

# DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY



THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF  
NORTH VANCOUVER



COMMONWEALTH HISTORIC RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT LIMITED

OCTOBER 1993

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# THE HERITAGE INVENTORY

## Introduction

The District of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory forms a part of the Municipality's ongoing commitment to its heritage resources. The Official Community Plan includes a statement of intent to 'protect and conserve buildings and sites of value to the cultural heritage of the community.' The District has established a Heritage Advisory Committee to help it meet these needs.

Under the direction of the Heritage Advisory Committee, an initial Heritage Inventory of about 200 buildings of architectural and historical significance was undertaken in 1988-89 by Foundation Group Designs. The present report is the result of a major update of that Inventory, carried out in 1992 by Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Limited. This work has resulted in the addition of many new buildings to the Heritage Inventory, as well as the removal of those that have been demolished. New historical research was undertaken on most properties. Every building has been re-evaluated, and those with heritage value have been assigned to a Primary, Secondary, or Supplemental List, depending on their significance.





This report illustrates and describes every Primary and Secondary Building within the boundaries and the jurisdiction of the District, and identifies every one on the Supplemental List. Buildings are organized by neighbourhood, following the District's community areas, and indicated on a map on page 8. A separate map of each neighbourhood shows the location of every building and refers to its description, so that this report may be used as a guidebook to the District's historic buildings.

The building descriptions in this report include material prepared by both Commonwealth in 1992 and Foundation Group Designs in 1989. The chronology has been adapted by Commonwealth from the one written by Foundation Group. All new photographs are by Harold Kalman or Mary Shaughnessy of Commonwealth. Historical research includes work by Meg Stanley of Commonwealth, Foundation Group, and Roy J.V. Pallant. Maps have been prepared by David Byrnes. The cover illustration was by Jeffrey Staates. Production and design were by Kirtlye Woodruff. Direction and assistance were kindly provided by the District of North Vancouver Heritage Advisory Committee and by Hope V. Burns, Development Planner. Detailed information on the Inventory Update is available in a separate *Technical Report* and accompanying worksheets, which may be consulted by contacting the Department of Planning and Development Services.

## Inventory and Evaluation

The Heritage Inventory is the result of three initiatives:

- a **field survey**, in which buildings were documented and photographed
- **historical research**, which included a study of early municipal records, directories, printed materials, and interviews with historical societies and individuals
- an **evaluation**, in which every building was assessed and placed on the Primary List, Secondary List, Supplemental List, or List 4.

The three-page Inventory Form is reproduced in the *Technical Report*. The descriptive information and a summary of the research are entered on that form.

The evaluation adopted a system developed by Harold Kalman and described in *The Evaluation of Historic Buildings*, published in 1979 by the Canadian Parks Service. This method provides an objective assessment of heritage significance, as compared to other buildings within the District. Its basis is the development of a series of criteria (or standards) against which the buildings are rated, and each is given a grade (from 'excellent' to 'poor') for each criterion. Numerical scores are assigned to the grades and the scores totalled. The totals give the relative heritage significance of each building.

Seven criteria were used for the evaluation:

### Architecture

#### 1. Style / Type / Design

This measures whether a building is a notable, rare, unique, or early example of a particular architectural style or type; and whether it is an especially attractive or unique building because of the quality of its design, craftsmanship, or details.

#### 2. Construction

This measures whether a building is a notable, rare, or early example of a particular material or method of construction.

#### 3. Designer / Builder

This shows whether a building was designed or built by an important architect, designer, or builder.

### History

#### 4. Association / Pattern

This indicates whether a building has been associated with a person, organization, institution, or event that is important in the history of North Vancouver, British Columbia, or Canada; or

whether it effectively illustrates broad patterns of socio-cultural history.

5. Age

This provides a measure of whether the building is comparatively old in the context of the District of North Vancouver.

### Context

6. Landscape / Site

This shows whether the building, landscape, and/or its setting contributes to the continuity and character of the street or neighbourhood; or whether the building is a particularly familiar landmark.

### Integrity

7. Alterations

This indicates the extent to which the exterior of the building has undergone change.

As a demonstration of this method, on the next page we reproduce the Evaluation Worksheet and the scores for a Primary Building, the Alfred John Nye House at 940 Lynn Valley Road, which received the highest score, 95 out of 100. (A detailed description of the scoring system may be found in the *Technical Report*.)

- Primary buildings have major heritage significance, and are very important components of the cultural history of the District.
- Secondary buildings have considerable heritage significance, and are important components of the cultural history of the District.
- Buildings on the Supplemental List are valuable because they contribute to the heritage context of the District.
- Buildings on List 4 provide interesting texture, but have little heritage value.

The score reflects the present historical information about a building and its state of integrity. As we learn more about its history, or as its physical appearance is altered, a building's score may change. Therefore, it is important that the Heritage Inventory be updated at regular intervals.

DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE, 1992  
DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER  
COMMONWEALTH HISTORIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

EVALUATION WORKSHEET

RECORD NUMBER: 9

STREET ADDRESS: 940 Lynn Valley Road

ARCHITECTURE

- |    |  |     |    |     |       |
|----|--|-----|----|-----|-------|
| 1. | STYLE / TYPE / DESIGN  | (E) | VG | G   | F/P   |
|    | <i>Excellent Craftsman bungalow, with all features of the style.</i> |     |    |     |       |
| 2. | CONSTRUCTION   | E   | VG | G   | (F/P) |
|    | <i>Typical</i>   |     |    |     |       |
| 3. | DESIGNER / BUILDER   | E   | VG | (G) | F/P   |
|    | <i>Norman Cross: developer/builder</i>                               |     |    |     |       |

HISTORY

- |    |  |     |      |   |     |
|----|--|-----|------|---|-----|
| 4. | ASSOCIATION / PATTERN  | (E) | VG   | G | F/P |
|    | <i>A.J. Nye, very early settler, important in community;</i>           |     |      |   |     |
| 5. | AGE  | E   | (VG) | G | F/P |
|    | <i>Mollie Nye, long-time teacher and active in community.<br/>1913</i> |     |      |   |     |

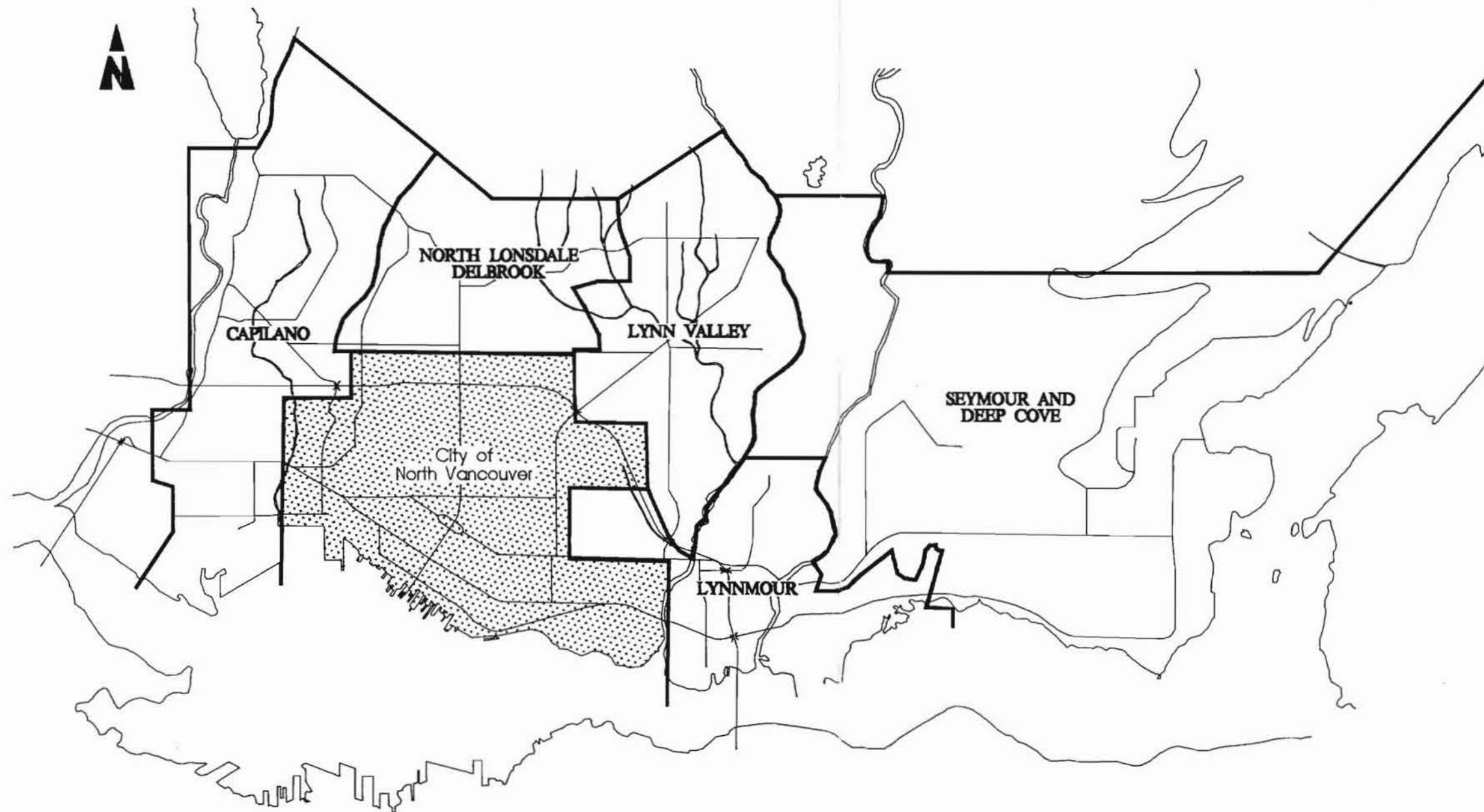
CONTEXT

- |    |   |     |      |   |     |
|----|---|-----|------|---|-----|
| 6. | LANDSCAPE / SITE  | (E) | VG   | G | F/P |
|    | <i>Original designed landscape; contributes to area character</i> |     |      |   |     |
|    | <u>INTEGRITY</u>  |     |      |   |     |
| 7. | ALTERATIONS   | E   | (VG) | G | F/P |
|    | <i>No significant changes<br/>New metal-shingle roof</i>          |     |      |   |     |



# DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE

FOR LOCATIONS OF PRIMARY  
AND SECONDARY LIST BUILDINGS  
SEE INDIVIDUAL AREA MAPS AT  
THE START OF EACH SECTION.



