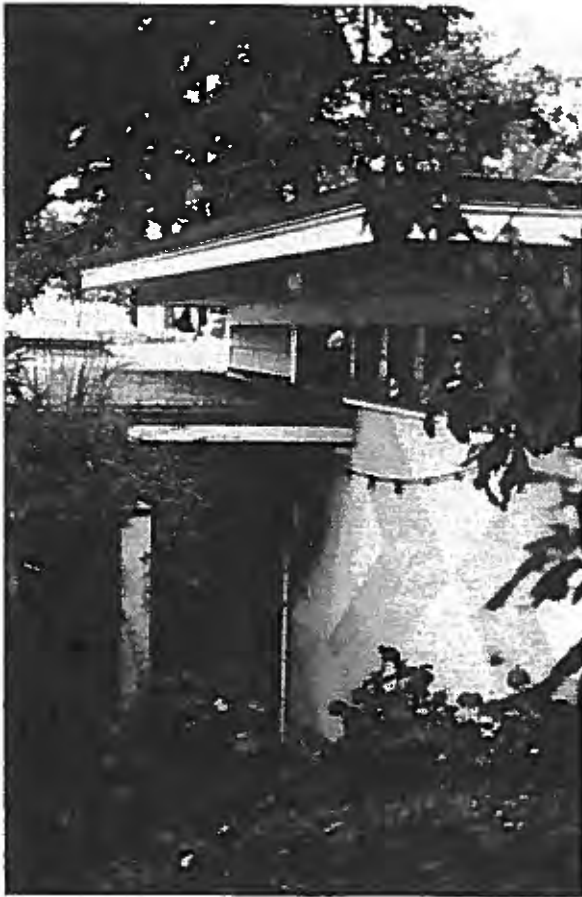
Berwick, along with Ned Pratt, was accepted as a partner in the established practice of Sharp and Thompson, and together they brought new life to the firm, which became one of the leaders in the introduction of the new styles of architecture.

This large Tudor Revival structure was the home of Ellis William Irvine Keenleyside, the brother of distinguished Canadian ambassador and diplomat Hugh Keenleyside. This house continued the tradition of grand estate homes being built in West Vancouver in the 1930's. Keenleyside was the vice-president of a large investment securities firm.

The house is distinguished by the use of river-rock for the foundations and the large chimney, and the extensive use of stucco and wood half-timbering. Originally the property consisted of 4.75 acres, which have since been subdivided. A group of large cedars still stands adjacent to the house.



**KEENLEYSIDE HOUSE
1850 MATHERS AVENUE
1937**



THE B.C. BINNING HOUSE
2968 MATHERS CRESCENT
B.C. Binning, Designer, with
R.A.D. Berwick and C.E. Pratt,
Consulting Architects, 1941
HERITAGE ACHIEVEMENT
AWARD, 1998
Designation as a National
Historic Site, 1998

This trend-setting house, one of the earliest International Style houses in West Vancouver, was well-known for its radical departure from traditional styling. The use of a flat roof allowed Binning to demonstrate the many possibilities offered by the new modern styles.

Bertram Charles Binning was a famous Canadian artist. Throughout his career he showed a consistent interest in all facets of design, as evidenced by his many architectural commissions; perhaps the best known of these was his collaboration with Thompson, Berwick and Pratt on the ornamental decoration of the B.C. Hydro Building. Binning has now been recognized as one of the pioneering spirits of the modern movement on the West Coast.



'STONEHAVEN'
4648 PICCADILLY ROAD SOUTH
1918
EXTENSIVELY REMODELLED 1923

Set far down on its sloping lot, with a commanding view of the water, this charming Tudor Revival building was the home of Henry A. Stone, a leading Vancouver businessman who was the director of Gault Brothers, a dry goods manufacturing firm.

Stone was also one of the earliest benefactors of the Vancouver Art Gallery; he started the Founder's Fund in 1925 with a very generous gift of \$50,000. Actively involved in the community life of Caulfield, Stone also designed the lych-gate and original church of St Francis in the Woods.

The property has been extensively landscaped with many mature specimen trees, notable among which are the very large Japanese maple in the front yard, and the unusual Camperdown Elm on the water side of the house.

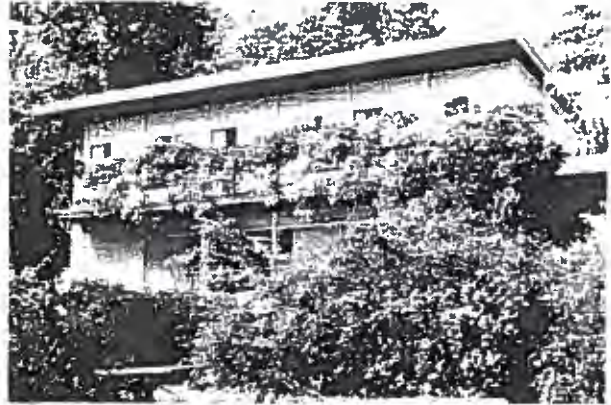
'Stonehaven' marks the eastern extent of picturesque Piccadilly Road South.

This charming parish church is the focal point of the Caulfeild area, and was built on land donated by Francis William Caulfeild. The simple structure of the original building features stained glass windows made in England by the William Morris Company. The chancel and sanctuary were added in 1938 as a memorial to Beatrice H. Stone; the landscaping has been complemented by a picturesque lych-gate, a traditional English feature that was also designed by Stone, a local resident.

Major additions and the new Parish Hall were designed by Underwood, McKinley and Cameron in 1957. The church remains an active and important part of the life of the community, and is a well-known symbol of West Vancouver.



ST FRANCIS IN THE WOOD
4767 PICCADILLY SOUTH
H. A. Stone, Designer, 1927
ADDITIONS 1957
ADDITIONS 1990



THORNTON HOUSE
4785 PICCADILLY SOUTH
Gardiner and Thornton,
Architects
1939

Well-known architect Peter Muschamp Thornton designed this strikingly modern home for himself. It was one of the first International Style houses, and possibly the first flat-roofed residence, built in West Vancouver.

The house is a simple, unornamented structure, with an emphasis on large expanses of glass, and an integration of indoor and outdoor spaces. This house was years ahead of its time, and set a precedent for the residential styles that would follow after the end of the Second World War.

This charming residence was the home of George and Lucina A. Hewitt, and was the first permanent residence in the West Bay area. The Hewitt name is still familiar today, as their family business, the George H. Hewitt Rubber Stamp Company, has been in continuous operation since 1900.

This is a very good example of the later influence of the Craftsman style, during the period between the two World Wars. Groupings of multi-paned windows provide a very handsome feature. Full advantage has been taken of traditional landscape features, including a rubble stone retaining wall, clematis vines, rhododendrons, and laburnum and fruit trees.



**HEWITT HOUSE
3321 RADCLIFFE AVENUE
1923**

This imposing Colonial Revival residence was built for Kathleen and R. Bell-Irving, members of the well-known Bell-Irving family. Originally on 2.5 acres, it was adjacent to, and designed by the same architect as, G.M. Pugh's house at 2165 Gisby Street. Together they show the early development of large estate properties in this area.

Van Norman was one of the pioneers on the West Coast of the Colonial Revival style, and during the late 1930's he began to more freely combine modern and traditional elements. This house shows a masterful sense of form: all facades are asymmetrical, yet are balanced and highlighted with orthodox ornamentation. Without breaking free of tradition, it also displays the clean-line aesthetic of the new modern styles that were starting to take hold on the West Coast.



**BELL-IRVING ESTATE
2995 ROSEBERY AVENUE
C.B.K. Van Norman, Architect
1938**



BAILEY HOUSE
4360 ROSS CRESCENT
1914
REBUILT 1926
DEMOLISHED 1989

This is a superior example of a Craftsman style bungalow. Its gracious waterfront setting includes a matching board and batten pool house, and many mature landscape features. A wide verandah on the south side faces the spectacular ocean view. Design characteristics include river rock chimneys and exposed purlin ends.

The house was originally built for Jean and William Bailey, who lived here until the property was sold to Clarence Wallace in 1929. William Bailey was one of the three shareholders of the Cypress Park Land Company.



This is an early, and very good, example of the Craftsman style. Typical design elements include the flat eave brackets and half-timbering, and the tapered porch columns. A more formal and gracious note is added with the full front verandah and the unusual porte-cochere. The use of river-rock as a trim material is also a note-worthy feature.

The original property once stretched as far south as Mathers Avenue, and encompassed the south west one-quarter of District Lot 1088.

SPENCER HOUSE
2089 WESTDEAN CRESCENT
1913
MAJOR RENOVATIONS 1994/5
Heritage Achievement Award, 1996

The Spencer estate was part of the 1939 Gardens Beautiful Tour, and was described in a contemporary account as "...far famed for its beauty, comprising rolling spacious lawns, with a profusion of beautiful flowers, rare shrubs and trees." (Vancouver Sun, June 26, 1939).

Although the original landscaping and outbuildings have not survived, the house still retains much of its original character, and is an important link to an early estate and an important family.

This was originally the home of Thomas Arthur Spencer, the son of department store owner David Spencer. Thomas was known to everyone as 'Dean', and when this property was subdivided, he was commemorated by having this street named after him. His sister, Charlotte Emma, was married to G.G. (Gerry) McGeer, later the mayor of Vancouver.



SPENCER HOUSE IN 1918 (WVMA)



WVMS



WEST VANCOUVER MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION OFFICES
101 14TH STREET
1913
HERITAGE DESIGNATION 1987

The ferry service to West Vancouver was first established in 1909 as a private business by John Lawson, the "Father of West Vancouver". In 1912, the newly formed municipality took over the service, and built this structure to act as the Terminal and Offices for the ferry service.

The Ferry Terminal is a simple, but attractive structure. The front gable roof, with return hip eaves, gives an air of formality, while the rafter ends are playfully cut with a scroll pattern; the building is otherwise simply detailed.

Although its site has been compromised, and none of the other adjacent early buildings have survived, this structure is mostly intact, and is symbolically the most significant remaining building from the early history of West Vancouver.



LAWSON HOUSE
(WEST VANCOUVER MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES)
680 17TH STREET
1940
HERITAGE DESIGNATION 1990
MAJOR RENOVATION STARTED 1991

This imposing stone house was built by Gertrude Lawson, the daughter of John Lawson. Gertrude Lawson was for many years a teacher at Pauline Johnson School.

The house was built of stone brought from New Zealand as ship's ballast, and saved by John Lawson for years for the purpose of building such a house. It is designed as an eclectic period revival building that mixes elements from various styles. The property is edged with a notable holly hedge, and a mature English Oak tree graces the front yard.

For years, the Lawson House was the location of the meetings of the Ladies' Scottish Country Dance Society, and a number of wedding receptions were also held there. The house is a strong and visible link to West Vancouver's pioneering families, including the Lawson family.

The house has been completely renovated for use as the West Vancouver Museum and Archives. The official opening of the Museum took place in 1994.



THE LAWSON HOUSE—FALL 1943
Left to Right: John Lawson, Mrs Lawson, Mrs Hart (Mrs Lawson's Sister), Elizabeth Kirk, Unidentified Couple, Gertude Lawson.