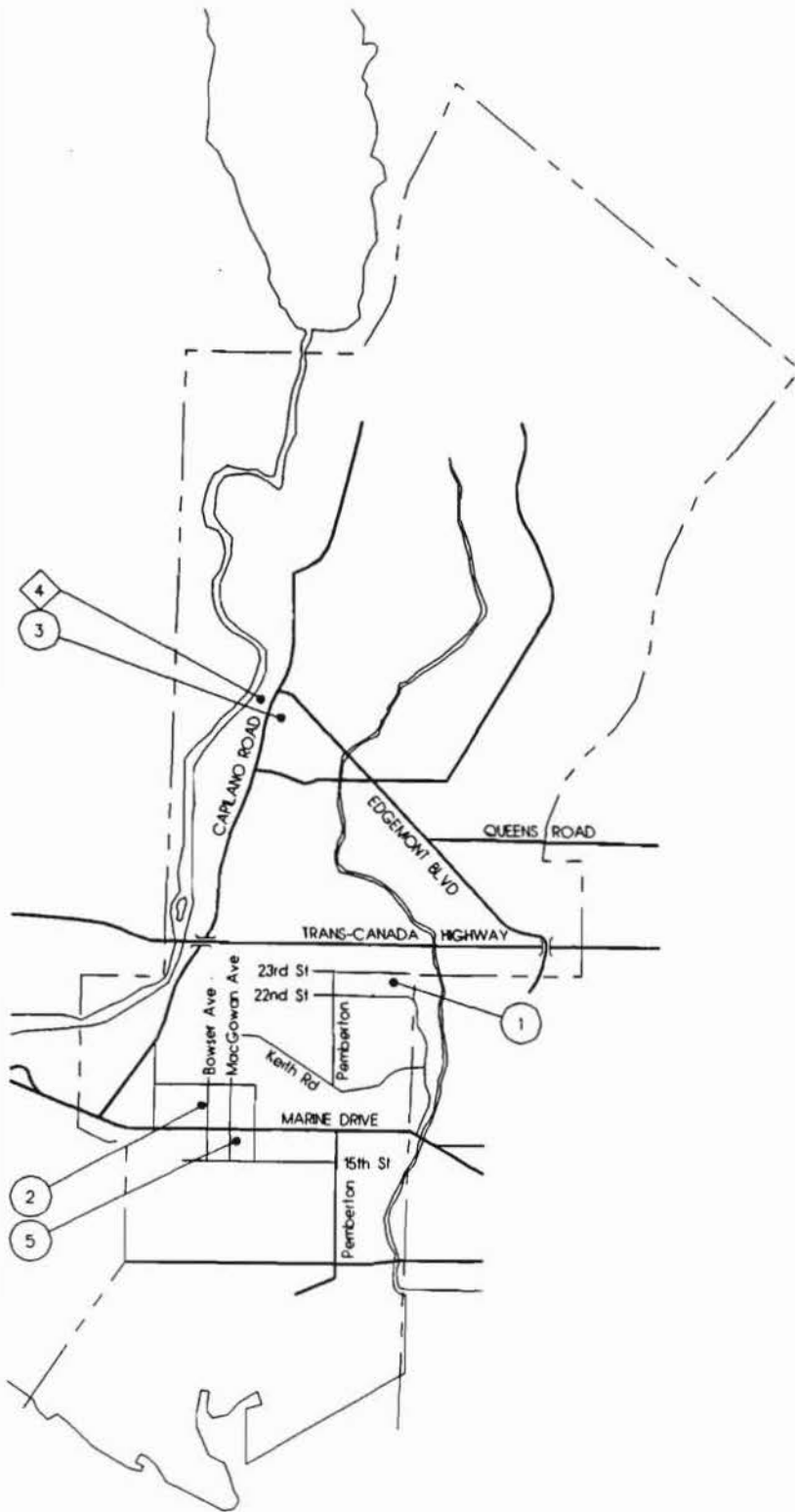
## BUILDINGS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This chapter contains descriptions and photographs of all 39 buildings on the Primary List and all 81 buildings on the Secondary List, as well as a schedule of those on the Supplemental List. The buildings are organized by neighbourhood, using the following divisions:

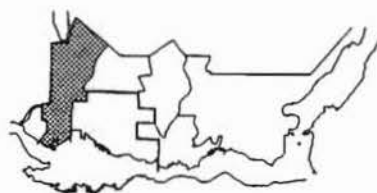
- Capilano
- North Lonsdale / Delbrook
- Lynn Valley
- Lynnmour
- Seymour and Deep Cove

These neighbourhoods are delineated on the map on the facing page.



All buildings are identified by number. Within each neighbourhood, buildings are listed in alphabetical order by street name and a map indicates the location of each, keyed to its number. This enables the reader to use this report as a guidebook.



  
**CAPILANO**



KEY PLAN

-  PRIMARY LIST
-  SECONDARY LIST

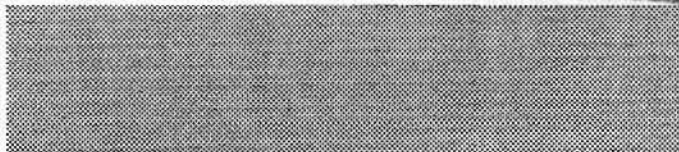
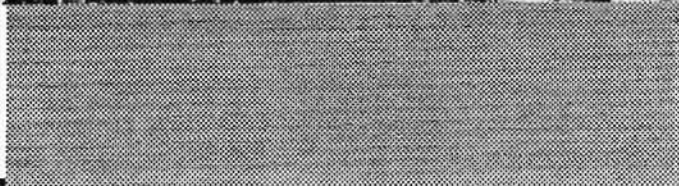
*Map of Capilano*

## CAPILANO

The Capilano River dominates this neighbourhood, and inspired its initial development as a recreational area. The first Capilano Suspension Bridge was built around 1889, and it was replaced by a safer, wire-rope bridge in 1903. A number of restaurants and hotels were built on Capilano Road and Marine Drive, including the Teahouse by the bridge (no. 4), the Hotel Capilano (by Dixon W. Kells, 1906), and the Canyon View Hotel (by Peter Larson 1909; the latter two have both been demolished). Charles H. Anderson, operator of the Tipperary Tearoom, was a leading business operator.

The extension of the streetcar line to Lower Capilano shortly before World War I initiated suburban residential development. Residents could conveniently ride to the foot of Lonsdale Avenue, where the ferry took them to Vancouver. The Polonis House (no. 1) is an early survivor for this period.

The Lions Gate Bridge opened in 1938, making Upper and Lower Capilano even more easily accessible from Vancouver, and bringing about large-scale development. Marine Drive became a major artery linking North Vancouver with the south side of Burrard Inlet.



**1**  
**POLONIS HOUSE**  
**1029 West 23rd Street**  
**1914**

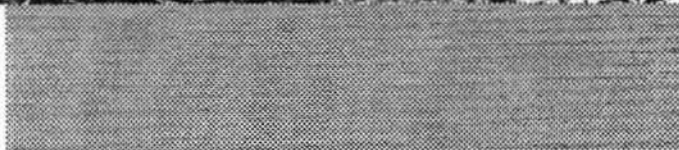
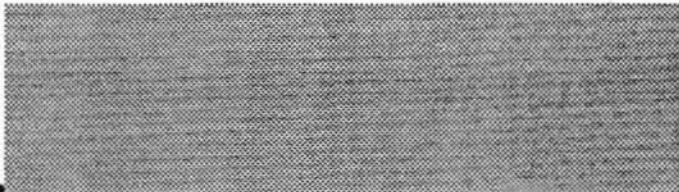
**Secondary List**

A very good example of the Foursquare Style (also called Edwardian Builder), this house shows the typical characteristics of the hipped roof variety, including a full front verandah and a hipped central dormer. This straight forward manner was the prevalent builders' style in the region in the years preceding the First World War. Hugh Polonis, the first owner, was a carpenter.

**2**  
**GRANT HOUSE**  
**1727 Bowser Avenue**  
**1924**

**Secondary List**

This shingle-clad bungalow has many features of the Craftsman style, including triangular eave brackets, dentil courses, and tapered porch piers. The house was built for John D. and Mable Elizabeth Grant, and features two very large monkey puzzle trees in the front yard.



3

**MacEACHERAN HOUSE****3650 Capilano Road****1934****Secondary List**

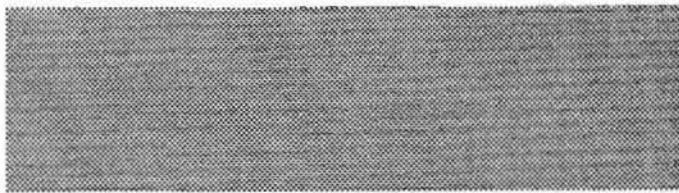
An unusual example of a rustic log residence, adapted for the bungalow form, with cross-lead glass and an inset central entry. The living room still contains its original river-rock fireplace with and intricately carved log mantelpiece. The house was built by Archibald Dunerik 'Mac' MacEachern, a World War I veteran who became the lessee of the Capilano Suspension Bridge. The building is currently used as The Bridge Restaurant.

4

**THE TEAHOUSE****3735 Capilano Road****Edward Mohon, Designer, 1911****Primary List**

Situated on a steep cliff immediately adjacent to the Capilano Suspension Bridge, this unique rustic log structure was built as a teahouse when the property was owned by Edward Mahon. It is constructed of specially cut 3" by 8" timbers nailed on top of each other, the edges of which had been rounded in a sawmill. This unusual form of construction was made possible by the low cost of lumber at the time. The first suspension bridge across the Capilano River was built here around 1889. The contractor was W.T. Farrall, who in 1903 had built the first wire-rope bridge here.





5  
WILKINS HOUSE  
1560 MacGowan Avenue  
circa 1917

**Secondary List**

A prominent Foursquare house, and a late appearance of the style, the house features chamfered porch columns and decorative gable detailing. It stands virtually unaltered. The first owners, William H. and Olive May Wilkins, also originally owned the seven lots adjacent to this house; William Wilkins was listed in directories as a dairyman.



## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

1020 West 22nd Street

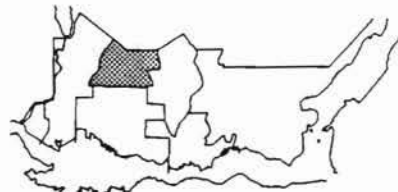
1182 West 23rd Street

RUSSELL HOUSE  
3910 Capilano Road

1324 Sunnyside Drive

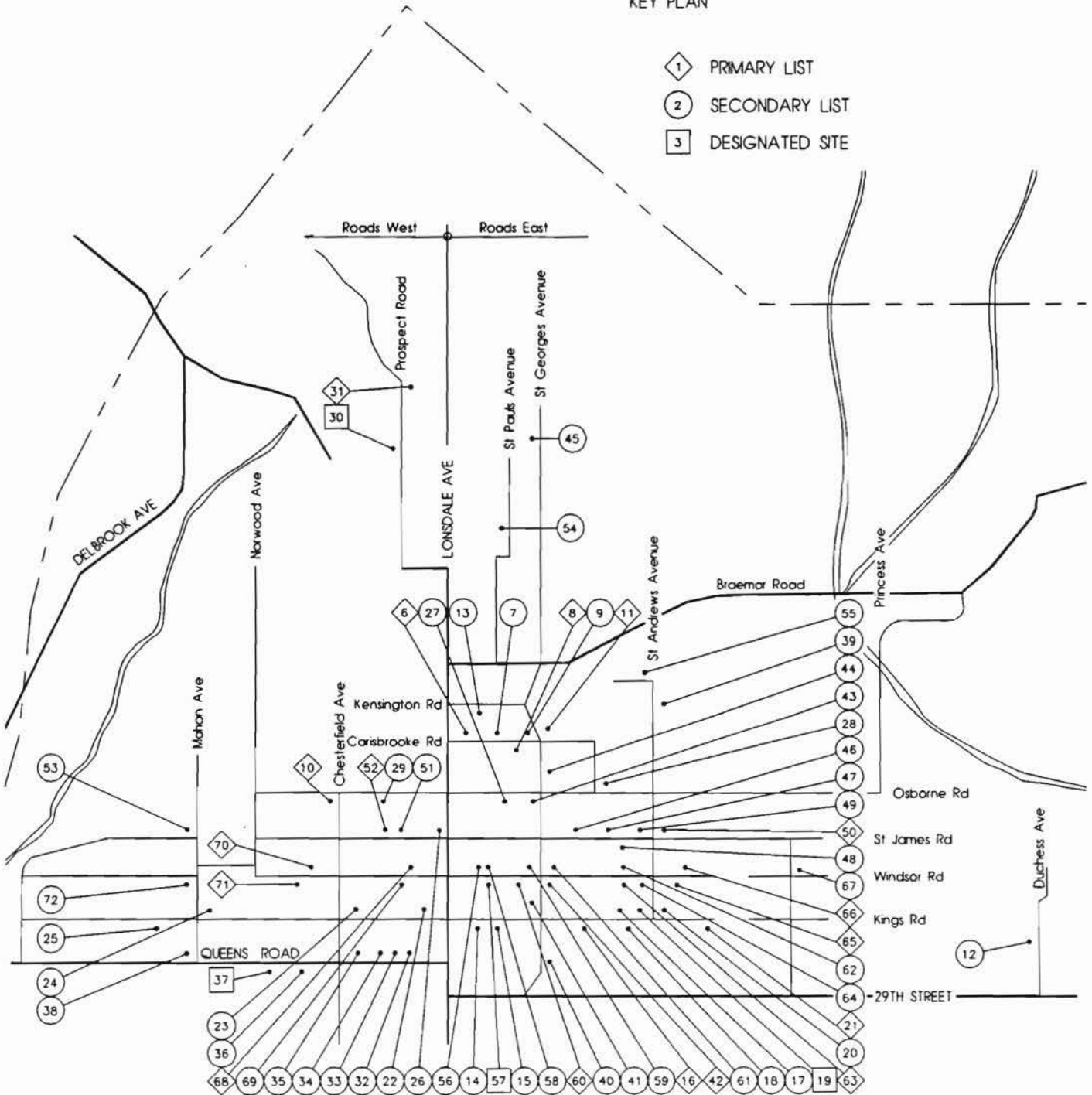


# NORTH LONSDALE DELBROOK



KEY PLAN

- ◇ PRIMARY LIST
- SECONDARY LIST
- DESIGNATED SITE



Map of North Lonsdale / Delbrook

## NORTH LONSDALE / DELBROOK

The residential area centred on Lonsdale Avenue above the Upper Levels Highway, north of 29th Street, contains the highest concentration of historic buildings in the District of North Vancouver, and for this reason a significant portion has been recognized as the North Lonsdale Historic District. The first pre-emptions of property in this area occurred in the 1890s, but at first little settlement occurred. In May 1902 Thomas Nye acquired District Lot 2026, a 160-acre parcel of land—much of it within the present-day Historic District—as a tribute for his service in the Boer War. Within a year he was selling portions of it for residential development, and before long he was the leading land vendor in the area. Lonsdale Avenue was opened to Queen's Road in 1905, and further north two years later, facilitating the area's growth. Nye's house (no. 11) and realty office (no. 26) both stand, and he has been identified as the developer or builder of a number of others. Smaller contractors built individual houses on speculation, and some of their builders have been identified as well (e.g. no. 37).

The North Lonsdale Ratepayers' Association was established in 1910, reflecting the neighbourhood's growth and organization. In that same year, North Star School (no. 24) was opened and the first services were held at the Anglican mission that would become St. Martin's Church (no. 60). By the outbreak of the First World War, North Lonsdale was a firmly established community. Further growth occurred here during the 1920s, but the area retains much of its early character.

Further west, the Delbrook area was less accessible to public transportation and so early development was slow. This changed with the opening of the Lion's Gate Bridge in 1938, particularly in the housing boom that followed the Second World War. The vacant land in North Lonsdale experienced development during that period as well, and a number of fine early modern houses were built in 1940s and 1950s—too new to be considered in this Inventory, but many nevertheless have considerable architectural value.



6

**EATON HOUSE****116 East Carisbrooke Road****circa 1911****Primary List**

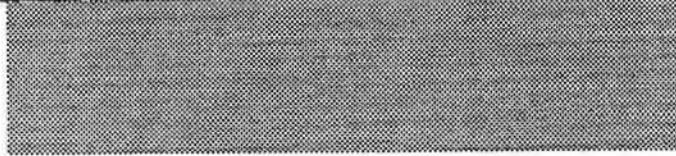
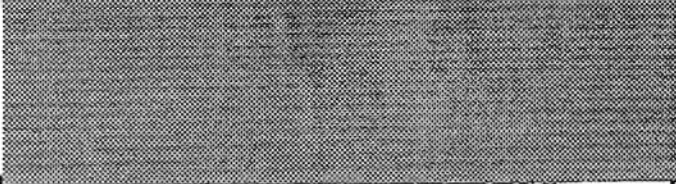
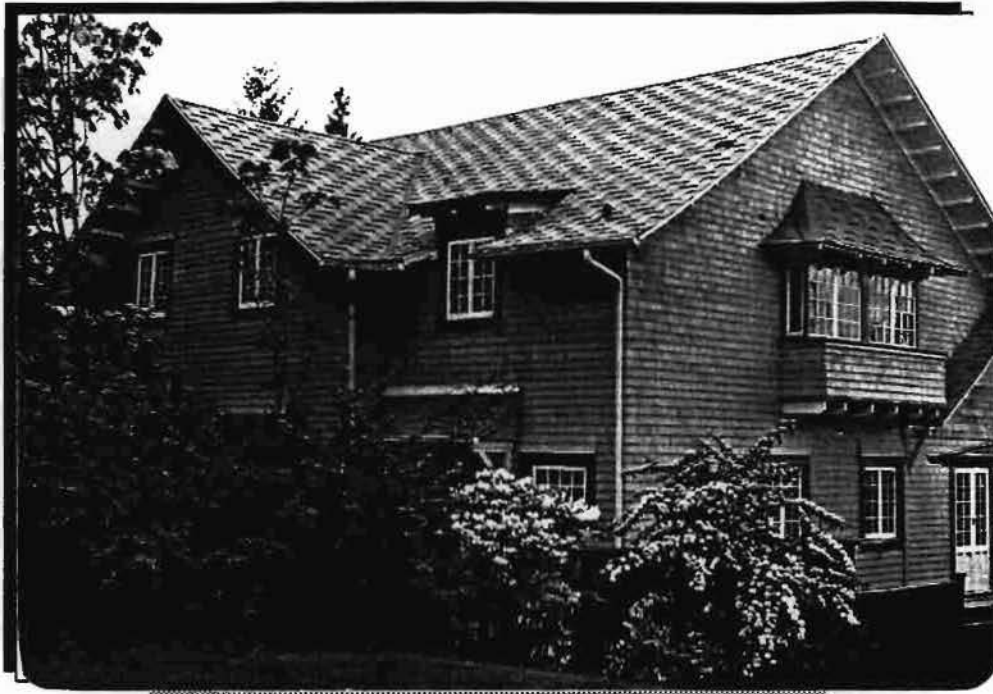
This tall Foursquare house with a recessed balcony at the second storey was originally built for the Eaton family. Leslie S. Eaton was a director of the North Vancouver Coal and Supply Company. From the early 1920s until her death, Catherine (known as Kate) Loutet, the mother of noted developer and community leader Jack Loutet, lived here. Jack Loutet likely built the house.

7

**BLACKADDER HOUSE****172 East Carisbrooke Road****Harry Blackadder, Architect, circa 1911****Secondary List**

Henry ('Harry') Blackadder (1882-1968), the most prominent professional architect of his time living and practising in the District of North Vancouver, built this house for himself and his family. He and partner Alexander Sinclair Wemyss MacKay (1878-1940) maintained offices on Lonsdale Avenue (from 1914) and in Vancouver (from 1921). The house is an early example of Craftsman influence, although it is not a fully developed bungalow. The stone basement walls are striking. While the house has been altered considerably with new siding, new windows, and a closed-in porch, it retains much of its early character.





8

**LOUTET HOUSE****177 East Carisbrooke Road****1911****Primary List**

This was the home of the Loutet family for many years. Jack Loutet was highly active in community affairs. Professionally he was involved in real estate, and also served as Reeve of the District of North Vancouver in 1923, Mayor of the City of North Vancouver from 1945 to 1947, and was as M.L.A. in the 1920s. He also was first postmaster for the District, from 1912 to 1913. The handsome residence features a second-floor oriel window and exposed purlin ends. Simple in its detailing, textural interest is added through the use of cedar shingle cladding. The multi-paned casement windows shows the influence of the English Arts and Crafts movement.

9

**AMES HOUSE****190 East Carisbrooke Road****Harry Blackadder, Architect, 1925****Secondary List**

The design of this house is highlighted with the use of Tudor Revival mock half-timbering, cross-lead casements, and a tall stone chimney. This imposing home was built for Cyril Ames, manager of Ames Brothers, who were agents for ceramic tile and glass building products.



10

**CHESTERFIELD HOUSE****3371 Chesterfield Avenue****1913****Primary List**

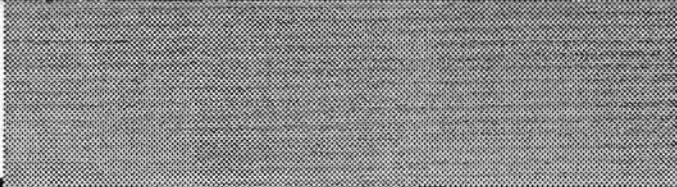
The Chesterfield House School for day and boarding boys was founded by Albert Henry Scriven in 1908 at the corner of 14th Street and Lonsdale Avenue. Five years later the school moved to this location. This large shingle-clad structure once boasted extensive grounds, complete with a gymnasium and swimming pool. The remaining landscaping includes stands of mature hollies, laburnums, cedars, black walnuts, a cherry tree, a rose garden, and a large rhododendron in the front yard. It has been successfully converted into an apartment building, and retains most of its original character. Despite its institutional origins, its image is compatible with a residential use.

11

**T.S. NYE HOUSE****3545 Dowsley Court****Harry Blackadder, Architect, 1912****Designated**

In 1902 Thomas S. Nye, a returning Boer War veteran, chose District Lot 2026 as his land grant for military service, and later made his fortune in the land speculation boom by subdivision of his property. Nye lost his fortune building this imposing Tudor Revival home, known as 'Nye's Folly'. It is the centrepiece of the North Lonsdale area. Between the years 1921 and 1932 it was rented to the Kingsley School. The house is distinguished by its superb fitted stonework and its mature landscaping, which includes an impressive dry stone retaining wall, and a long row of planted holly trees. It was damaged by fire in 1990. The lot has since been subdivided and new Tudor-styled houses constructed in front.





12

**LOGAN HOUSE**  
3031 Duchess Avenue  
circa 1914

**Secondary List**

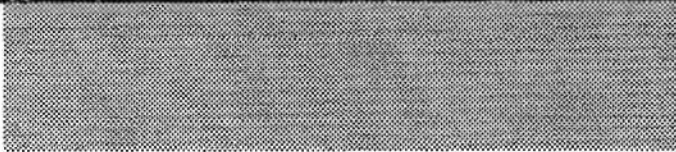
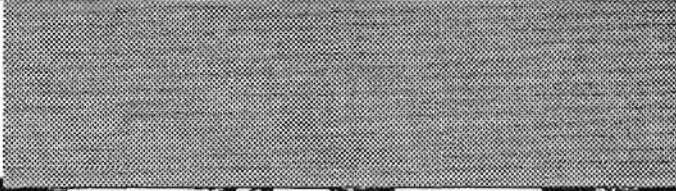
Robert Logan, who worked as a coppersmith at the Wallace Shipyards, and his wife Esther Logan were the first residents of this charming shingled 1½-storey house. It is a cross-gabled Foursquare cottage, with a large dormer window in front and a full-width verandah reached by a high staircase. The design is unusual and the house well maintained, although it may have been raised.

13

**LAMBERT HOUSE**  
123 East Kensington Road  
1921

**Secondary List**

This very good Craftsman bungalow features a nesting of three gables on the façade, creating an attractive composition and roof design. The walls are shingled and triangular brackets support the eaves. A comparison with historic photographs show that there have been few alterations, namely the front steps, the enlarged east dormer, and the conversion of an enclosed garage into a carport. Original owner Charles Henry Lambert (and his daughter Phyllis) worked for the B.C. Fire Underwriters Association.



14

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**

131 East Kings Road

1915

**Secondary List**

This plain and modest church is simply detailed in the Craftsman tradition, with triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends, and pointed verge-boards. Originally the Bethel Methodist Church, which became part of the United Church of Canada, it has served Baptist congregations since 1953.