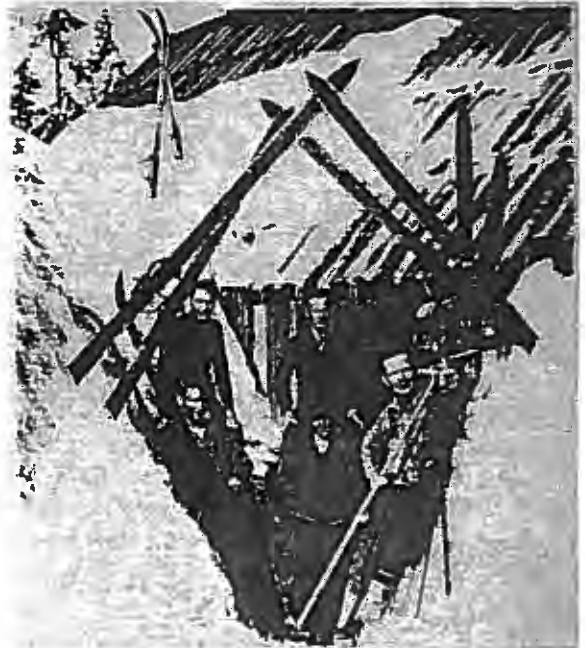


HOLLYBURN LODGE
1926

Three Swedish men, Oscar Pearson, Ole Anderson and Andrew Irving, were the main promoters of the use of Hollyburn Mountain for recreational purposes. In the 1920's they had attempted to make ski facilities from the old Naismith Mill buildings, but they were located too far below the snowline. In 1926 they built this lodge by hauling lumber one mile up the mountain, that had been salvaged from the abandoned mill bunkhouses. In 1926 the Hollyburn Pacific Ski Club was formed.

A number of private cabins were also built on Hollyburn at about this time of lumber salvaged from the old box flume; later a number of more substantial log structures were constructed.

The Hollyburn Lodge was purchased by Fred and Harry Burfield in the mid-1940's. Situated beside picturesque First Lake, the Lodge has been a popular destination point for many years. This complex, which includes eight log warming huts, still remains intact, and is a powerful visual reminder of the pioneering recreational use of the mountain.



Oscar, Ole, Andrew and Two Unidentified Skiers
March, 1927 (WVMHS)



SECONDARY BUILDINGS



March 30, 1963

"I shall simply stay home. After all, there's no beastly point in going to Vancouver for nothing."

BUILDINGS OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE

2458 BELLEVUE AVENUE
2848 BELLEVUE AVENUE (*Demolished 1996*)
885 BRAESIDE AVENUE
1257 DUCHESS AVENUE (*Demolished 1988*)
1329 DUCHESS AVENUE
1295 FULTON AVENUE (*Demolished 1993*)
1457 GORDON AVENUE
6043 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
6155 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
2397 HAYWOOD AVENUE
419 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1735 INGLEWOOD AVENUE (*Demolished 1995*)
2015 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
200 KEITH ROAD
742 KEITH ROAD
1547 KINGS AVENUE
2567 KINGS AVENUE
2355 MARINE DRIVE
2423 MARINE DRIVE
3396 MARINE DRIVE
3612 MARINE DRIVE
3666 MARINE DRIVE
3688 MARINE DRIVE
5240 MARINE DRIVE
4670 PICCADILLY ROAD SOUTH
4732 PICCADILLY ROAD SOUTH
4719 PILOT HOUSE ROAD
4768 PILOT HOUSE ROAD (*Demolished 1988*)
420 SOUTHBOROUGH DRIVE
1195 12TH STREET
150 25TH STREET
124 31ST STREET (*Moved/Destroyed 2003*)
LIGHTHOUSE PARK BARRACKS BUILDINGS



DEAN AND GOURLAY HOUSES
2458 BELLEVUE AVENUE
1926

These unique houses show an unusual use of the Craftsman style. Originally identical, they were jointly owned by Cyrus Armenius Dean and Rosa K. Gourlay. Situated adjacent to Dundarave Park, they serve as a reminder of an earlier style of waterfront development. Their decorative second floor windows and enclosed front porches take full advantage of the view and sunlight.

Tucked into a grove of mature cedar trees, this charming waterfront home was built by Joseph Bentley and Margaretta Leyland. With its cross-leaded casement windows and bracketed porch and eaves, it shows the influence of the Late Craftsman style. J.B. Leyland was the Reeve of West Vancouver from 1930 to 1940, a time of great change during which the British Properties were developed, and the Lions Gate Bridge was constructed.



LEYLAND HOUSE
2848 BELLEVUE AVENUE
1925, Doubled in Size 1930
Demolished 1996

Evocative of a rustic Cotswald cottage, this distinctive house shows a playful adaption to its suburban setting. Steam-bent shingles have been used to imitate a thatched roof treatment, and clinker brick and granite quoins add to the vernacular effect. Edmund G. Edgar was the principal of Pauline Johnson School for many years, and was very well known in the community.



EDGAR HOUSE
885 BRAESIDE AVENUE
1942



WALLER HOUSE
1257 DUCHESS AVENUE
1913
DEMOLISHED 1988

Built for Robert Waller, this modest wood frame house is enlivened with fishscale shingles and decorative window surrounds. It is an excellent example of an early cottage-type residence, of which few remain unaltered and well-maintained.



HOLLYBURN SCHOOL
1329 DUCHESS AVENUE
1913, Additions in 1918, 1920 and 1924

This was the first structure to be built as a school building in West Vancouver. Its central location helped consolidate the area of development around Ambleside by providing a new focus for the community. The first high school classes in the District also commenced here in 1923. Although the school complex has been much altered over the years, it remains as an important historical link with the past of West Vancouver.

This well-sited home is a good example of the post-WWI Craftsman style. It was originally owned by George Brealey, who was the principal of Hollyburn School, and the supervising principal for all schools in the District. The landscaping includes a very large and noteworthy Norway Maple in the side yard that is a landmark tree in the area. The house has remained in the family, and is still the residence of Brealey's two daughters.



BREALEY HOUSE
1295 FULTON AVENUE
1919
DEMOLISHED 1993



SMITH HOUSE
1457 GORDON AVENUE
1926

This shingle-clad structure was built as the home of Rebecca and Darius Smith. Captain Smith was well-known as one of West Vancouver's more colourful personalities: born in Newfoundland in 1878, he went to sea at an early age, and settled with his family in West Vancouver in 1912. He joined the ferry service in that year, and his career lasted until his retirement at the end of the Second World War.

A highly visible landmark along Gleneagles Drive, this unique octagonal summer house is situated on a high rocky outcropping, and takes full advantage of a spectacular view. Architect Korner was responsible for some of the larger West Vancouver houses from this period, and this modest pavilion shows his skill at working on a smaller scale. Miss Andree Fingueneisel lived on West 36th Avenue in Vancouver, and was a teacher at the York House Girls School.



FINGUENEISEL SUMMER HOUSE
6043 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
Theo Korner, Architect, 1938

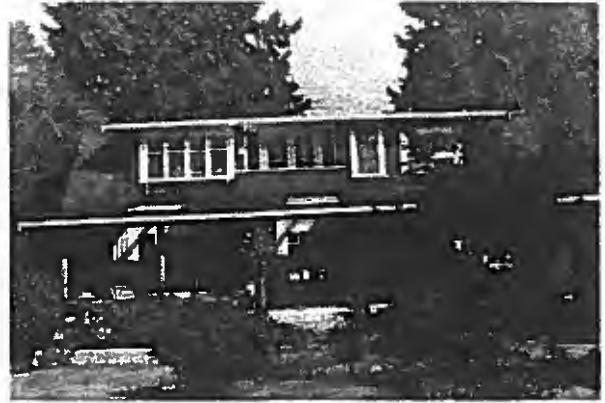
Now part of a later residential development, this Tudor Revival structure was the original Clubhouse for the Gleneagles Country Club and Golf Course. Marine Drive had been opened as far as Whytecliff in 1926; this was the first building to be built in District Lot 771 after its subdivision. Its conversion to a private home is a successful example of the adaptive re-use of historic sites.

GLENEAGLES CLUBHOUSE
6155 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
1928
Minor Additions and Interior
Alterations, 1998



WVML

Situated on an extensively landscaped corner lot, this unusual bungalow was the home of Reginald P. Woodward. The design was dictated by Woodward's wife, who had lived in Java; this is reflected in the low-slung verandah, supported on logs, which faces the landscaped terrace to the south. Reginald Woodward was one of the founders of the B.C. Rugby Union in 1889, and worked for many years for the Vancouver Harbours Board; he was appointed Harbour Master during the Second World War.



WOODWARD HOUSE
2397 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1919



'HOLDFAST'
419 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
Underwood and Barratt, Architects,
1945
*Minor Additions and Interior
Alterations, 1996*

A large specimen Magnolia, and Virginia Creeper vines, grace the residence of original owner H.H. Minshall. Clad in log and stone, this rustic style has been carried through into the landscaping. The grounds contain a bridge and pool in the front yard, as well as a stone fence and gateposts.



INGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
1735 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
Hugh Hodgson, Architect, 1927
Demolished, 1995

This was the first high school building in West Vancouver. When it officially opened on December 14, 1927, it boasted eight classrooms, and was also the home to many modern facilities, including two machine rooms, and an auditorium that could be used as a gymnasium. Three of the barracks buildings from the Narrows North military site were moved here after the end of the Second World War, and still remain at the west side of the main building. Hugh Hodgson was the architect for the West Vancouver School Board at this time.



JUPP HOUSE
2015 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1926

Built for the Jupp Family, this is a very good example of the Colonial Revival style, that is marked by the use of a gambrel roof, and by classical columns on the front porch. It is also distinguished by a high retaining wall which encircles the property, that was built by Mr Jupp of local stone. Mrs Jupp's son, Robert Timbrell, was one of West Vancouver's heroes from the Second World War; he later became an Admiral and a Nato Commander.

Situated on a superb site beside the Capilano River, this home was built by Clarence Forbes Fearnside on land bought from Edward Mahon in 1925. It maintains an air of gentility through its well-maintained lawns and mature shrubbery; there is also an unusual Dove tree located near the pool. An early groundskeeper's cottage is still located at the front gate. Klee Wyck was given to the District in 1960 by Dr Ethlyn Trapp, well-known humanitarian, medical researcher and pioneer in the treatment of cancer; she was also a close friend of Emily Carr, in whose memory the property has been named.



'KLEE WYCK'
200 KEITH ROAD
1925



WVMA



BRITISH PROPERTIES COMPANY COTTAGE
742 KEITH ROAD, Palmer and Bow, Architects
1938, Moved to Present Location in 1946

This modest house was the first structure to be built in the British Properties, and was originally situated on what is now Crestline Road. It was in this building that the reception was held for King George and Queen Mary during the Royal Visit of 1939; they stopped in here for tea after the official opening of the Lions Gate Bridge. The house, and its garage, were moved in 1946; they were seen as being too modest for their now prime location. The front of the house still faces south towards the view, and away from Keith Road.



MATHER HOUSE
1547 KINGS AVENUE
1913

An early, very good example of a cottage-style residence. It was owned by Anna and Benjamin Harrison; the builder was Robert Cripps, a local contractor. In 1921 the original cottage was raised, a full basement was inserted, and the symmetrical gables were added at each end.

This house was one of the earliest to be built in this area. It was owned by J.B. Mathers, who was a member of the first West Vancouver Council in 1912. The property originally extended down to Inglewood Avenue, and consisted of 4.27 acres. There are numerous interesting orchard and landscape remnants, including a very extensive holly hedge. The Marsh and the Donovan families were later owners of this property.



HARRISON HOUSE
2567 KINGS AVENUE
1913, Altered and Enlarged 1921



HODGSON HOUSE
2355 MARINE DRIVE
Hugh Hodgson, Architect, 1913

Clinker brick chimneys, exposed rafter ends and paired, square porch columns grace this Craftsman style bungalow, designed by Hugh Hodgson as his own home. Hodgson was an early architect in West Vancouver, who also designed for the local School Board. His daughter, Beatrice, still lives in this house.

For many years this building has been the focal point of the Dundarave area. From 1913 until 1918 a school was operated here in leased space. By 1919 it was called 'Dundarave Hall', and was used for social activities. It was later known as 'The Palms', then as the 'Sagers Building'. Unfortunately the original form and detailing have been very significantly altered.



Current Condition

'CONSERVATIVE HALL'
2423 MARINE DRIVE
1913



WVMA

The focal point of the West Bay area since its construction, this landmark structure is still the location of local commercial activity. From 1928 on it was the site of the Wadsley Post Office. It is in a unique position of facing both the street and the water, and takes advantage, through a number of different levels, of the steeply sloping site. Although it has been altered over the years, it still retains much of its early character.



'THE BLACK CAT'
3396 MARINE DRIVE
1922

Additions and Alterations, 1995 to 1998



'ROCKHAVEN'
3612 MARINE DRIVE
1929

Tucked into a steeply sloping and forested site below Marine Drive, this stately house takes full advantage of a spectacular view. With its shingle cladding, leaded windows, and prominent chimney, 'Rockhaven' is a very good example of the eclectic design styles prevalent between the two world wars. It was owned by Samuel Shelley Magoffin, a prominent local railway contractor, and the owner of Rockhaven Kennels.



Originally built as a smaller house in a more traditional style, this dwelling was later transformed into a daringly modern structure. A step-back motif has been used to accentuate the verticality of the tower form that faces Marine Drive. It also forms an interesting stylistic grouping with the adjacent Moderne style house on Marine Drive. The original owner was Captain Summersgill Snoddy, a pilot for the B.C. Pilotage Authority, and later for the Canadian Government.

SNODDY HOUSE
3666 MARINE DRIVE
1929, Altered Circa 1939

A striking example of the Streamline Moderne style, this house is precariously sited below Marine Drive, and takes full advantage of a panoramic view. The flat roof, flush stucco walls, step-back massing, corner windows and glass block are all typical features of the Moderne.



FERGUSON HOUSE
3688 MARINE DRIVE
1940

Large, dignified, and beautifully maintained, this imposing structure was built for Donald McBrayne Service, who was the manager of North Vancouver Ship Repairs. The architect, Bow, was a well-known designer on the North Shore. This is a refined example of the Tudor Revival style, and includes such finely-crafted details as the traditional herringbone brick nogging by the entry. It is situated adjacent to the Bainbridge house at 5252 Marine Drive.



SERVICE HOUSE
5240 MARINE DRIVE
William Bow, Architect,
1941
MAJOR ALTERATIONS, 1992



'GREYSTONES'
4670 PICCADILLY ROAD SOUTH
1927
SITE ALTERATIONS / CONSTRUCTION
OF A NEW DWELLING ON PART OF
THE SITE 1994

'Greystones' was the home of Frederick Buscombe, a local importer of fine china, president of Pacific Coast Lumber Mills, and mayor of Vancouver from 1905 to 1906. This building is gracefully sited, and steps down the contours of its sloping site with an asymmetrically-massed form. Its eclectic style is highlighted with unusual eyebrow dormers and rolled eaves; the mature plantings and stone terraces contribute to the charming character of the building. The gardens were included in A West Vancouver 'Gardens Beautiful Tour' in 1939.



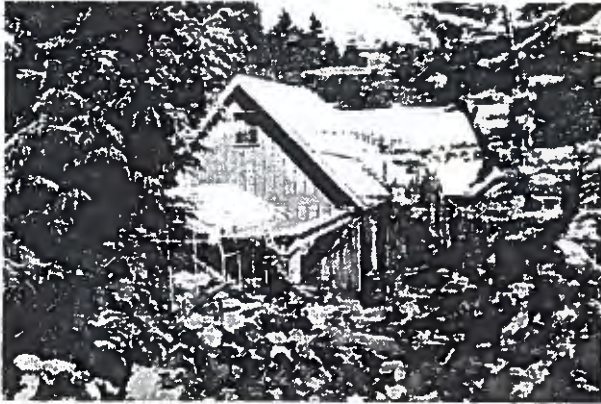
CAMERON HOUSE
4732 PICCADILLY ROAD SOUTH
1916
Significant Alterations in 1929
Major Renovations, 1997/1998
Property Subdivision, 1998

Stuart and Mildred Cameron built this large, imposing home in the privacy of a rustic English-style landscape. The curving driveway that leads to the house passes by many mature evergreens and shrubs. Set far back from the street, and sited at the crest of a hill, a full water view is offered to this tall estate house. Stuart Cameron was the president of Western Packers Ltd., and later head of his own general contracting firm, which was awarded the contract for the foundations of the north side of the Lions Gate Bridge.

The rustic ambiance of this building is reflected in its terraced rock walls and mature foundation plantings. It is a very good example of an eclectic vernacular residence, employing split log and stucco cladding. This prominent home was built for Margaret Innis McDonald and John A. McDonald, known as the president of J.A. and C.H. McDonald Stonecutters, who developed the Haddington Island stone quarries. McDonald was later the manager of Steelweld Limited.



McDONALD HOUSE
4719 PILOT HOUSE ROAD
1932



CAULFEILD HOUSE
4768 PILOT HOUSE ROAD
Circa 1909
DEMOLISHED 1988

This modest structure is historically important as the home of Francis William Caulfeild, the pioneering developer of this area, which now bears his name. Later it was occupied by the Kettle family, who operated a small store and post office here. Unfortunately the building has been substantially altered, and its architectural integrity has been compromised.

The layout of this golf course was undertaken by Stanley Thompson of Thompson-Jones Co., Toronto; the landscaping and club house design were by J.F. Dawson of Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts. The club house is a very good example of the Tudor Revival style. For many years the Golf and Country Club was prominently featured in the promotional advertising for the British Properties, and was considered to be one of the major attractions in the area.



CAPILANO GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
420 SOUTHBOROUGH DRIVE
J. F. Dawson of Olmstead Brothers, Architect,
Palmer and Bow, Supervising Architects, 1938
ALTERATIONS 1994

Graced by a unique surviving array of original plantings, this superb landscape contains an exceptional specimen rhododendron, a large hydrangea, a very large Camellia, three mature English holly, and a boxwood hedge. The house is a very good example of a shingle-clad Craftsman bungalow, and is situated at a prominent corner location. The complimentary nature of the building and its setting evoke a strong impression of an earlier period of time.

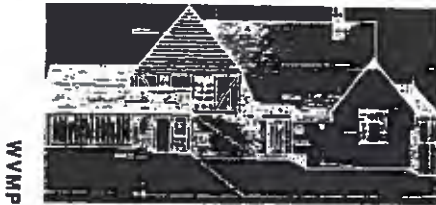


RUSH HOUSE
1195 12TH STREET
1923



'THE CLACHAN'
150 25TH STREET
1912
SECOND STOREY ADDITION 1914
ALTERATIONS 1988-1994

Now set in Dundarave Park, this was originally a tea room run by Jessie and Helen Stevenson; the construction of the second floor allowed for the accomodation of overnight guests. Later called 'The Breakers', then 'Saint Mawes', it is now occupied by Peppi's Restaurant. Later alterations to the ground floor unfortunately detract from the architectural character of the structure.



WVMP



This well-maintained home is a very good example of the Tudor Revival style, and features a massive brick chimney, cut stonework at the entry, and hand-carved heavy timber columns. The mature hedges and large evergreens are in keeping with the English-inspired style of the house. It was built for Martha A. and Frank H. Wiley, who had acquired this parcel of land from architect Hugh Hodgson. Frank Wiley was the owner of a bakers supply company.

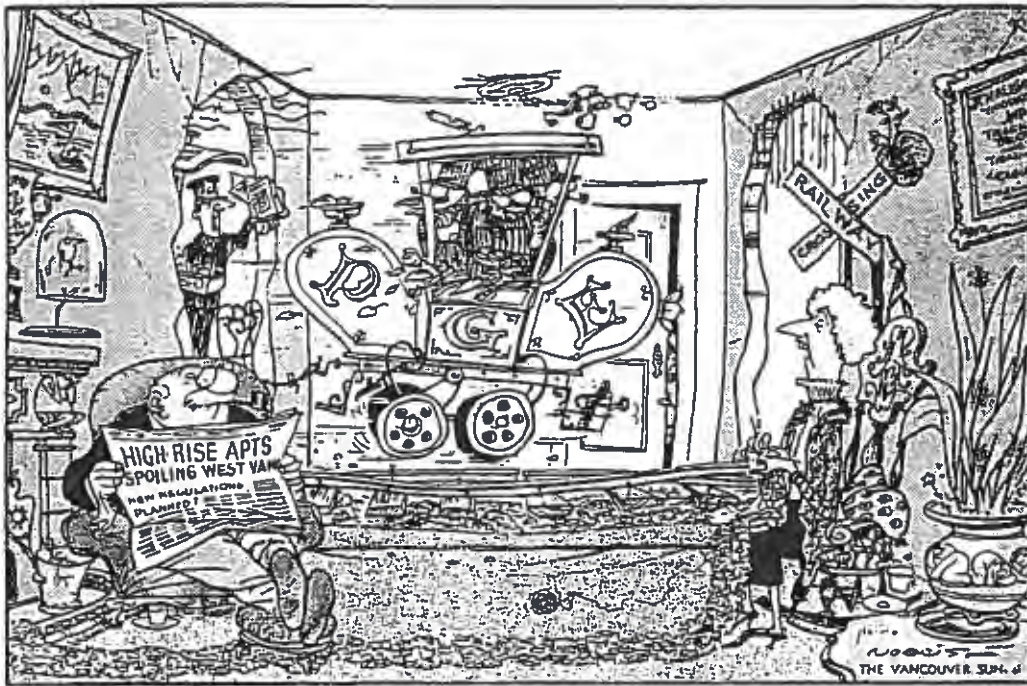
WILEY HOUSE
124 31ST STREET
Theo Korner, Architect, 1937.
Moved/Destroyed, 2003

Four barracks buildings and the mess hall are the survivors of the Point Atkinson military base. Other reminders of the military usage of the Park include a searchlight emplacement, and machine gun and rangefinder bases. This is a very important site, as it is one of the last relatively intact installations of the Vancouver Area Defences from the Second World War. In 1986 the mess hall was restored as Phyl Munday Hall by the Rotary Club.



POINT ATKINSON BARRACKS BUILDINGS
LIGHTHOUSE PARK
Department of National Defence, Circa 1939

SUPPORT BUILDINGS



May 26, 1964

"We fought against the PGE, and we'll jolly well fight against the high-rise apartments."