15

**EVA HOUSE**

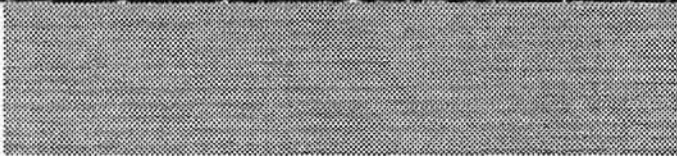
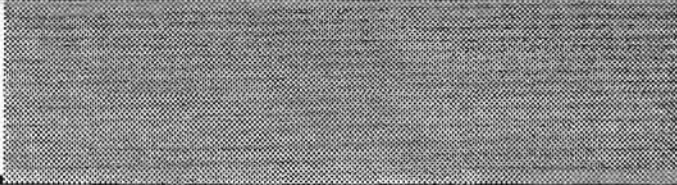
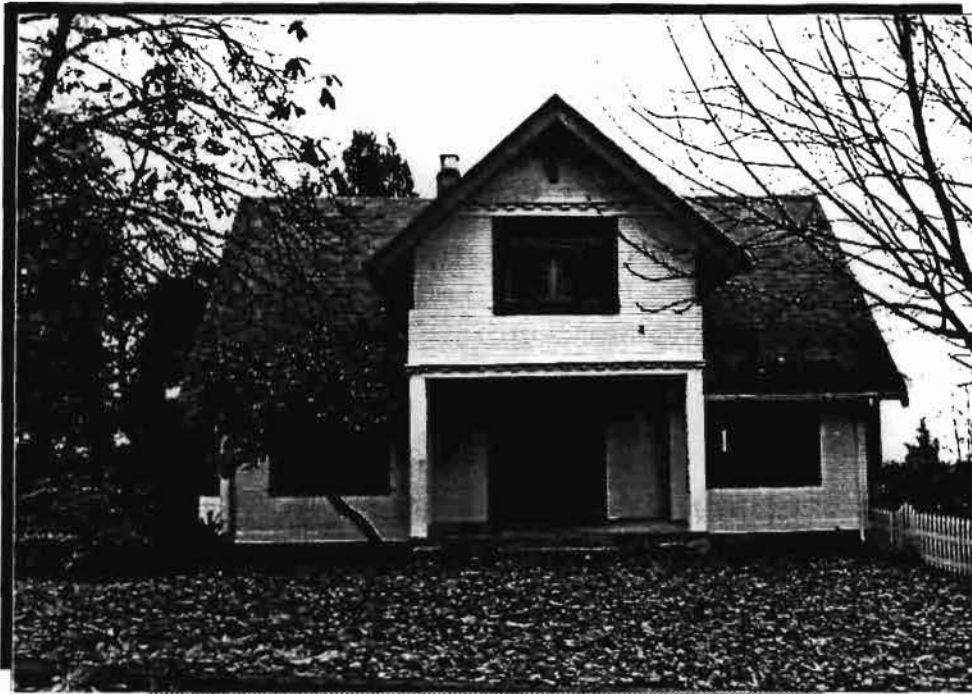
145 East Kings Road

circa 1908

**Secondary List**

The prominent bay window is a vestige of the turrets found in the Queen Anne style, and the inset porch also recalls that style. The modest but attractive house is one of the earliest in the North Lonsdale area. J.W. Eva, the first owner, was a fireman for the newly separated City of North Vancouver, and was later a quarryman.





16

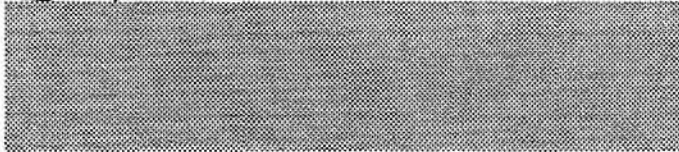
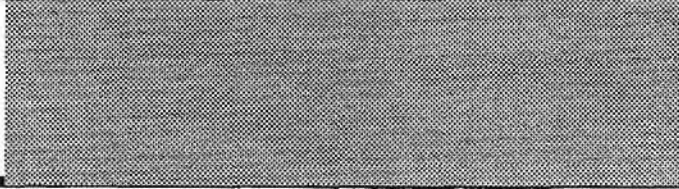
**DAVIDSON HOUSE****299 East Kings Road****1914****Primary List**

Located at a prominent corner, this impressive and superbly detailed Craftsman house features ornamental eave brackets, oversized dentil courses, and openwork gable screens. The first owner was George Murdock Davidson. The house is distinctive for a number of reasons, including the profile of the cross-gabled roof, a stone foundation, projecting bays, and decorative railings. The ground floor has a number of stained glass windows, all in a highly decorative thistle pattern. The house has been beautifully maintained. The mature landscaping includes a large black locust at the front boulevard, chestnuts, maples, and cedars.

17

**HUMPHREYS HOUSE****360 East Kings Road****circa 1911****Secondary List**

Simply detailed in the Craftsman style, much of the character of this house is derived from the consistent use of multi-paned 6-over-1 casement windows. Sidney Humphreys, the first owner, was the Treasurer of the City of North Vancouver. The property features a mature landscape and a stone retaining wall.



18  
**LESLIE HOUSE**  
 361 East Kings Road  
 1921

**Secondary List**

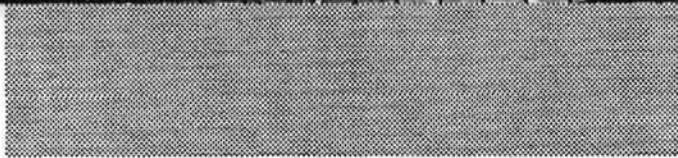
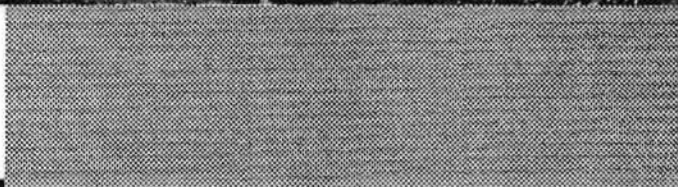
This Craftsman bungalow, with decorative half-timbering, is situated on a large lot with many mature landscape features. The first known owner was Matthew Henry Hughes, a labourer with the District of North Vancouver, but he apparently never lived here; the house may have been built on a speculative basis. The first known resident owner was Col. Thomas S. Leslie, a salesman with the William N. O'Neil Company. It has been suggested that Harry Blackadder may have been the architect and Jack Loutet the developer.

19  
**WARD HOUSE**  
 390 East Kings Road  
 circa 1919

**Designated**

The first owner of this house, William E. Ward, was an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Designed in the Tudor Revival style, which stood as a symbol for the British heritage, the house is enlivened by fine Craftsman detail. It occupies a prominent corner lot. The excellent landscape features a very large black walnut and a row of hazelnuts on the southern edge of the property.





20

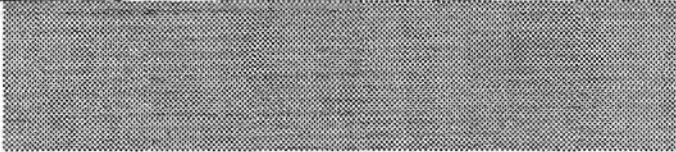
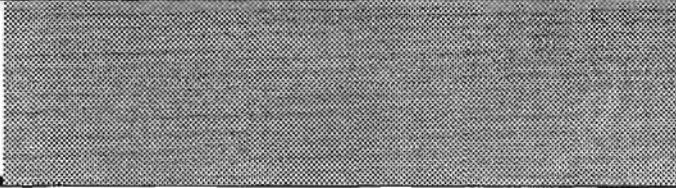
**NICHOLSON HOUSE****416 East Kings Road****1925****Secondary List**

This attractive stucco-clad residence reveals the influence of the British Arts and Crafts style. It features multi-paned wood casement windows and a steeply-pitched gable roof with a side extension. The landscaping features a low rock wall at the front, with a high cedar hedge. William S.A. Nicholson, the first owner, was a salesman with the Leith Murray Company. He also served on the Great War Veterans' Association, an important post-war community organization.

21

**STONEHAVEN****461 East Kings Road****completed 1932****Primary List**

This stone house features masterly form and detailing, adapting Craftsman features usually associated with wood. Textural interest is added with the alternating smooth and rough-dressed facings, and stone eave brackets. The entry features an unusual Roman arch supported on paired classical columns. The house was built by George Jacobs, a stonemason who was contracted for the stonework of the Hotel Vancouver. The cessation of construction on the hotel because of the Depression forced Jacobs to sell this house to the Harrison family. The extensively landscaped setting has been carefully maintained over the years, and includes a rock wall with an iron fence at the property line, a curving driveway, a cut-leaf paper birch at the northeast corner, and a very large tulip tree at the northwest corner.



22

**DICKINSON HOUSE**

122 West Kings Road

1913

**Secondary List**

The first owner of this very good Craftsman Bungalow was William Dickinson, a manager for the Royal Bank of Canada. Dickinson was active in the community and the Anglican church. The house features an inset front porch with attractive open-work porch railings. (See no. 107 for a discussion of the style.)

23

**DENCH HOUSE**

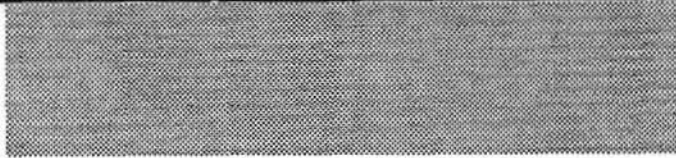
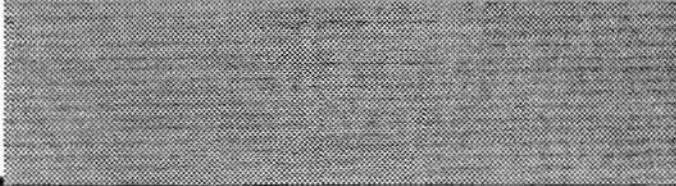
194 West Kings Road

1919

**Secondary List**

A very good example of a Craftsman bungalow, with a pair of gables facing the street, triangular eave brackets, tapered window surrounds, and exposed rafter ends. The first owners were Sabra Elizabeth Dench and her husband Bill Dench, a mate on the North Vancouver ferry; they lived across the street at 199 West Kings Road and rented this house to tenants.





24

**OLD NORTH STAR SCHOOL**

380 West Kings Road

1910

**Secondary List**

This four-room school was built to relieve crowding at the Central School. The eastern portion has stone foundations, the western part concrete, suggesting that it was built in stages. A Mr. Rogers was the builder. The design doubles the form of the Foursquare house, inserting the entrance in the centre. Small new windows have required the original large openings to be blocked down. The building now serves the North Shore Services for Children with Special Needs.

25

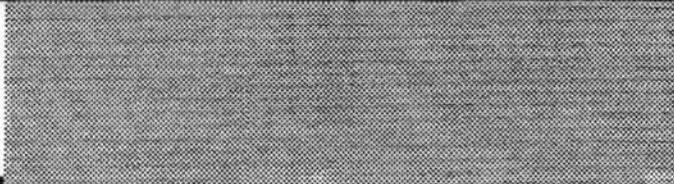
**PLOWMAN HOUSE**

439 West Kings Road

1912

**Secondary List**

The details of this small shingle-clad Craftsman cottage include triangular eave brackets, drop siding at the foundation level, and an inset porch. Originally on a much larger property, and said to be the first house in the area, this house was first owned by John Plowman.



26

**NYE OFFICE**  
**3311 Lonsdale Avenue**  
**circa 1909**

**Secondary List**

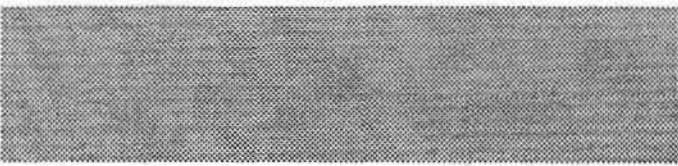
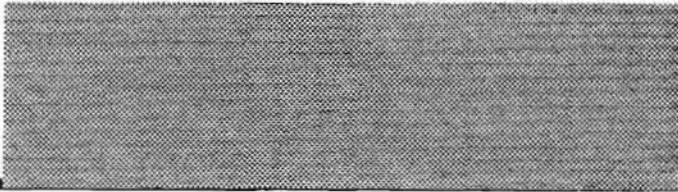
Realtor and developer Thomas Nye, who was most responsible for opening up the North Lonsdale area, located his office in this modest block on Lonsdale Avenue. Today it is a private residence. A careful look at the walls around the present windows at the corner reveals mouldings that mark the outline of the original shop windows. Despite this and other changes, such as the verandah along the west side, the building retains its significance for the association with Nye.

27

**STEELS HOUSE**  
**173 East Osborne Road**  
**Harry Blackadder, Architect, 1921**

**Secondary List**

This compact and attractive Tudor Revival house features a side entry and porch, and a river rock chimney (built by District resident Jack Swanson). The first owner was Thomas Steels. In 1923 the house was purchased by the Johnson family, he an engineer at Imperial Oil and she an active member of the community.



28

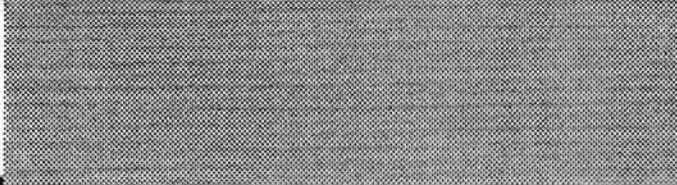
**DUNNELL HOUSE****310 East Osborne Road****Benzie and Bow, Architects, 1926****Secondary List**

This cottage-style residence was built for Bernard Dunnell by Smellie and Gallagher Contractors. Located on a prominent corner site, it features an inset entry, heavy timber eave brackets, and brick stair cheeks, and is a late exponent of Craftsman design. Dunnell was an electrical engineer who was a manager for C.C. Moore Engineers and the B.C. Electric Railway Company.

29

**GREEN ARMYTAGE HOUSE****165 West Osborne Road****1920****Secondary List**

This attractive bungalow exhibits a heavy timber gable screen, stone porch piers, exposed rafter ends, and notched vergeboards, all hallmarks of the Craftsman Style. Nancy Green Armytage was the first registered owner; Jeffrey Green Armytage was a surveyor by trade. The family settled on the North Shore in 1908, having come from the Nicola Valley.



30  
**O'BOYLE HOUSE**  
 4121 Prospect Road  
 1936



**Designated**

A rare log structure with horizontal round logs and 'saddle-notched' joints, the house features river rock chimneys and a front door with unusual hammered iron strapwork. It was built as a retirement home for Father O'Boyle, an Oblate priest who had been associated with Saint Edmund's Roman Catholic Church and Holy Rosary Cathedral. Members of the congregation assisted the contractor, Mr. Smith, with the construction of the house. Vera Morrissette, a friend of Father O'Boyle, retained title to the property. The grounds feature mature conifers.

31  
**GODFREY HOUSE**  
 4220 Prospect Road  
 Thomas Hooper, Architect, 1929-30  
**Primary List**

This is last house known to have been designed by the talented Thomas Hooper (1859-1935), who was a leading British Columbia architect in the early years of the century. It was designed for the family of Morley Godfrey and Katharine Jane Tennant, Hooper's nephew (by marriage) and niece. The house is a very attractive, if simple, 1½-storey cottage, whose somewhat rustic character is emphasized by the rolled treatment of the eaves. The house is set well back from the street and angled to maximize the view; a deep lawn and rockery, with mature trees, enhance the superb setting.





32

**RONALD HOUSE**

134 West Queens Road

1913

**Secondary List**

An elegant Craftsman style bungalow with beautiful decorative features, including stained and leaded glass windows. The first residents were Amy Edith and Arthur Ronald; Arthur was a carpenter who was involved in the North Vancouver real estate boom. The builder was Thomas C. Johnson.

33

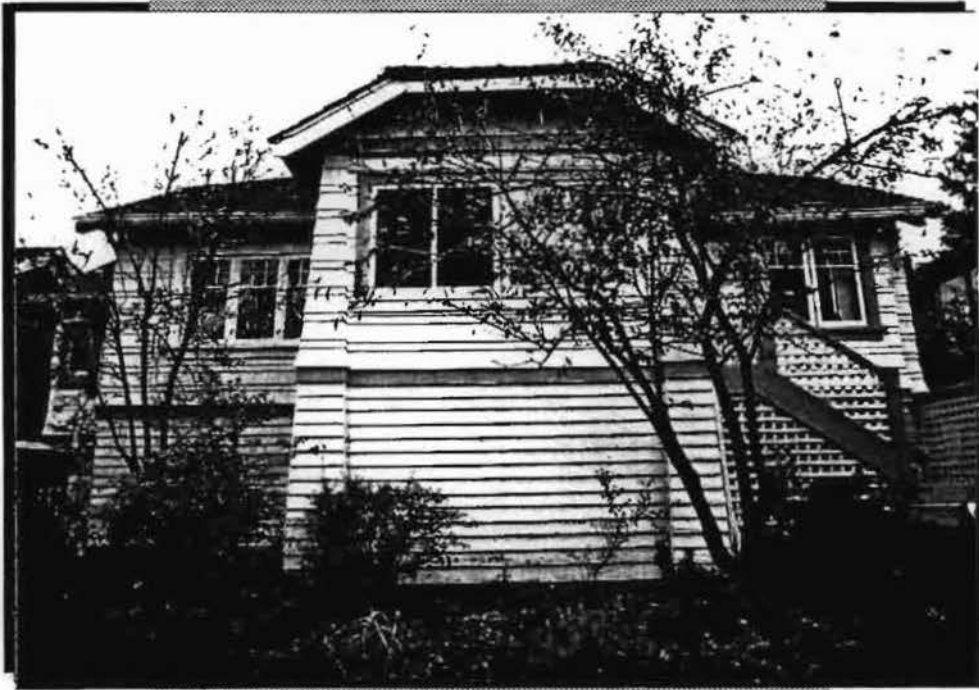
**BENT HOUSE**

144 West Queens Road

1912

**Secondary List**

This stately house exhibits a transitional point in the development of local architectural styles. It features the tall verticality and front gable roof of the Foursquare, overlaid with decorative Craftsman features. The first owner was Robert J. Bent.



34

**RODGERS HOUSE**

156 West Queens Road

1923

**Secondary List**

Built for himself by Samuel Rodgers (of Rodgers, Spence, and Sutherland), this house shows a combination of the Foursquare and Craftsman styles. It forms part of a consistent group of houses along 100 Block West Queens Road.

35

**WILLCOX HOUSE**

174 West Queens Road

1923

**Secondary List**

Edwin H. Willcox, the first occupant, managed Willcox Brothers, a well patronized grocery and butcher shop on Lonsdale Avenue, near Kings Road. The house is an attractive and modest Craftsman-inspired cottage.



36

**WALKER HOUSE**  
 229 West Queens Road  
 1909

**Secondary List**

This modestly-scaled house with a steep hipped roof and a front-facing dormer is an excellent (and well preserved) example of the attractive cottages that provided many early residents with affordable housing. The narrow horizontal siding is characteristic of the time. The original occupant has not been identified; bank clerk Leslie Walker lived here in the early 1920s.

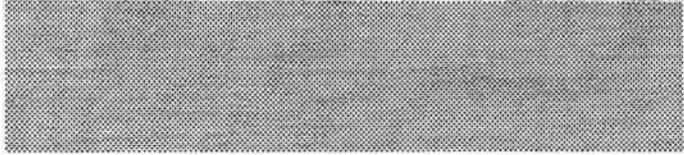
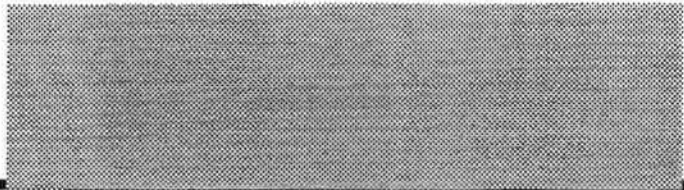
37

**CHRISTIE HOUSE**  
 267 West Queens Road  
 1911

**Designated**

This impressive house, with its striking Queen Anne turret, is a prominent landmark on the block. The interior details include a butler's pantry, fine wood panelling, and decorative stained-glass windows. Thomas E. Christie, his brother Henry, and Norman Day, all of whom were employed at Wallace Shipyards, built this house as a speculative venture—unsuccessfully, however, since it remained unoccupied until 1917. At that time R.D.E. McMann, a Customs official, lived here for a year. It was occupied in the 1920s by Dr. Salt as his residence and medical office. The present resident has lived here since 1947.





38

**TURNER HOUSE**  
**404 West Queens Road**  
**1914**

**Secondary List**

This is a well-detailed Craftsman bungalow, with a stone foundation and a full front verandah. It occupies a prominent corner location, and features triangular eave brackets and a front gable roof with cross-gable dormers. It is unusual for being clad with shiplap (drop) siding, considered old-fashioned by 1914. Furniture merchant William Turner was the first owner. He and his wife were active in the church and the community.

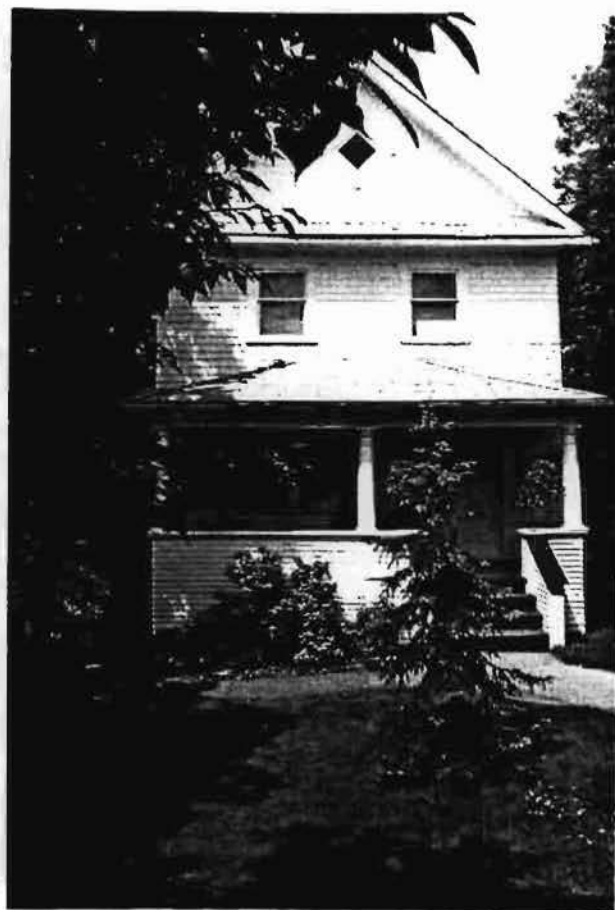
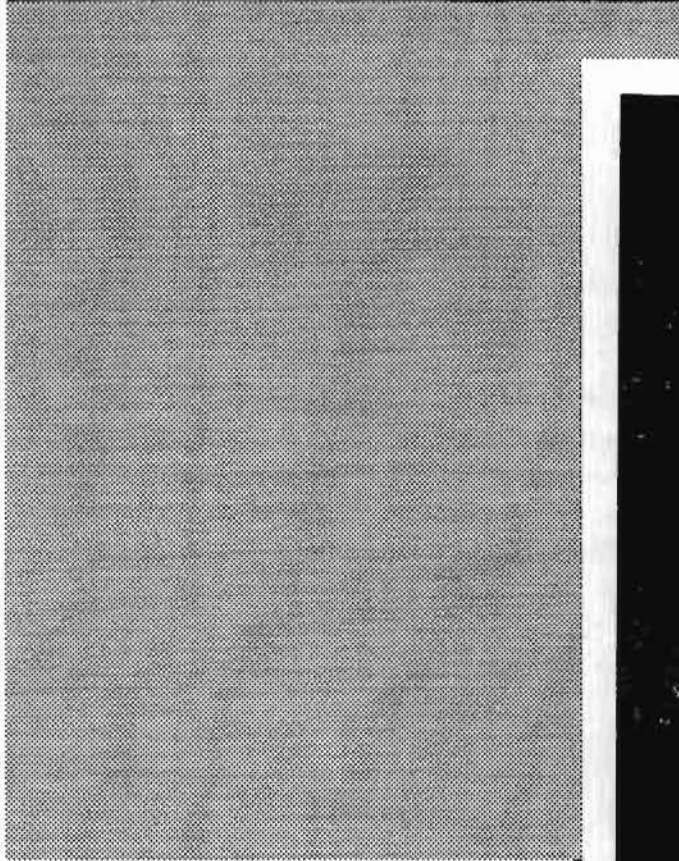
39