SUPPORT BUILDINGS

2193 ARGYLE AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1998)
2832 BELLEVUE AVENUE
522 DUCHESS AVENUE
4326 ERWIN DRIVE
1224 ESQUIMALT AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1995)
4140 FERNDALE AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1989)
1443 FULTON AVENUE
6010 GLENEAGLES PLACE
1488 GORDON AVENUE
1527 GORDON AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1994)
1493 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1591 HAYWOOD AVENUE
941 JEFFERSON AVENUE
2379 JEFFERSON AVENUE
674 KEITH ROAD (DEMOLITION 1997)
2347 KINGS AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1990)
8835 LAWRENCE WAY
1402 MARINE DRIVE (DEMOLITION 1991)
2911 MARINE DRIVE (DEMOLISHED)
2918 MARINE DRIVE
2947 MARINE DRIVE
3026 MARINE DRIVE
3042 MARINE DRIVE (DEMOLITION 1992)
6987 MARINE DRIVE
2909 MATHERS AVENUE
2976 MATHERS AVENUE
2979 MATHERS AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1989)
2991 MATHERS AVENUE
2409 NELSON AVENUE
8235 PASCO ROAD
3050 PROCTER AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1998)
2907 ROSEBERRY AVENUE (DEMOLITION 1990)
4359 ROSS CRESCENT
4418 ROSS CRESCENT (DEMOLITION 1989)
4960 WATER LANE
565 17TH STREET (DEMOLITION 1988)
560 18TH STREET (DEMOLITION 1993)
951 20TH STREET
954 20TH STREET
992 20TH STREET
1150 22ND STREET
1849 22ND STREET
1660 29TH STREET



HAMILTON HOUSE
2193 ARGYLE AVENUE
1919, *DEMOLISHED 1998*

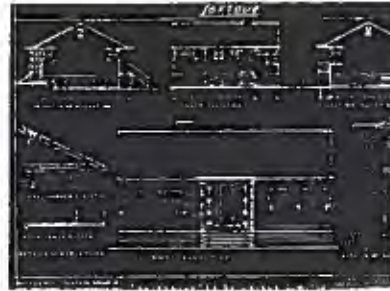
This is a good example of a post-WWI Craftsman bungalow, whose setting is enhanced with a number of original landscape features.

RITCHIE HOUSE
2832 BELLEVUE AVENUE
1919, Additions 1951

An early shingle-clad waterfront residence; elements of the Craftsman and Colonial styles. The first owner was Mrs Christina W. Ritchie.

RICHMOND HOUSE
522 DUCHESS AVENUE
1935

An unusual log house, set among a grove of mature cedar trees.



ARMSTRONG HOUSE
4326 ERWIN DRIVE
1945

A rare surviving example of the "Loxtave" pre-fabrication system, that is notable for its date of wartime design.

SEMMENS HOUSE
1224 ESQUIMALT AVENUE
1916, *DEMOLISHED 1995*

This early cottage is unusual for its siting at the extreme rear of the lot.



'SEAHOLME'
RIDDELL HOUSE
4140 FERNDALE AVENUE
1927
DEMOLISHED 1989

WHITE FARMS HOUSE
1443 FULTON AVENUE
1919

Owned by White Farms Limited, and first occupied by Jimmy Rondean, this house was originally situated in the middle of what is now Fulton Avenue. It was moved to this location in 1947.

PECK HOUSE
6010 GLENEAGLES PLACE
1930

Built for Roderick Daniel Peck, a magician. One of the first houses built after the subdivision of Peter Larson's Ranch, District Lot 771.

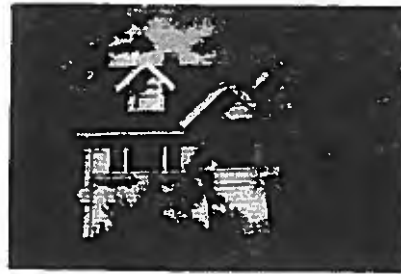


PARTINGTON HOUSE
1488 GORDON AVENUE
1926

Walter Partington was a partner in Yates & Partington, Plumbers, West Vancouver. This house is part of a grouping on Gordon Avenue.

BLAIR HOUSE
1527 GORDON AVENUE
1922, DEMOLISHED 1994

A good example of the post-WWI Craftsman style; also part of the Gordon Avenue grouping.



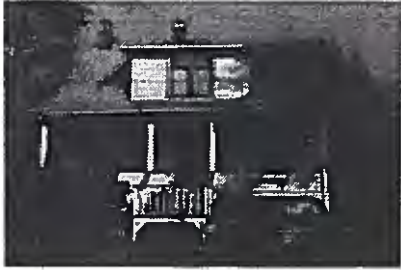
McMAHON HOUSE
1493 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1932

This is a good example of the late Craftsman influence on residential design.

CLEGG HOUSE
1591 HAYWOOD AVENUE
1929

JACKSON HOUSE
941 JEFFERSON AVENUE
1927, Additions 1943

This was the first house to be built on District Lot 1068; the original owner was George W.H. Jackson.



ROBSON HOUSE
2379 JEFFERSON AVENUE
1916

This is an early Craftsman bungalow, unusual for its date of wartime construction.



WALLER HOUSE
674 KEITH ROAD
1927, *DEMOLISHED* 1997

A modest house, beautifully preserved. The landscaping is mostly intact, with several orchard remnants and mature holly trees.



LANCE HOUSE
2347 KINGS AVENUE
1921, *DEMOLISHED* 1990



8835 LAWRENCE WAY
Circa 1918
This early board and batten cottage is one of the last surviving examples of the summer homes originally built in the Sunset area.



1402 MARINE DRIVE
1926, *DEMOLISHED* 1991
This is a rare early surviving commercial building; despite a stucco coating and alterations to storefronts, the building is a recognizable reminder of the early history of Ambleside.



COLE HOUSE
2911 MARINE DRIVE
1920, *DEMOLISHED*
This house was built by Edward Cole, who owned several drygoods stores.



MCCLELLAND HOUSE
2918 MARINE DRIVE
1919
This gracious house exhibits a combination of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles; a generous front verandah faces the water view.



BATCHELOR HOUSE
2947 MARINE DRIVE
1925
A very good example of the Craftsman style, with an unusual projecting front porch and a stone-faced foundation.

STRICKLAND HOUSE
3026 MARINE DRIVE
1921, MAJOR ADDITIONS 1992



BURTON HOUSE
3042 MARINE DRIVE
1923, DEMOLISHED 1992

CAMERON HOUSE
6987 MARINE DRIVE
1939



BENNETT HOUSE
2909 MATHERS AVENUE
1937
A very good example of the Streamline Moderne style, with curved stucco walls and glass block detailing. This house is located on a prominent corner site.



BREWIS HOUSE
2976 MATHERS AVENUE
1922

This, and the following two houses, form a grouping of similar character.



PALMER HOUSE
2979 MATHERS AVENUE
1938, DEMOLISHED 1989

EDELSTONE HOUSE
2991 MATHERS AVENUE
1922

Originally owned by the District of West Vancouver, this house was part of the Soldiers Housing Scheme programme that was undertaken after the First World War.



HUTCHINSON HOUSE
2409 NELSON AVENUE
1913

This is a good example of an early Craftsman bungalow, with a prominent verandah, leaded windows, and triangular eave brackets.

8235 PASCO ROAD
Circa 1918

This log cottage is another early summer home in the Sunset area. It is a unique example of refined rustic detailing.



REID HOUSE
3050 PROCTER AVENUE
1924, *DEMOLISHED 1998*
Built by Lestock B. Reid, a clerk with the City of Vancouver, on land subdivided from the R.C. Procter estate.



'TOWER HILL'
2907 ROSEBERY AVENUE
1919, *DEMOLISHED 1990*
Built by William J. Rodgers, this modest house occupies a large and well landscaped lot. The site contains many mature trees and has been extensively landscaped.



WALLACE HOUSE
4359 ROSS CRESCENT
1928

This Craftsman-style bungalow exhibits an unusual roof line, with carefully considered detailing. The landscaping complements the style and design of the house.



CAMPBELL HOUSE
4418 ROSS CRESCENT
1929, DEMOLISHED 1989

This house is unusual for its use of English-style construction, in which the purlins, rather than the rafters, carry the roof. The house was later owned by D.S. Montgomery, the brother of General Montgomery.

PATTERSON HOUSE
4960 WATER LANE
1939

A very good example of a rustic style log residence; built on land acquired from F.W. Caulfeild.



'HOLLYBURN MANOR'
565 17TH STREET
1940, DEMOLISHED 1988

This Tudor Revival apartment building is unusual for its date of wartime construction. The front yard is graced by two notable Purple Japanese Maples, planted by the English contractors of the building. It is a prominent structure in the Ambleside area.

WVMA



'HAMPTON COURT'
560 18TH STREET
1913, DEMOLISHED 1993

This superb Craftsman residence was built for Margaret Salter, and John Lawson lived here for a time while he was Reeve of West Vancouver. Unfortunately this structure has been extensively remodelled. The archival photograph above shows the original appearance of the building.

McINTYRE HOUSE
951 20TH STREET
1921

A very good example of the Craftsman style, with a picturesque roofline. This prominent corner location makes it a focal point of a grouping of houses of similar style and age on 20th Street.



HODGSON HOUSE
954 20TH STREET
1928



SMITH HOUSE
992 20TH STREET
1924

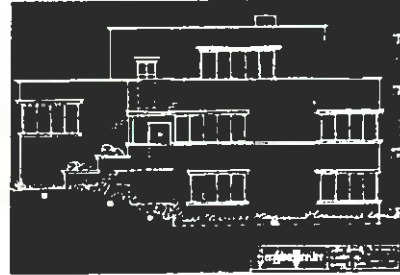


PAULINE JOHNSON SCHOOL
1150 22ND STREET
Hugh A. Hodgson, Architect
1921 and 1922-1923
ALTERATIONS 1992
Heritage Achievement Award, 1995

This strong and imposing facade is composed of a red brick background, with structural openings outlined with yellow brick surrounds. Additional decoration is provided by a raised parapet, and cast stone ornamentation. The character of the building has unfortunately been compromised through later alterations, including complete replacement of the original windows.



JACKMAN HOUSE
1849 22ND STREET
1927



WVMP

LANGLEY HOUSE
1660 29TH STREET
H.C. Berchten-Breiter,
Designer, 1938
A striking streamline
Moderne House that forms a
grouping with 2909 Mathers
Avenue. Berchten-Breiter
was a designer and
contractor who had recently
arrived from Europe.

HERITAGE
STRUCTURES
SITES & LANDSCAPE
RESOURCES



HISTORIC SITES

Many important and historic structures from West Vancouver's past no longer physically exist. It is important to remember their location, as well as note where significant past events occurred. These sites indicate the type and range of past activities, and the early industry that led to first settlement. The commemoration of historic sites is a tangible expression of our connection to past historic events.

NATIVE SITES

Holmulchesun, a Coast Salish settlement, was located on the east bank of the mouth of the Capilano River; Captain George Vancouver met with the inhabitants during his exploratory voyage in 1792. A number of petroglyph (rock carving) sites still survive in the District. Other later known native sites include the Indian Church (South Park Royal-Twin Theatres site) and the Indian Cemetery (North Park Royal).

CANNERY AND MARINE SITES

Several early canneries were located in the District, including:

1. The Eagle Harbour Cannery, foot of Eagle Harbour Road, which was in operation from approximately 1897 to 1910.
2. The Great Northern Cannery, 4160 Marine Drive (Sandy Cove), originally the Defiance Packing Company, is now the site of the West Vancouver Federal Fisheries Laboratory. The cannery operations had commenced in 1900.

As ships were the most important form of transportation in the new community, a number of marine sites were of great significance:

1. The 14th Street pier, now demolished, was the terminal for municipal ferry service, and existed in conjunction with the Ferry Building.
2. The Pilot House at Kettle Point was built circa 1894, and after operations ceased in 1920, the cottage was occupied by Captain Kettle and his wife Mary, after whom Kettle Point has been named. The foundations of the Pilot House still remain on a high rocky outcropping.
3. Claymore Cove was the moorage site of the first Pilot Cutter.
4. At Kew Beach, 'Holy Joe' Collett built the boat 'Holy Terror' to haul charcoal to the canneries. The ship burned before it could be launched.

LUMBER OPERATION SITES

Logging operations were also important to the early economic life of the community.

The identified sites are:

1. The McNair-Fraser Logging Company operations were located at 10th Street and Mathers Avenue. The operation made use of the 'Walking Dudley', a cable locomotive that hauled logs down from the mountain. The 'Walking Dudley's' destination point was a log-dump trestle, located about 100 yards east of Hollyburn Pier at the foot of 17th Street.