**BOE HOUSE**  
**3620 St. Andrews Avenue**  
**circa 1912**

**Secondary List**

A remarkable timber truss that supports the front porch overhang is the most outstanding feature of this Craftsman Bungalow. The house was built for Bernard Boe and his family, who lived here for thirty years. Boe was an engineer by profession, and was later involved in the wholesale plumbing business. Cecilia Boe was president of the North Star Parent-Teachers Association.





40

**HAMPTON HOUSE**  
2950 St. Georges Avenue  
1920

**Secondary List**

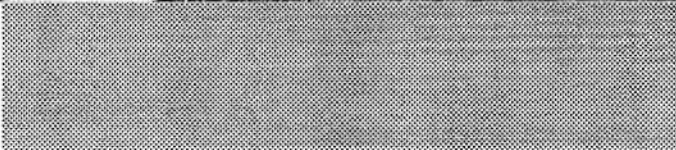
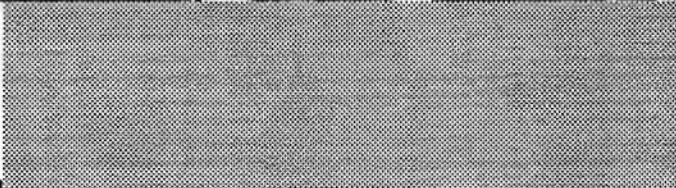
Located on a prominent corner, this house combines the Craftsman form and detail with Tudor Revival gable patterning. A random ashlar stone foundation, brick arches, and stained glass panels highlight this simple structure. Bricklayer Thomas Hampton was the first owner. The four-post verandah is a sensitive recent alteration.

41

**MAIR HOUSE**  
3039 St. Georges Avenue  
1912

**Secondary List**

Tall and imposing, this is a very good example of the Foursquare manner, the most popular for houses during this era. A full front porch, supported on Doric columns, adds a graceful touch to this building. Thomas S. Nye was the first owner of this house, indicating that he built it speculatively. It was sold around 1922 to Gertrude Elizabeth Mair, a war widow.



42

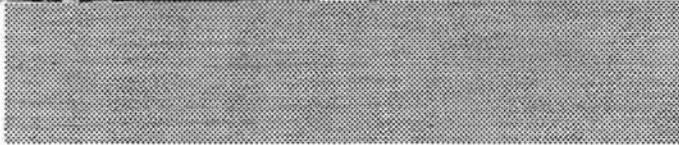
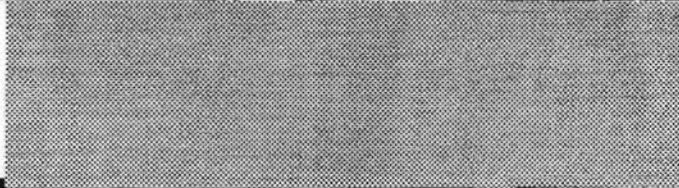
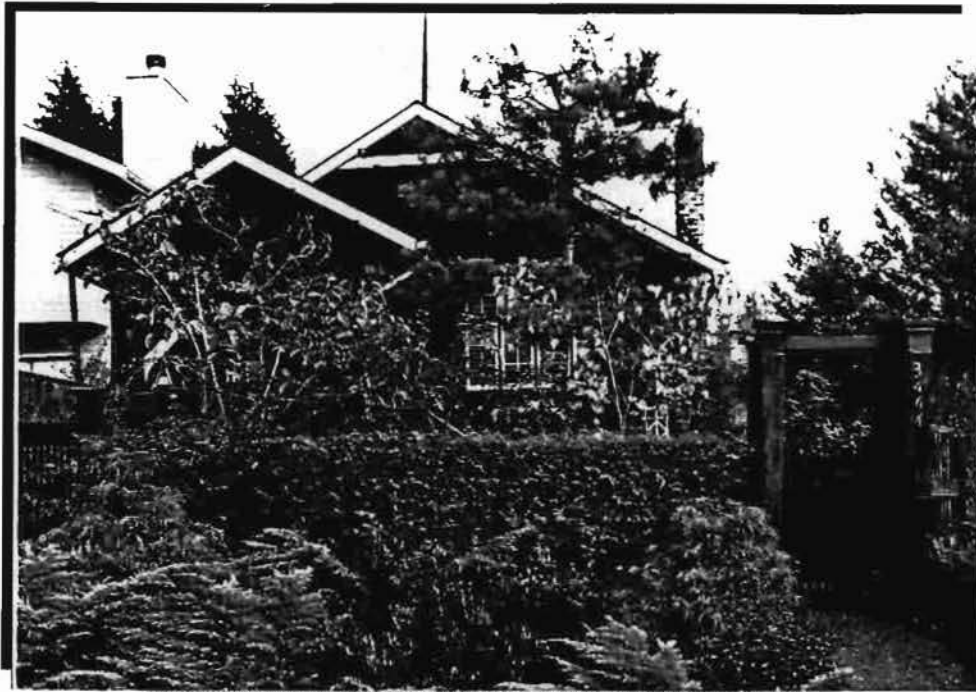
**CORNISH HOUSE****3190 St. Georges Avenue****Benjamin John Cornish, Designer, 1911****Primary List**

Grand and imposing in its Tudor Revival Style, this residence was built as a display home by Benjamin John Cornish. He was a partner in Cornish & Cooper, contractors who built many residences in the North Lonsdale area. Cornish was one of the early settlers on the North Shore, and was elected a Councillor for the District in 1899. He operated a woodworking plant in Vancouver, as well as being a trader in wood. This house was renowned as the first in the District to display electric Christmas lights. It has been named 'Salopia', the ancient name for Shropshire, by the present owner.

43

**3381 St. Georges Avenue****circa 1913****Secondary List**

The narrow and diminutive proportions of this front-gabled Foursquare house make it look older than it is, although the Craftsman-inspired triangular brackets and entrance gable support the recorded date. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The house occupies a large corner lot with a superb view.



44

3444 St. Georges Avenue  
1912

**Secondary List**

Vegetation partially conceals this rather early example of a Craftsman bungalow, which features unusual superimposed beams in the entrance gable. The walls are shingled and the windows are attractive 6-pane casements with transom lights. The sensitively designed gate and fence are presumed to be recent additions. Original occupant Alfred E. Greer worked for the Capilano Timber Company and then as a labourer for the District of North Vancouver.

45

**PEARSON ANDERSON MILL MANAGER'S HOUSE**

4195 St. Georges Avenue  
circa 1909

**Secondary List**

This house derives its significance from having been built as the residence of the manager of the Pearson Anderson Mill. It faces south on a north-south street, indicating that it was built before the present street pattern had been established. The simple cottage has had additions and alterations, but its original character remains evident.



46

**DUFF HOUSE****294 East St. James Road****1914****Secondary List**

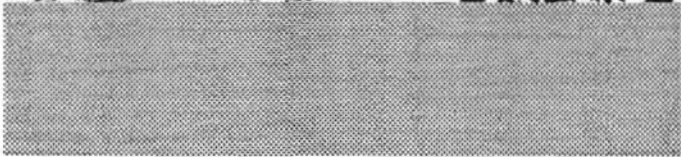
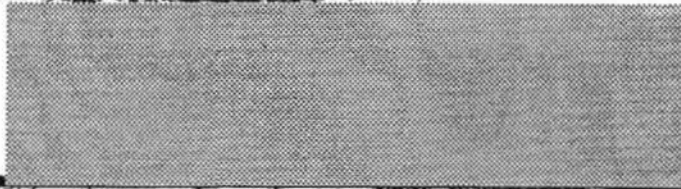
Located on a heavily treed site, this tall Foursquare house shows the detailing characteristic of the era. The first owner was Letitia Duff, a widow. It was later the home of manual arts instructor Alfred Wilcox, who added a sun porch in 1928. Wilcox and his students built a number of houses in North Vancouver.

47

**310 East St. James Road****circa 1915-20****Secondary List**

This stucco house is an excellent example of the Prairie Style, likely unique in the Lower Mainland. The style was developed by the illustrious American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, and spread through and beyond the Midwest by a group of architects known collectively as the Prairie School. The severe rectilinear composition, low hipped roof with horizontal eaves, bands of windows, arched entrance, and absence of historical ornament all derive from houses designed by Wright around 1900-1910. The windows at the upper left presumably enclose what was once an open porch.





48

**ROBERTSON HOUSE 'MARECOTTES'**

361 East St. James Road

1912

**Secondary List**

This modest structure combines Tudor Revival and Craftsman elements. The porch on the west side catches the afternoon sun. The first owners were David N. and Ada M.C. Robertson; David Robertson was an accountant who worked in Vancouver. The family called the house 'Marecottes'.

49

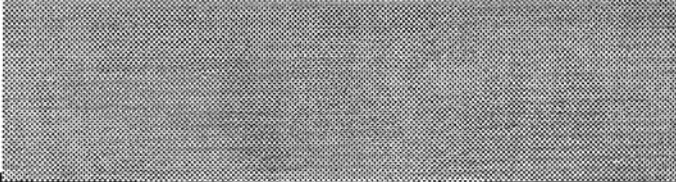
**BROWN HOUSE**

382 East St. James Road

1914

**Secondary List**

Situated at a prominent corner, this large house has a stone foundation and a side gable roof with a front shed dormer. It is an early of the colonial revival manner that was to become popular in the 1920s. The extensive mature landscaping includes an unusual Spanish chestnut tree at the east side of the house. The first owner was Harold Brown, a dock agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company who later became general manager of the Union Steamship company, a very significant organization in the early development of Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound.



50

**WAKLEY HOUSE**

**414 East St. James Road**

**William Bow, Architect, 1914**

**Primary List**

Located at a prominent corner, this house exhibits stylistic elements derived from the English Arts and Crafts style, including a bellcast hipped roof, shed dormers, and casement windows. The style emphasized a 'natural' use of local materials and an emphasis on fine craftsmanship. Architect William Bow was later involved in the design of the Lions Gate Bridge. The house was built for Stanley George Wakley, a clerk with the B.C. Electric Railway Company, and was occupied by the Wakley family into the 1930s.