The 'Walking Dudley'

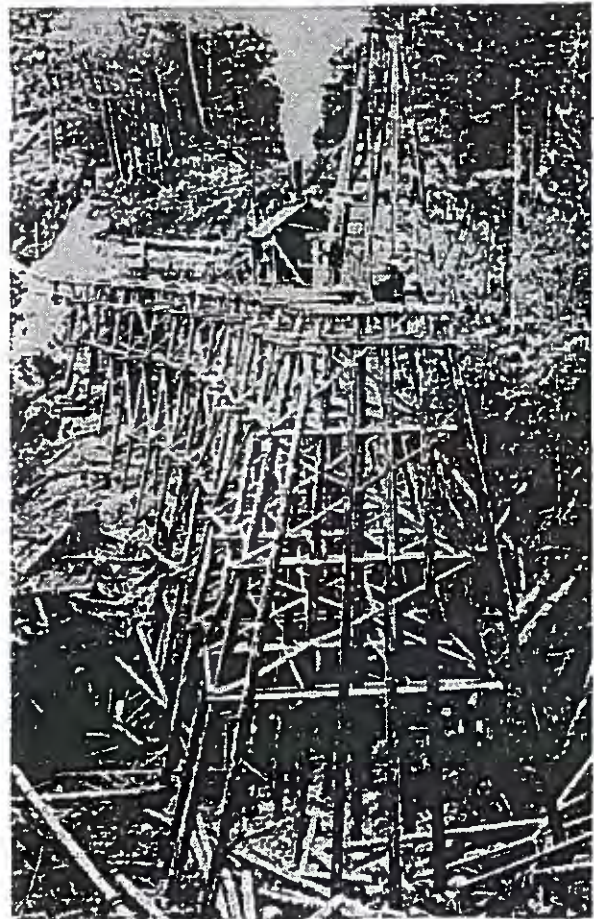
2. The first Naismith Mill, located at what is now the south-west corner of 27th Street and Marine Drive. A flume was built up 27th Street to supply the Mill with shingle bolts. An upper mill was later built about 200 yards south of milepost 7 on the present Cypress Bowl Highway circa 1916/1917.

3. The Shields Mill, a shingle operation, was located at 17th Street and Inglewood Avenue. Shingle bolts were cut on Hollyburn, and floated down flumes to the mill. The main "V" flume started near what is now Millstream Road in the British Properties, while the later "Box" flume ran from Lawson Creek to Cypress Creek. The Shields Logging Tramway ran north from the mill site at Inglewood.

5. The Asian Mill was located at 14th Street and Esquimalt Avenue.

6. The McIntyres Mill was located at 3rd Street and Mathers Avenue.

7. The Houlgate Creek Trestle Bridge, just east of the 200 block of Rabbit Lane in the British Properties, was part of the logging railway system that ran through the area, and crossed over Houlgate Creek. The trestle and the railway had been built by the Capilano Timber Company; the lower leg of Rabbit Lane follows the old grade of the railway. The trestle was 400 feet long and 90 feet high, and some of its heavy timber structure still remains intact.

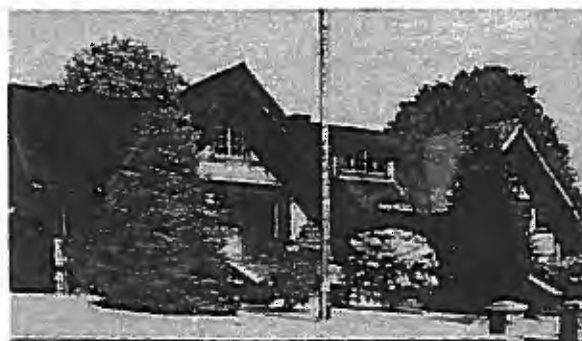


The Houlgate Creek Trestle Bridge

NSMA

DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS

1. The First Cypress Park School, at the south-west corner of Stearman Avenue and Marine Drive.
2. The Harvey Hadden home, 'Hadden Hall', built 1903-1904, near the site of the Capilano Golf and Country Club Clubhouse, 420 Southborough Drive.
3. The John Hart home, now the location of No. 1 Fire Hall, 760 16th Street.
4. 1st Presbyterian Church, at the south-east corner of 18th Street and Marine Drive, built circa 1911.
5. Hollyburn Theatre, 1750 Marine Drive, was West Vancouver's first theatre. It was built in 1925/1926 by Howard and Alma Fletcher.
6. Hollyburn General Store, at the south-west corner of 17th Street and Marine Drive, was in operation from 1911 to 1953.
7. John Lawson's Barn, 1763 Bellevue Avenue, is now the site of the Masonic Hall which was built in 1950. The original Masonic Hall had been converted from the barn structure.
8. John Lawson's Office, built 1910, is now the site of the B.C. Hydro John Lawson Sub-station.
9. The Horseshoe Bay Hotel, located at the foot of Royal Avenue.
10. 'Rockwoods', 7019 Marine Drive, was the home of Major-General Victor Odium.
11. The Roedde Summer House, Horseshoe Bay, is now the location of Sewell's Marina, 6695 Nelson Avenue.
12. The Cliff House Restaurant, Whytecliff Park
13. A number of Pacific Great Eastern stations were originally located along the railway line, which first opened in 1914. These stations have all been demolished.
14. The first Municipal Hall, built in 1912, was originally located on what is now the south plaza of the present Municipal Hall, and has been commemorated with three granite foundation blocks set into an outside wall.



West Vancouver Municipal Hall In 1934

DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES

1. The Rustic Shelter, Ambleside Park, built circa 1944 with funds donated by Claire S. Downing in memory of his wife Dorothy.
2. The Parthenon, Eagle Harbour, a pavilion built by Nicholas Kogos at 5538 Parthenon Place. This prominent structure was a miniature replica of the Greek Parthenon, built between 1946 and 1956 to the designs of Mercer and Mercer, Architects. It fell into disrepair, and vandalism necessitated its demolition in 1984; one column still marks the site, and some of the marble statuary has been acquired by the municipality for public display.

OTHER SITES

1. The Horseshoe Bay Trail, which was the original route from the Batchelor Bay moorage to Horseshoe Bay, is still in existence. It follows a park easement up from the beach to Marine Drive, then up an easement running north of 6783 Marine Drive to Madrona Place, across Madrona Crescent to Wellington Avenue, then down to Horseshoe Bay.
2. The Copper Mine, at the west point of Whytecliff
3. The Peter Larson Ranch, District Lot 771, part of which is now Gleneagles Golf Course. A grove of eight apple trees and one cherry tree near the sixth hole are remnants of Larson's orchard.

SECOND WORLD WAR SITES

West Vancouver was recognized for its strategic position at the entrance to Burrard Inlet, and became an important part of the Vancouver Area Defenses. The two main installations were at Point Atkinson, which is still mostly intact, and the Narrows North Fort, under the north end of the Lions Gate Bridge, which has been totally dismantled. The following Second World War sites may be identified:



Second World War Searchlight Emplacement, Lighthouse Park

Narrows North Fort: nothing remains except for a number of the barracks buildings, one of which is now the SPCA Rod and Gun Club at 1020 Marine Drive, and three of which have been moved to the old school site at 1735 Inglewood. None of the anti-aircraft gun emplacements remain in Ambleside Park.

Wadsley Fire Command Post: very little remains of this Post, except for some foundations, which was equipped to direct all guns and searchlights of the Vancouver defenses. The site is now part of McKechnie Park, and was centred on what has now become the Lookout.

Other Remains: other remains have been tentatively identified, including a set of concrete foundations in Caulfeild Park, near the corner of Marine Drive and South Piccadilly Road.

HERITAGE STRUCTURES

Listed below are a number of significant historic structures that remain in West Vancouver. Some of these have been built as commemorative memorials, while others were intended to be utilitarian in nature. They share, however, in their symbolic importance, and in their illustration of the unique history of West Vancouver. Only structures built prior to 1945 have been listed.

LIONS GATE BRIDGE

Monsarrat and Pratley, Engineers,
W.G. Swan, Associate Engineer,
Robinson and Steinman, Consulting
Engineers
1937-1938

This bridge, the symbolic gateway of West Vancouver, was built through the private investment of the British Pacific Properties Company, to act as a link to their holdings on the North Shore. Their first discussions with local governments were held in the mid-1920's, but approval was withheld until late 1933. Federal permission was not granted, however, until 1936. When built, this was the longest suspension bridge in the British Empire, and it was officially opened during the Royal visit of 1939. Sculptor Charles Marega provided the design for the famous lions at the bridge's southern approach.



POINT ATKINSON LIGHTHOUSE

Lighthouse Park

Marine and Fisheries Canada,

Colonel Anderson, Designer

1911-1912

Designated a National Historic Site, 1994

The prominent rocky outcropping of Point Atkinson was sighted by Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez in 1791. Early British military reports noted the strategic defense potential of this location, which commands a sweeping view of the entrance to Burrard Inlet. The first lighthouse was built here in 1874; its stone foundation still exists. The present structure, a six-sided tower with buttresses, was built of reinforced concrete to the plans of Colonel Anderson, a colourful figure who actively promoted the installation of a number of lighthouses along the coast. During the Second World War, the Park was set aside as a military preserve, as part of the Vancouver Area Defenses, and a number of components of this installation are still intact.



Lighthouse Park was originally set aside as timber preserve to provide fuel for the use of the Lighthouse and its steam fog alarm, which had been installed in 1882. As a consequence, the Park has never been logged, and retains many original specimens of native trees and plants.

THE CAPILANO MAUSOLEUM

1002 Keith Road

1910

Located in Capilano Cemetery, this imposing monument was built to honour Chief Joe Capilano, hereditary Chief of the Squamish Band. Chief Capilano was a respected statesman, who championed native causes, carrying his message to England in 1906 and to Ottawa in 1908. Upon his death, ten thousand dollars was collected for this mausoleum, which was built of granite quarried on Texada Island. His son, Chief Mathias, who followed as Chief for the next 56 years, is also buried inside.



THE SALLIERE SCULPTURE,
South Park Royal
Sylvain Salliere, Sculptor

This charming white Carrera marble sculpture was donated to the municipality in 1936 by Lord Southborough of London, for the purposes of public enjoyment. The lively composition had been designed by P.W. French of New York City, and was carved by Salliere, a French sculptor who had died in 1915. Southborough had originally acquired this ten ton statue from the estate of John D. Rockefeller.



THE WAR MEMORIAL
Memorial Park
1925

This monument honours those who gave their lives in the First World War, and through a later dedication, to those from the Second World War as well. It was built with funds raised by public subscription, and was officially dedicated by the Governor General of Canada, Baron Byng of Vimy, on July 5, 1925. Memorial Park provides a beautifully landscaped setting, and a notable Copper Beech tree grows close by.



DUNDARAVE PIER,
Dundarave Park,
Foot of 25th Street,
Built 1914, Rebuilt 1978

This sturdy structure is one of the distinctive piers that enliven West Vancouver's waterfront. It was built by the Municipality as a ferry dock, but proved to be too exposed to serve that function. Starting in 1916, it was the site of the Dundarave Regatta, an annual event which continued for a number of years.



THE NARVAEZ MEMORIAL CAIRN
Ambleside Park,
Foot of 13th Street,
Erected 1941

This modest stone cairn, which terminates the view south on 13th Street, was erected by the Lions Club of West Vancouver in honour of the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez in these waters. A pageant was held for the unveiling, which attracted a crowd of about 12,000. Proceeds from the event went to the Lions Club British War Victims Fund and local Child Welfare.