51

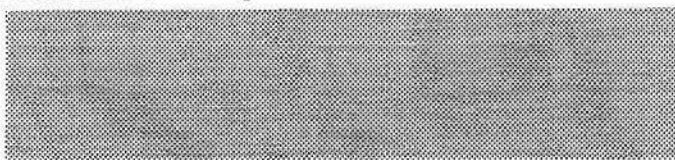
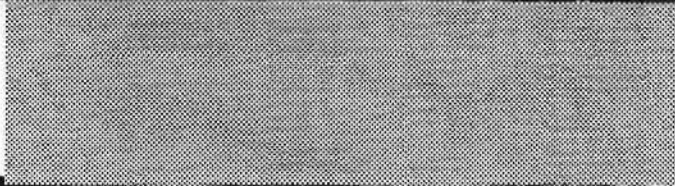
**FORD HOUSE**

**124 West St. James Road**

**1914**

**Secondary List**

Contractor Christopher W. Ford built this house for his family. A Craftsman bungalow with Tudor Revival decorative half-timbering in the front gable, the house has been considerably altered. Mrs. Ford was a music teacher.



52

**G.G. NYE HOUSE**

154 West St. James Road

1912

**Primary List**

This was the home of George Gordon Nye, North Vancouver's first professional photographer and the brother of realtors and developers Thomas and Alfred Nye. G.G. Nye operated his photographic business between about 1905 and 1910; afterwards he turned to the more lucrative career of carpentry. His photographs remain well known today as a chronicle of early North Vancouver life. This house is a well preserved example of the simple Foursquare hipped-roof cottage, with inset front and rear porches, a dormer on the front hip, and a stone foundation.

53

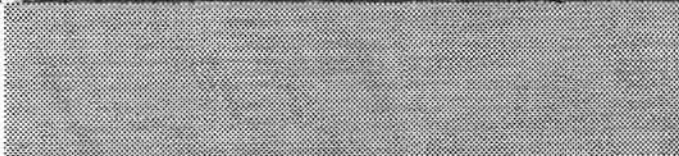
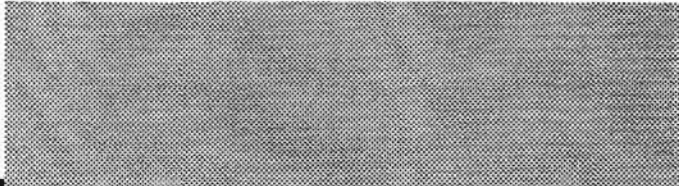
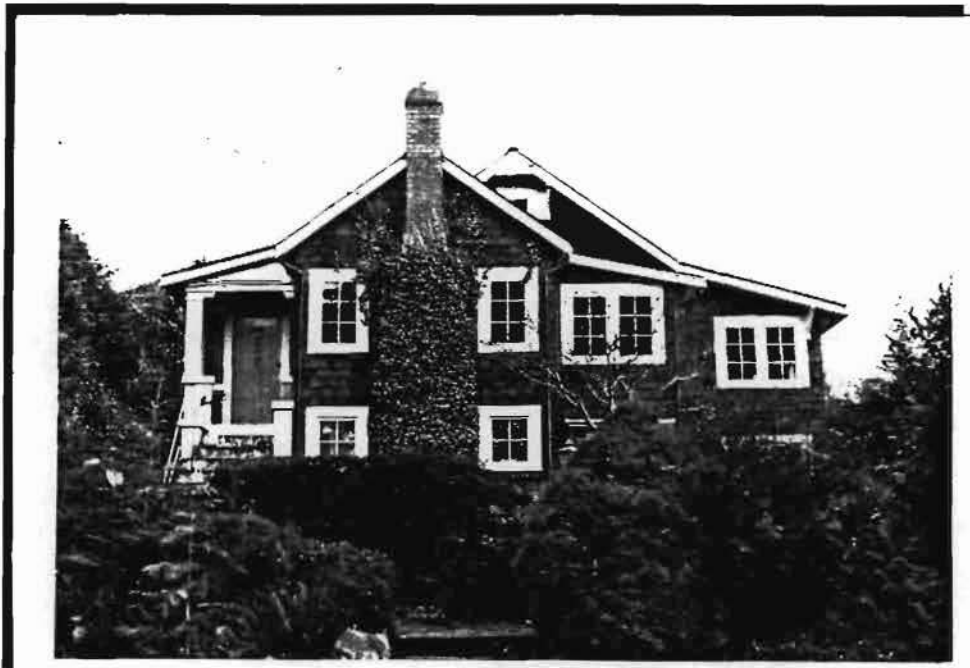
**RAE HOUSE**

404 West St. James Road

circa 1909

**Secondary List**

T.C. Rae, a trader with the Hudson's Bay Company, retired to this house. A very good example of the two-storey hipped-roof Foursquare, and an early house for the District, it has been altered extensively but the original form can still be read clearly. The property is heavily planted.



54  
**STACKHOUSE HOUSE**  
3802 St. Pauls Avenue  
1922

**Secondary List**

A charming cottage, with Craftsman detailing. The setting of this house is immaculate, and perfectly suits its style. The first owner was Blanche Loutet, the wife of developer Jack Loutet; the name of the original residents is unknown.

55  
**MONTEITH HOUSE**  
388 Wellington Drive  
1914

**Secondary List**

The well-proportioned cottage-like form of this house remains evident, despite the later additions at the rear. In the strong horizontality of its eaves and the bands of windows it reflects aspects of the Prairie Style, although it is rooted more closely to the Craftsman traditions of the West Coast. Owner F.B. Monteith raised goats. A subsequent owner, Gordon Hargitt, was a developer and sash-and-door merchant.





56

**BENT HOUSE**  
 138 East Windsor Road  
 1911

**Secondary List**

This house provides a very good illustration of the Foursquare style, characterized by the simple, box-like shape, the relatively steep roof with a prominent front gable (the roof may be hipped in other versions), and the recessed porch. Developed by Thomas Nye, the house was first occupied by Robert T. Bent, and later by Andrew B. Uphill-Robson, a woodmaker who produced most of the wood furniture at Saint Martin's church.

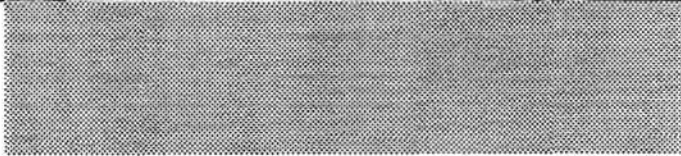
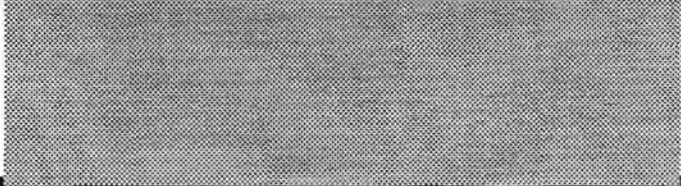
57

**FRANCE HOUSE**  
 145 East Windsor Road  
 1913

**Designated**

This house presents an interesting mixture of styles: its Foursquare form, with the recessed verandah, is overlaid with Tudor Revival half-timbered decoration in the gable and a Craftsman fondness for intricate wood finishes, seen particularly in the eaves brackets and verandah columns. The first owner was William J. France, as a publisher; in 1925 the house was rented by the Bank of Montreal for assistant manager A.D. McInnes.





58

**BROWN HOUSE**

146 East Windsor Road

1913

**Secondary List**

Part of a cluster of older houses on East Windsor Road, this large shingled residence features an overhanging second floor bay, an inset second floor balcony, and Craftsman eave brackets. The first owner was J.M. (or Robert) Brown, owner of Burrard Ironworks.

59

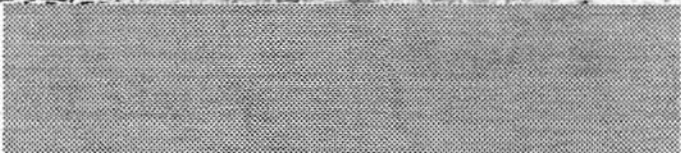
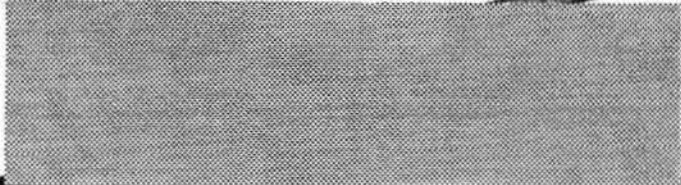
**STEVENS HOUSE**

180 East Windsor Road

1913

**Secondary List**

Unusual for its restrained detailing, this shingle-clad bungalow features a semi-circular arch entry with a keystone and a 'rolled' effect between the two storeys. The first owner was Miss Edith J. Stevens, a stenographer known in the neighbourhood for her elegant clothes and large hats. The mature landscaping includes a stand of fir and cedar to the rear of the lot.



60

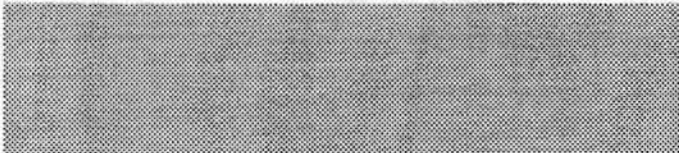
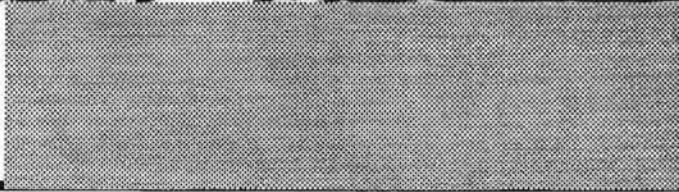
**SAINT MARTIN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH****195 East Windsor Road****1922, Additions, 1927, 1947, 1950, and c. 1990****Primary List**

For many years this church has formed an important part of the North Lonsdale community. The first services were held in rented quarters in 1910. In 1919 the parish was dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours. The present nave was built as a hall in 1922; the next year it was converted into a temporary church. In 1927 the church was rebuilt, and was turned 90 degrees on its lot to face Windsor Road. The concrete pile foundations for the nave were laid in 1947 and the tower built in 1950. The church offers an attractive Craftsman adaptation of the Gothic Revival style. The lych-gate was originally built in 1924 for Saint James Church in Vancouver, and was designed by Richard T. Perry. Expansion of that church required its removal, and it was moved to Saint Martin's in 1935.

61

**DALTON HOUSE****220 East Windsor Road****1928****Secondary List**

Built for J.A.R. Dalton, this charming house stands on a prominent corner lot. Its end-gable form, with the broad shed dormer, acknowledges the Colonial Revival, although here with Tudor detail in the gables. The house features an enclosed sun room on the southwest corner. Jasper Dalton was an employee of Mitchell Press for 40 years and Dorothy Dalton was a teacher in North Vancouver schools.



62

**THOMSON HOUSE**  
360 East Windsor Road  
1913

**Secondary List**

This cottage-like house is distinguished by a bellcast side gable roof, a stone foundation, and projecting bays, and shows the overall influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. The entry is at the west side. The first owner was Mrs. Ellen Moody Thomson.