HOLLYBURN PIER
John Lawson Park,
Foot of 17th Street,
Built 1909, Rebuilt 1965

The first pier was built here as a dock for John Lawson's private ferry service; Lawson owned the property here, and was promoting development in the area. The shelter at the end of the pier was added in 1965.



THUNDERBIRD MARINA TOTEM POLES
5776 Marine Drive,
Chief Mathias Joe, Carver

These two brightly coloured totems were originally carved for Mr and Mrs Harry Kalthammer, who operated an early store, post office and boat rental in Fisherman's Cove. They now mark the entry to the new marina building.



GAZEBO
5939 Marine Drive

This unique and attractive pavilion is an excellent example of the rustic style of garden furnishings once common in parks and private gardens. Very few of these structures remain in existence. Built of peeled logs, it stands adjacent to an ivy-covered Arbutus, and near two large Douglas Firs.



LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

As part of the West Vancouver Heritage Inventory, a Heritage Landscape Inventory was also conducted. This separate project involved the survey and research of many significant landscape features throughout the District. Full information on this project is included in the Heritage Landscape Inventory report; the following is a list of the sites included, with a summary of their individual importance.

INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS:

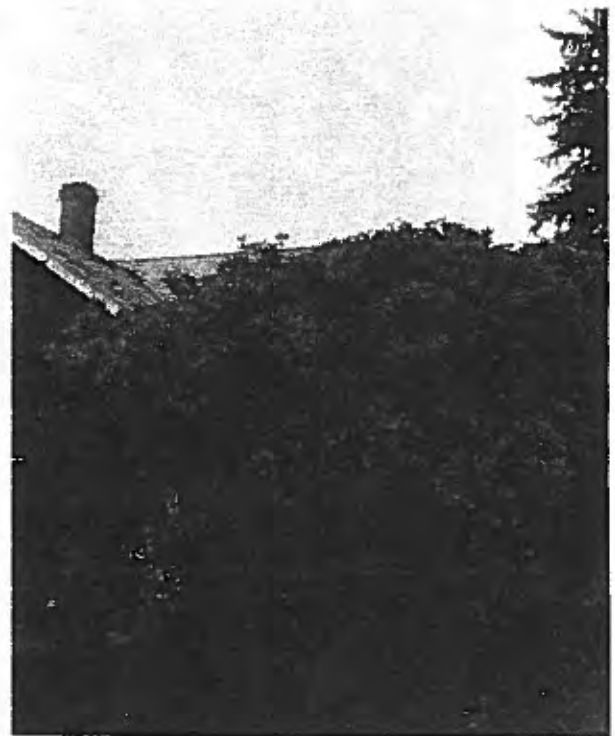


Site 1: Alaska Yellow Cedar, Cypress Park
This tree is one of the largest and oldest in Canada; its total age is estimated at 1200 years.



Site 2: Japanese Walnut, 750 17th Street
This is an unusual and rare specimen; another is located in Dundarave Park.

-
- Site 3: English Oak, 680 17th Street
Approximately 50 years old; located in the front yard of historic Lawson House.
 - Site 4: Wall of Redwoods, 235 Keith Road
These are the remnants of the original plantings of 'Spuraway'.
 - Site 5: Japanese Maple, 4648 Piccadilly Road South
 - Site 6: Camperdown Elm, 4648 Piccadilly Road South
These are part of the original landscaping of 'Stonehaven'.
 - Site 7: Dove Tree, 200 Keith Road
A very unusual specimen, located on the grounds of 'Klee Wyck'.
 - Site 8: Native Trees, 4767 Piccadilly Road South
These trees provide the background setting for St. Francis in the Wood.
 - Site 9: Japanese Maples (Purple), 565 17th Street
This pair of trees was planted by the original English contractors of 'Hollyburn Manor' in 1940.
 - Site 10: Common or English Holly, 1547 Kings Avenue
This large and significant holly hedge leads to the historic Mathers house, and marks its original front drive.



Site 11: Rhododendron, 1195 12th Street
A number of specimens remain from the original plantings of this house, of which this rhododendron is the most spectacular.



Site 12: Pacific Dogwood, 2513 Kings Avenue
This is the oldest recorded Dogwood tree in West Vancouver



Site 13: Japanese Snowbell, 1091 Esquimalt Avenue
This is the only known specimen of this type in the Lower Mainland.



Site 14: Mulberry Tree, 2381 Marine Drive
This magnificent specimen was planted by the Sweetman Family in 1922.



Site 17: California Laurel, 787 22nd Street
This species is unusual for being an evergreen, despite the deciduous appearance of its leaves. This tree was planted as a seedling in 1917.

Site 15: Jubilee Maple, 13th St. and Marine Drive
A Norway Maple that was planted in celebration of West Vancouver's Golden Jubilee.

Site 18: California Redwood, 2025 Bellevue Avenue
A large, mature specimen, planted by Mr and Mrs Frank Jackson in 1923.

Site 16: Monkey Puzzle, 110 19th Street
An excellent specimen of this unusual species, also known as a Chile Pine.

Site 19: Sitka Spruce, Parc Verdun
This is possibly the largest Sitka Spruce in West Vancouver.



STREET TREES:

- Site 20: Horse Chestnuts, 17th Street
This extensive row of trees was planted by the West Vancouver Boy Scouts in 1935, in honour of the visit of Lord Baden Powell and his wife.
- Site 21: Cherry Trees, Taylor Way
These ornamental trees were planted in 1935, as part of the original landscaping of the British Properties.
- Site 22: Apple Trees, Gleneagles Golf Course
This grove, located near the sixth hole, are the only remains of Peter Larson's turn-of-the-century ranch.

PARKS:

- Site 23: Memorial Park
Significant specimens within the park include a large Copper Beech, a number of rare rhododendron specimens, and the Old Cedar Grove, which is a remnant landscape.
- Site 24: John Lawson Park
It was determined that the holly tree in the park was not one of those planted by John Lawson.
- Site 25: Dundarave Park
Significant specimens included a large Western Catalpa and a Japanese Walnut.
- Site 26: Ambleside Park
A Norway Maple marks the site of the original concession stand, and a group of five silver maples line the entry to the Park.
- Site 27: Lighthouse Park
A large number of very significant native plantings, which have never been logged, are located within the Park boundaries.

GOLF COURSE:

- Site 28: Capilano Golf and Country Club
The course was designed by Thompson-Jones Company Golf and Landscape Architects of Toronto, assisted by the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts.

POST-1945 BUILDINGS

INTRODUCTION

This is not a definitive survey of post-war buildings, but rather it is an attempt to assemble a list of previously-noted buildings, and to begin the mammoth task of coming to grips with the prolific and talented output of a number of noteworthy architects. It should be seen as the starting point for further work on this fascinating subject.

West Vancouver was arguably the centre of Canadian residential design from the end of the Second World War until approximately 1969; many of these buildings were extensively covered in Canadian magazines, and several were internationally recognized. Buildings within the District were consistently cited in the Massey Awards for Architecture, ensuring that they received a great deal of attention in Eastern Canada.

Much of the original impetus for this remarkable blossoming of modern design was concentrated in the hands of a few exceptional individuals. It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of B.C. Binning, Robert Berwick and Ned Pratt as pioneers and popularizers of the International Style. Many other designers also began the process of defining a regional adaptation of this style, such as C.B.K. Van Norman, while John Porter, through his teachings at the new UBC School of Architecture and his own remarkable house, became known as an originator of the contemporary styles. Later, architects such as Ron Thom and Fred Hollingsworth began to formulate their own brilliant interpretations. By the late 1960's, designers such as Kenneth Charow, inspired by the work of Charles Moore in California, brought to full fruition the regional style which may properly be called West Coast Modern. The internationally-recognized career of Arthur Erickson was based to a large extent on the bold and contemporary West Vancouver houses that he designed during this period.

Another West Vancouver phenomenon was the rise of a number of design-build firms, that promoted a consistently high level of design. The most successful of these was Lewis Construction, headed by Bob Lewis, many of whose superb designs have been recognized in this survey. His earlier buildings were mostly framed with a post and beam structure, a simple and attractive system that was, at the time, the easiest and least expensive way to build; Lewis was building houses just after WWII that cost \$6.50 per square foot, and were completed in just six weeks time.

The post-war styles of modern design shared a certain number of common elements. First, the rocky and irregular sites, often with spectacular views of the ocean or native forests, led to a sensitive response from these talented designers. The rejection of traditional forms and details led to a new fascination with complicated geometric form and open-plan layouts. Indigenous materials were used, such as heavy timber posts and beams. In addition, natural light was seen as one of the strongest form-givers for the new styles, and extensive areas of glass were used for both view windows and skylights. The climate here is also the most benign in Canada, and Eastern architects were jealous of the freedom to ignore climatic restraints that they faced; the West Coast was seen as a land of opportunity, reflected in its relaxed and contemporary architectural styles.

There are undoubtedly many other noteworthy examples of modern architecture that are not on the list. Further consultation with architects and owners would produce a more comprehensive picture of the birth of the modern styles of West Coast design.

In 1994, an inventory of buildings constructed after 1945 was completed. The document, entitled the West Vancouver Survey of Significant Architecture, 1945-1975, lists 24 Primary, 101 Secondary, and 192 Support buildings. The document includes a description of the development of the 'West-Coast Style' of building, an introduction to the many architects and builders who pioneered the style, as well as a graphic and written description of the Primary and Secondary buildings.

INDEX OF ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS
POST-1945 BUILDINGS

ARCHAMBAULT AND ROWETT, ARCHITECTS
1958: Mackay House, 4006 Bayridge Crescent

BARRACLOUGH, D.O., DESIGNER
1963: Heal House, 4875 Water Lane

C.N. GORE HOME PLANNING SERVICE
1950: Diamond House, 860 King George Way

CHAROW, KENNETH, ARCHITECT
1967: Charow House, 5967 Marine Drive

CHIN, W.Q., DESIGNER
1959: Chin House, 1840 Orchard Way

COLE, RALPH, DESIGNER
1960: Fraser House, 5245 Keith Road

COOK'S PLAN SERVICE
1958: Burke House, 6981 Hycroft Road
1958: Seaton House, 3380 Westmount Road

DAVIES, J. LOVATT, ARCHITECT
1951: Davies House, 2280 Palmerston Avenue

DAWSON, F., DESIGNER
1961: Morrison House, 5558 Gallagher Place

DE KLEER, J., DESIGNER
1955: De Kleer House, 2485 Shamrock Place

ERICKSON/MASSEY ARCHITECTS
1963: Weston House, 3584 Rockview Place
1964: Laxton House, 5204 Marine Drive
1965: Smith House, 5030 The Byway
1966: Staples House, 6985 Isleview Road
1966: Anton House, 6941 Isleview Road
1967: Hauer House, 1247 Chartwell Place
1968: Catton House, 6028 Eagle Ridge Drive
1969: Simons House, 5202 Marine Drive
1972: Eppich House, 1812 Palmerston Avenue

GERSON, WOLFGANG, ARCHITECT

1958: Gerson House, 1040 Aubenau Crescent

HOLLINGSWORTH, F.T., AND DOWNS, B.V.,
ARCHITECTS

1966: Woyat-Bowie Building, 660 Clyde Avenue

1967: Bowker House, 6850 Hycroft Road

HOWARD, RONALD B., ARCHITECT

1963: Higgins House, 5414 Greentree Road

LAUDER BROTHERS AND TATE, CONTRACTORS

1958: Frost House, 2355 Palmerston Avenue

1961: Lauder House, 5665 Daffodil Drive

LEWIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

1949: Lewis House, 1254 Kings Avenue

1949: Lewis House, 1266 Kings Avenue

1952: Lewis House, 1070 Lawson Avenue

1954: Duke House, 1050 Mathers Avenue

1955: Simmonds House, 5552 Gallagher Place,

1955: Boyer House, 2325 Nelson Avenue

1956: Firbank House, 1530 Rena Crescent

1956: Grieve House, 3330 Westmount Road

1958: Harrison House, 2655 Skillift Place

1958: Lewis House, 2755 Skillift Place

1958: Parton House, 2765 Skillift Place

1959: Penny House, 2745 Skillift Place

1959: Unger House, 2495 Shamrock Place

1959: Howell House, 3165 Benbow Road

1959: Plint House, 4717 Piccadilly Road South,

1959: Miller House, 2175 Shafton Place

1960: Withers House, 3540 Westmount Road

1961: McHaffie House, 1445 Nelson Avenue

1964: Lewis House, 1124 Eyremount Drive

LORT, ROSS A., ARCHITECT

1946: Vervais House, 2565 Rosebery Avenue

McCARTER NAIRNE & PARTNERS, ARCHITECTS

1964: Nairne House, 3674 Cedaridge Place

McKEE, ROBERT, ARCHITECT

1946: Bennett House, 2539 Rosebery Avenue

McLEOD, BARCLAY, ARCHITECT

1966: McLeod House, 5765 Seaview Place

1967: Archer House, 4151 Ferndale Avenue

McNAB, DUNCAN, AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

1956: McNab House, 3290 Westmount Road

1957: Galloway House, 3350 Westmount Road

1961: Williams House, 2060 Gisby Street

MALET-WARDEN, E.C., DESIGNER

1955: Malet-Warden House, 4840 Water Lane

MANN, RICHARD, ARCHITECT

Wicks House, 6890 Hycroft Road

MANNING, D.M., ARCHITECT

1956: Talling House, 6935 Hycroft Road

1959: Hanssen House, 1361 24th Street

1961: Clifford House, 6995 Hycroft Road

MARR, W.G., DESIGNER

1950: Marr House, 1471 Mathers Avenue

MATTY, PHIL, DESIGNER

1958: Sinclair House (Passage Island)

1959: Matty House (Passage Island)

OWEN, W.A., ARCHITECT

1955: Park Royal Hotel, 540 Clyde Avenue

PAN ABODE (1951) LTD., DESIGNERS

1952: Gleneagles Golf Course, 6190 Marine Drive

PETZOLD, A.H., ARCHITECT

1955: Petzold House, 2308 Nelson Avenue

POLSON, F.M., ARCHITECT

1950: Mabie House, 1205 Mathers Avenue

PORTER, J.C.H., ARCHITECT

1948: Porter House, 1560 Ottawa Avenue

PRATT, C. EDWARD, ARCHITECT

1947: Keay House, 3054 Marine Drive

PRATT, W.M. FORD, ARCHITECT

1957: Ross House, 2490 Shamrock Place

RAPANOS, DINO, ARCHITECT

1968: Rapanos House, 6830 Hycroft Road

ROBERTS, JOHN, ARCHITECT

1967: Craig House, 4522 Woodgreen Place

S.S. DRAFTING SERVICE

1948: Hampton House, 6121 Gleneagles Drive

SCOTT, F.W., ARCHITECT

1956: Lanskill House, 2465 Rosebery Avenue

SHARP & THOMPSON, BERWICK, PRATT, ARCHITECTS

1946: Brooks House, 130 South Oxley Road

1946: Pratt House, 1460 Lawson Avenue

1951: Pratt House, 430 Stevens Drive

1954: Kennedy House, 3351 Craig End Road

STEWART-LOUGH, R.G., DESIGNER

1957: Stewart-Lough House, 5768 Larson Place

THOM, RON, ARCHITECT

1953: Thorson House, 1555 Lawson Avenue

1957: Carmichael House, 1160 Nepal Crescent

THOMPSON, BERWICK & PRATT, ARCHITECTS

1958: Smith House, 1825 Palmerston Avenue

1961: Mikita House, 6991 Hycroft Road

1962: Forrest House, 1143 Eyremount Drive

TIERS, CHARLES A., ARCHITECT AND

ROBERTS, JOHN, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT

1962: Johnson House, 6911 Isleview Road

TOBY, RUSSELL & BUCKWELL, ARCHITECTS

1964: West Vancouver Municipal Hall, 750 17th
Street

1967: No. 1 Fire Hall, 760 16th Street

USSNER, W.R., ARCHITECT

1955: Graham House, 6234 Saint Georges
Crescent

WEBB, WILLIAM, DESIGNER

1949: Webb House, 2495 Mathers Avenue

WOODWORTH, JOHN, ARCHITECT

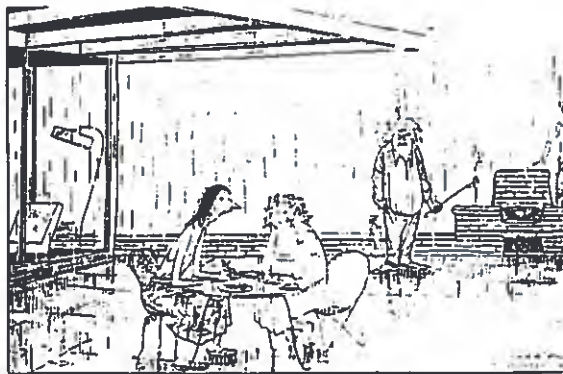
1955: Macrury House, 248 Onslow Place



GERSON HOUSE
 1040 AUBENAU CRESCENT
 Wolfgang Gerson, Architect,
 1958
 Stepping down a steep site,
 this house is composed of
 three barrel vaulted pavilions
 that face a magnificent view.

MACKAY HOUSE
 4006 BAYRIDGE CRESCENT
 Archambault and Rowett,
 Architects
 1958

HOWELL HOUSE
 3165 BENBOW ROAD
 Lewis Construction
 Company,
 1959



There's a lot to be said for this modern and most level of modern living. And this year George has managed to condense it in a pretty rubber-wrapped package.

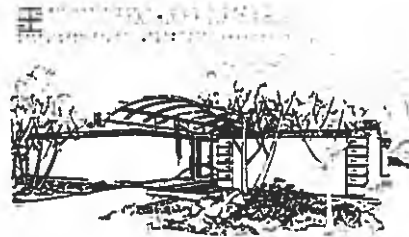


NAIRNE HOUSE
 3674 CEDARIDGE PLACE
 McCarter Nairne & Partners,
 Architects,
 1964

HAUER HOUSE
 1247 CHARTWELL PLACE
 Erickson/Massey Architects,
 1967



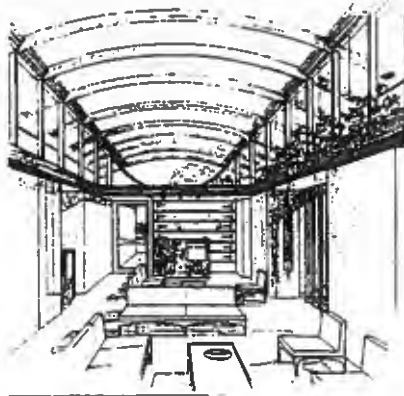
PARK ROYAL HOTEL
540 CLYDE AVENUE
W.A. Owen, Architect,
1955
This late Tudor Revival
building houses West
Vancouver's only hotel.



WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING

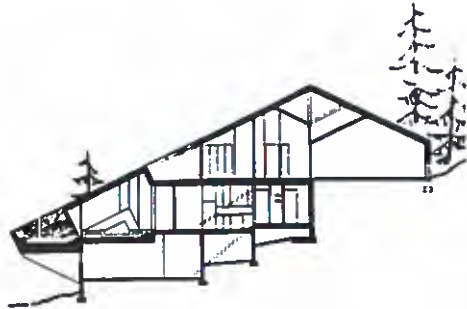


KENNEDY HOUSE
3351 CRAIG END ROAD
Sharp & Thompson, Berwick,
Pratt, Architects,
1954
Designed by Roy Jessiman;
an excellent example of
early post and beam
construction.



WOYAT-BOWIE BUILDING
660 CLYDE AVENUE
F.T. Hollingsworth and B.V.
Downs,
Architects,
1966
Inspired by the work of Frank
Lloyd Wright; the original
scheme shows a shallow
central barrel vault
connecting the offices.

LAUDER HOUSE
5665 DAFFODIL DRIVE
Lauder Brothers and Tate,
Contractors,
1961



CATTON HOUSE
6028 EAGLE RIDGE DRIVE
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1968

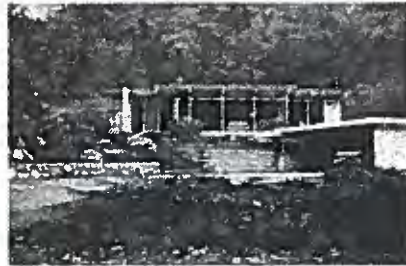
LEWIS HOUSE
1124 EYREMOUNT DRIVE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1964



FORREST HOUSE
1143 EYREMOUNT DRIVE
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt,
Architects,
1962
Designed by Ron Thom and
Dick Mann; winner of a 1964
Massey Medal.

ARCHER RESIDENCE
4151 FERNDALE AVENUE
Barclay McLeod, Architect,
1967
Winner of a 1969 honourable
mention from the Canadian
Housing Design Council.

SIMMONDS HOUSE
5552 GALLAGHER PLACE,
Lewis Construction
Company,
1955



MORRISON HOUSE
5558 GALLAGHER PLACE
F. Dawson, Designer,
1961

WILLIAMS HOUSE
2060 GISBY STREET
Duncan McNab and
Associates, Architects,
1961

HAMPTON HOUSE
6121 GLENEAGLES DRIVE
S.S. Drafting Service,
1948

HIGGINS HOUSE
5414 GREENTREE ROAD
Ronald B. Howard, Architect,
1963



RAPANOS HOUSE
6830 HYCROFT ROAD
Dino Rapanos, Architect,
1968

Winner of a 1969 honourable mention from the Canadian Housing Design Council. This is the first of a group of 10 consistent modern houses in the Copper Cove area, on Hycroft and Islevue Roads.

BOWKER HOUSE
6850 HYCROFT ROAD
F.T. Hollingsworth and B.V. Downs,
Architects,
1967

WICKS HOUSE
6890 HYCROFT ROAD
Richard Mann, Architect,
1963

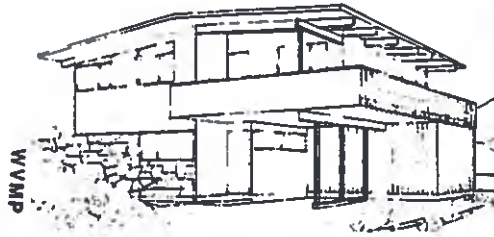


WVMP

TALLING HOUSE
6935 HYCROFT ROAD
Donald M. Manning
1956

BURKE HOUSE
6981 HYCROFT ROAD
Cook's Plan Service,
1958

MIKITA HOUSE
6991 HYCROFT ROAD
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt,
Architects
1961
Ron Thom was the designer of this house.



CLIFFORD HOUSE
6995 HYCROFT ROAD
Donald M. Manning,
Architect,
1961



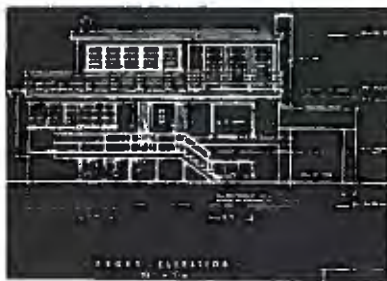
JOHNSON HOUSE,
6911 ISLEVIEW ROAD
Charles A. Tiers, Architect,
John Roberts, Associate
Architect,
1962



ANTON HOUSE
6941 ISLEVIEW ROAD
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1966



STAPLES HOUSE
6985 ISLEVIEW ROAD
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1966



PALECEK HOUSE
1295 INGLEWOOD AVENUE
1946

FRASER HOUSE
5245 KEITH ROAD
Ralph Cole, Designer,
1960



JWAMP

DIAMOND HOUSE
860 KING GEORGE WAY
C.N. Gore Home Planning
Service,
1950

LEWIS HOUSE
1254 KINGS AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1949

This house is currently owned
by local artist Unity Langford
Brewster.

LEWIS HOUSE
1266 KINGS AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1949

STEWART-LOUGH HOUSE
5768 LARSON PLACE
R.G. Stewart-Lough,
Designer,
1957

LEWIS HOUSE
1070 LAWSON AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1952



PRATT HOUSE
1460 LAWSON AVENUE
Sharp & Thompson, Berwick,
Pratt, Architects,
1946

An early and excellent
example of the new
International Style, with deep
overhangs, a nearly flat roof,
wide areas of glass, and
radiant heating. This was C.
Edward (Ned) Pratt's own
home; he later built another
house for himself at 430
Stevens Drive.

THORSON HOUSE
1555 LAWSON AVENUE
Ron Thom, Architect,
1953

KEY HOUSE
3054 MARINE DRIVE
C. Edward Pratt, Architect,
1947

SIMONS HOUSE
5202 MARINE DRIVE
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1969

LAXTON HOUSE
5204 MARINE DRIVE
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1964

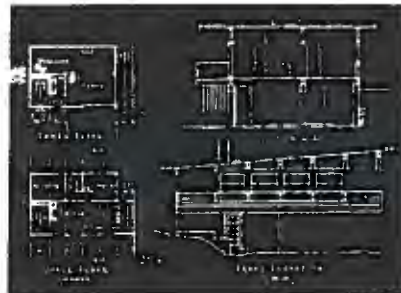
Chosen as the "House of the Year" by the Vancouver Chapter of the Architects Institute of British Columbia.

CHAROW HOUSE
5967 MARINE DRIVE
Kenneth Charow, Architect,
1967

GLENEAGLES GOLF COURSE
6190 MARINE DRIVE
Pan Abode (1951) Ltd.,
Designers,
1952

An early and extensive use of the Pan Abode pre-fabrication system.

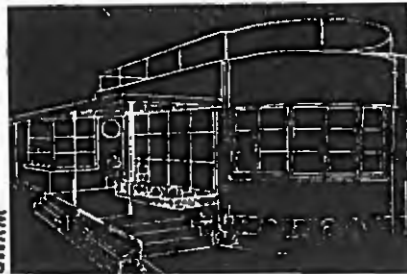
DUKE HOUSE
1050 MATHERS AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1954



MABIE HOUSE
1205 MATHERS AVENUE
F.M. Polson, Architect,
1950

This house was published in the RAIC Journal, September 1950.

MARR HOUSE
1471 MATHERS AVENUE
W.G. Marr, Designer,
1950



WVMP

WEBB HOUSE
2495 MATHERS AVENUE
William Webb, Designer,
1949

McHAFFIE HOUSE
1445 NELSON AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1961

PETZOLD HOUSE
2308 NELSON AVENUE
A.H. Petzold, Architect,
1955

BOYER HOUSE
2325 NELSON AVENUE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1955

CARMICHAEL HOUSE
1160 NEPAL CRESCENT
Ron Thom, Architect,
1957

This house was inspired by
the 'honeycomb'
hexagonal modular planning
of Frank Lloyd Wright.

MACRURY HOUSE
248 ONSLOW PLACE
John Woodworth, Architect,
1955

CHIN HOUSE
1840 ORCHARD WAY
W.Q. Chin, Designer,
1959



...that may be ... I've got the better hope ...



SAWYER HOUSE
1375 PALMERSTON AVENUE
1952



EPPICH HOUSE
1812 PALMERSTON AVENUE
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1972

SMITH HOUSE
1825 PALMERSTON AVENUE
Thompson, Berwick & Pratt,
Architects,
1958

PORTER HOUSE
1560 OTTAWA AVENUE
J.C.H. Porter, Architect,
1948
This very significant modern building was one of the pioneering uses of the modern post and beam structural system. The landscaping shows a sensitive retention of native plant materials, giving a naturalistic effect to its setting. It was named "the best house in Canada" when it was awarded a Massey Medal in 1952.

DAVIES HOUSE
2280 PALMERSTON AVENUE
J. Lovatt Davies, Architect,
1951

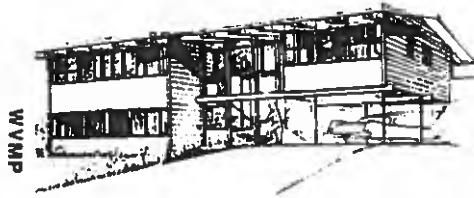
FROST HOUSE
2355 PALMERSTON AVENUE
Lauder Brothers and Tate,
Contractors,
1958

BROOKS HOUSE
130 SOUTH OXLEY ROAD
Sharp & Thompson, Berwick,
Pratt, Architects,
1946

PLINT HOUSE
4717 PICCADILLY ROAD
SOUTH,
Lewis Construction
Company,
1959

FIRBANK HOUSE
1530 RENA CRESCENT
Lewis Construction
Company,
1956

WESTON HOUSE
3584 ROCKVIEW PLACE
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1963



LANSKAIL HOUSE
2465 ROSEBERY AVENUE
F.W. Scott, Architect,
1956

This house, and the other six listed on Rosebery Avenue and Shamrock Place, form a consistent grouping of interesting modern houses.

BENNETT HOUSE
2539 ROSEBERY AVENUE
Robert McKee, Architect,
1946

VERVAIS HOUSE
2565 ROSEBERY AVENUE
Ross A. Lort, Architect,
1946

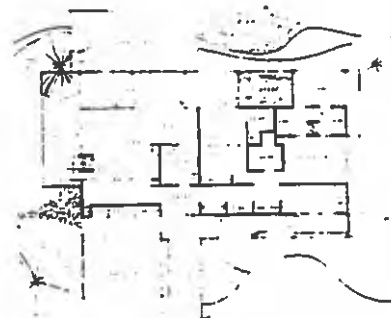
HENDERSON HOUSE
2645 ROSEBERY AVENUE
1953

GRAHAM HOUSE
6234 SAINT GEORGES
CRESCENT
W.R. Ussner, Architect,
1955



MCLEOD HOUSE
5765 SEAVIEW PLACE
Barclay McLeod, Architect,
1966

Winner of a 1967 Canadian Housing Design Council award.





MILLER HOUSE
2175 SHAFTON PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1959

A striking modern design,
with complimentary topiary
landscaping.



HARRISON HOUSE
2655 SKILIFT PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1958

This, plus the following three
addresses on Skilift Place,
form a consistent grouping of
well-maintained modern
buildings.

DE KLEER HOUSE
2485 SHAMROCK PLACE
J. De Kleer, Designer,
1955

ROSS HOUSE
2490 SHAMROCK PLACE
W.M. Ford Pratt, Architect,
1957

UNGER HOUSE
2495 SHAMROCK PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1959



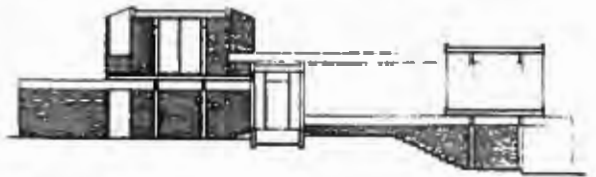
PENNY HOUSE
2745 SKILIFT PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1959

This was chosen as the 1959
Chatelaine Magazine
'House of the Year'.



LEWIS HOUSE
2755 SKILIFT PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1958

For a number of years this
was the home and office of
R.G. Lewis.



SMITH HOUSE
5030 THE BYWAY
Erickson/Massey Architects,
1965

A central courtyard is
surrounded by ascending
square pavilions of rough
cedar and glass; this superb
house is the best-known of all
the modern houses in West
Vancouver, and has been
published internationally.
Winner of a 1967 Massey
Medal.

PARTON HOUSE
2765 SKILIFT PLACE
Lewis Construction
Company,
1958

TAYLOR HOUSE
282 STEVENS DRIVE
1953

PRATT HOUSE
430 STEVENS DRIVE
Sharp & Thompson, Berwick,
Pratt, Architects,
1951

This house, Pratt's second for
himself, was one of the first
uses of standard plywood
sheets as a siding material.

MURCHISON HOUSE
3389 THOMPSON CRESCENT
1960

MALET-WARDEN HOUSE
4840 WATER LANE
E.C. Malet-Warden,
Designer,
1955

HEAL HOUSE
4875 WATER LANE
D.O. Barraclough, Designer,
1963
Barraclough, like R.G. Lewis,
was a successful designer
and contractor of many fine
homes.

McNAB HOUSE
3290 WESTMOUNT ROAD
Duncan McNab, Architect,
1956
This house, and the other five
listed on Westmount Road,
form a consistent grouping of
interesting modern houses. .

GRIEVE HOUSE
3330 WESTMOUNT ROAD
Lewis Construction
Company,
1956

GALLOWAY HOUSE
3350 WESTMOUNT ROAD
Duncan McNab and
Associates, Architects,
1957

SEATON HOUSE
3380 WESTMOUNT ROAD
Cook's Plan Service,
1958

STACEY HOUSE
3530 WESTMOUNT ROAD
1963

WITHERS HOUSE
3540 WESTMOUNT ROAD
Lewis Construction
Company,
1960

WILLOCKS HOUSE
4514 WOODGREEN DRIVE
1962



CRAIG HOUSE
4522 WOODGREEN PLACE
John Roberts, Architect,
1967
NO. 1 FIRE HALL
760 16TH STREET
Toby, Russell & Buckwell,
Architects,
1967



WEST VANCOUVER
MUNICIPAL HALL
750 17TH STREET
Toby, Russell & Buckwell,
Architects,
1964

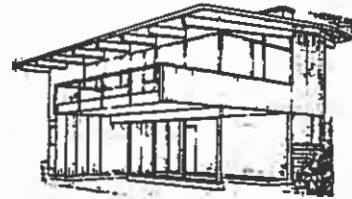


*You are cordially invited to attend the
Official Opening of the
West Vancouver Municipal Hall*

Tuesday, November 20th, 1964

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONIES
750 - 17th Street, 4:00 p.m.

R.S.V.P. Municipal Clerk, Municipal Hall, West Vancouver B.C.
922-1211



WVMP

HANSSEN HOUSE
1361 24TH STREET
D.M. Manning, Architect,
1959

PASSAGE ISLAND



MATTY HOUSE
Phil Matty, Designer,
1959

SINCLAIR HOUSE
Phil Matty, Designer,
1958

These two houses were the first in Canada to employ hyperbolic paraboloid concrete roof structures, inspired by the work of Mexican architect Felix Candela.

PHOTO CREDITS

WVMHS: West Vancouver Museum and Historical Society

VPL: Vancouver Public Library

CVA: City of Vancouver Archives

WVMA: West Vancouver Municipal Archives

WVMP: West Vancouver Municipal Plans

WVML: West Vancouver Memorial Library

NSMA: North Shore Museum and Archives

INVI: Inventory I, 1983

Mrs Elizabeth Kirk

Ross Family

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