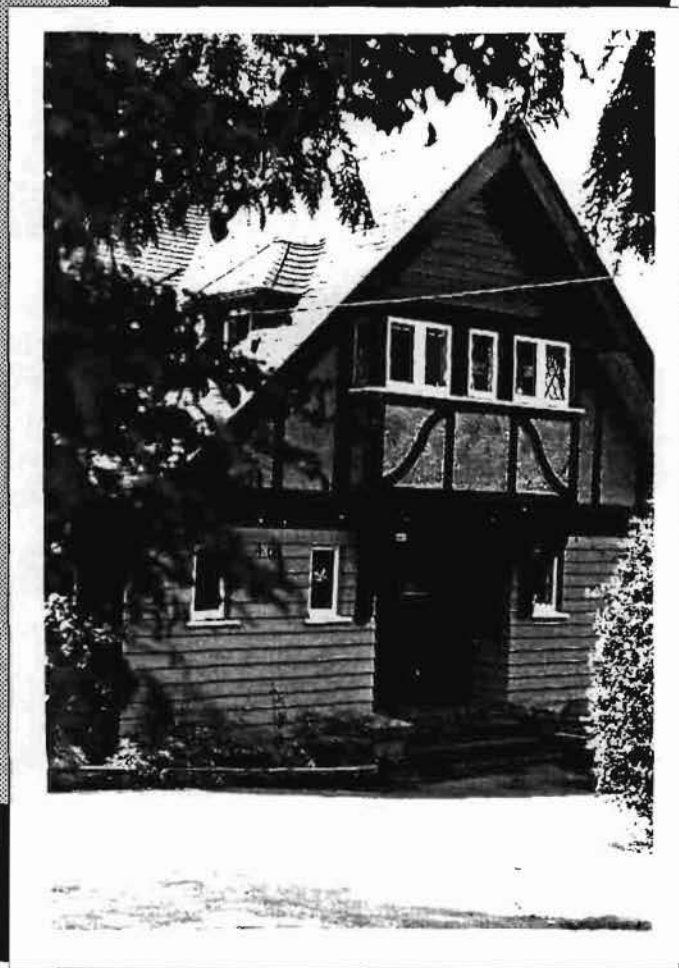
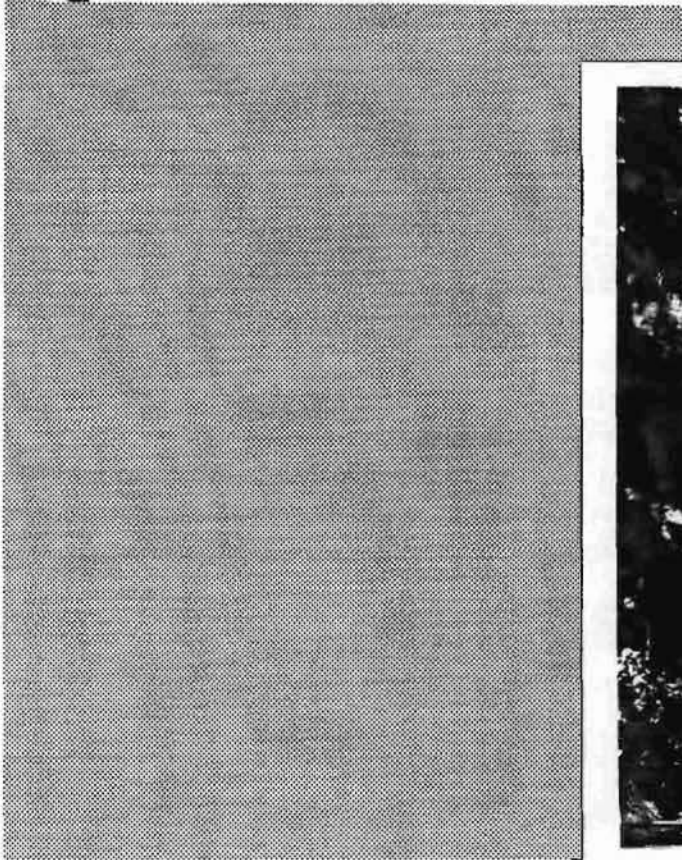
63

**BROWN HOUSE**  
361 East Windsor Road  
1913

**Primary List**

This imposing house is reveals a delightful blend of the Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival styles. It features a cross-gabled roof with bellcast edges and a prominent brick chimney at the front, a front-gabled porch, and a set of leaded glass windows that grace the main stairwell. Philip L. Brown was manager Carswell & Company Ltd., legal publishers.





64

**STABLER HOUSE**  
389 East Windsor Road  
1911

**Secondary List**

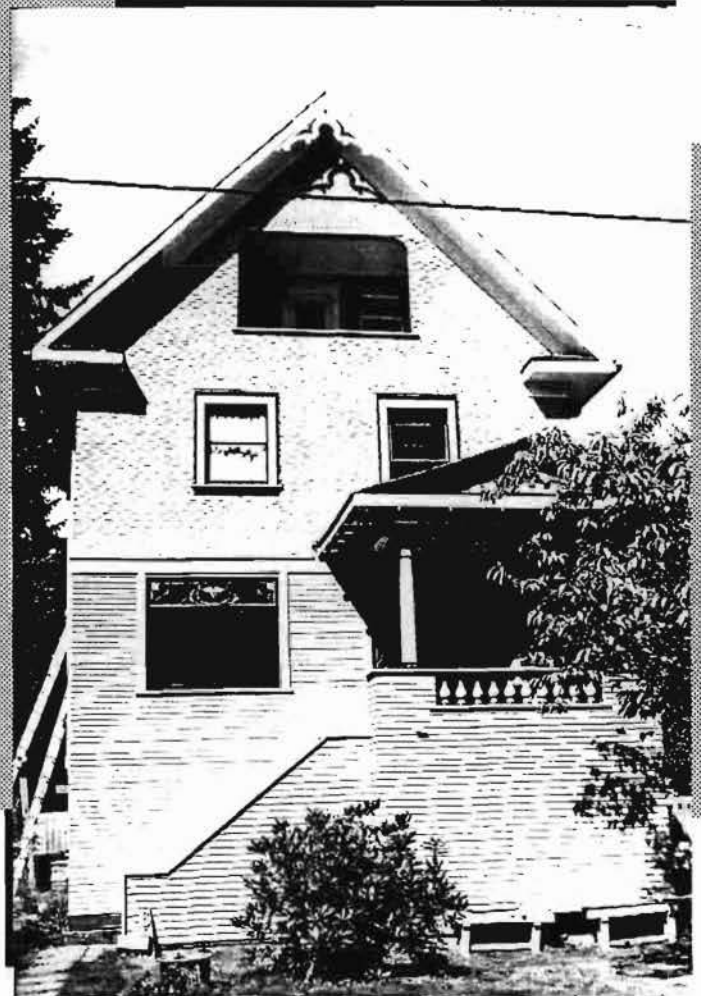
This early Craftsman-style structure occupies a prominent corner location. It is simply detailed, with an open gabled front porch, and sunroom to the west side. The landscaping includes large cedar trees to the west and front, and two large maples on the front boulevard. Albert Stabler, the first owner, was involved in a number of businesses. Artist Peter Aspell grew up in the house.

65

**STANMORE**  
461 East Windsor Road  
Harry Blackadder, Architect, 1927

**Primary List**

Built for Hugh Archibald Stevenson, this large and imposing house cost \$11,500, a considerable amount for the day. Harry Blackadder was the architect; the contractors were Smellie and Gallagher. The house has been very well preserved. The surviving interior details include fine mouldings in native dogwood. 'Stanmore' was the name of a hill near Stevenson's home in Scotland. He came to Canada and held a number of management positions in transportation, including working for the Federal Government to organize the shipment and storage of grain during the Second World War.



66

**MacKENZIE HOUSE**

494 East Windsor Road

James C. MacKenzie, Architect, 1913

**Primary List**

Architect James Clark Mackenzie, who maintained an extensive practice in Vancouver, built this elegant home for himself and his family. It is an excellent Craftsman Bungalow—a building-type more common as the work of builders than architects—with a hint of Tudor Revival in the gable half-timbering and leaded windows. The asymmetrical inset entry porch is accented with two prominent classical columns.

67

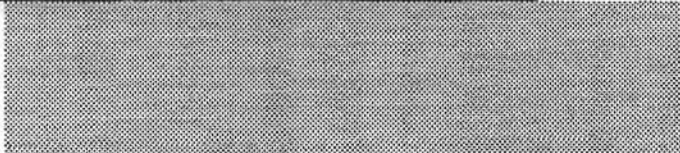
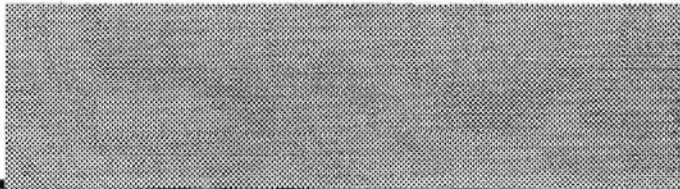
**KERR HOUSE**

606 East Windsor Road

1912-13

**Secondary List**

This very good Foursquare house has been altered, but the changes have maintained its historic character. Original owner George Kerr was a gardener who came here from Ontario. Later owner C.B. Darwin was principal of North Star School.



68

**GREEN GABLES****114 West Windsor Road****James C. MacKenzie, 1915****Primary List**

This beautifully detailed and stately home was built for the Gibson family; Robert Gibson was a printer with the *News-Advertiser*. The ornate Ionic columns and large porch on the eastern side associate the house with the Colonial Revival. A distinctive profile is provided by the tall chimneys, the hip-on-gable ('jerkin') roofs, and the bellcast detailing of the porches. By 1935 the house had been acquired by the Butterworth family, who maintained stables on the property. Janet Gibson, daughter of the first owners, moved next door to 108 West Windsor Road at that time.

69

**McCANNEL HOUSE****125 West Windsor Road****circa 1909****Secondary List**

A simple, frame Foursquare house, with minimal detailing, that is distinguished by its wrap-around verandah. The first known owner, A.D. McCannel, appears to have built the house speculatively. He was followed by Theophilus Thompson, a resident of Calgary. Fred Tennant, an electrical contractor who worked in the District, moved here in 1924.



70

**BURGESS HOUSE**

234 West Windsor Road

1912

**Primary List**

The simply-detailed Foursquare house features a notable inset front porch, attractive shingles, and superb Craftsman-inspired wood detail—notably the 'dentil' notches above the second-floor windows and the eaves brackets. This was the home of Charles B. Burgess, a carpenter by trade. His daughter, Olivia Burgess, taught for many years at District of North Vancouver schools.

71

**SWANSON HOUSE**

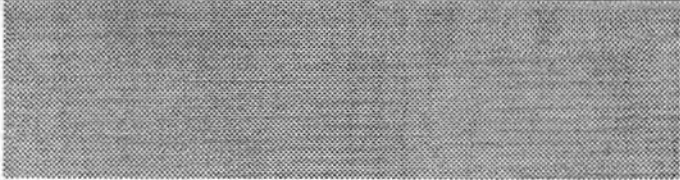
255 West Windsor Road

circa 1910

**Primary List**

Jack Swanson, a mason who built brick and stone chimneys on many houses in the District, lived in this house for a number of years. It is a simple, attractive, and very characteristic Foursquare cottage. Notable features include the bellcast eaves, corner boards, curved roof over the entrance porch, and (of course!) tall chimneys. The mature monkey-puzzle tree in front of the house corroborates its early date of construction, since the species (imported from Chile) was common before the completion of the Panama Canal in 1914, after which ships from Europe no longer called at South America.





72

**GALOZO HOUSE**

**413 West Windsor Road**

**circa 1913**

**Secondary List**

This simple Foursquare, with a front gable and large dormer facing east, was occupied by Tom, and perhaps also Nicholas, Galozo. Tom operated a confectionary and pool room on Lonsdale Avenue, and the family was familiar in the community for decades.



## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

187 West Kings Road

193 West Kings Road

WAINWRIGHT HOUSE  
432 West Kings Road

3650 Norwood

133 West Osborne Road

244 West Osborne Road

192 East Queens Road

606 East Queens Road

124 West Queens Road

STROBEL HOUSE  
3040 St. Georges Avenue

3086 St. Georges Avenue

3290 St Georges Avenue

3494 St. Georges Avenue

284 West St. James Road

WARD HOUSE  
154 East Windsor Road

281 East Windsor Road

219 West Windsor Road

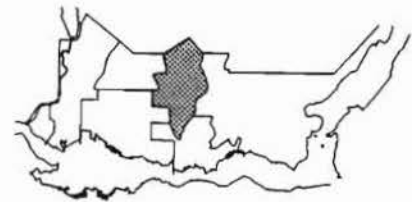
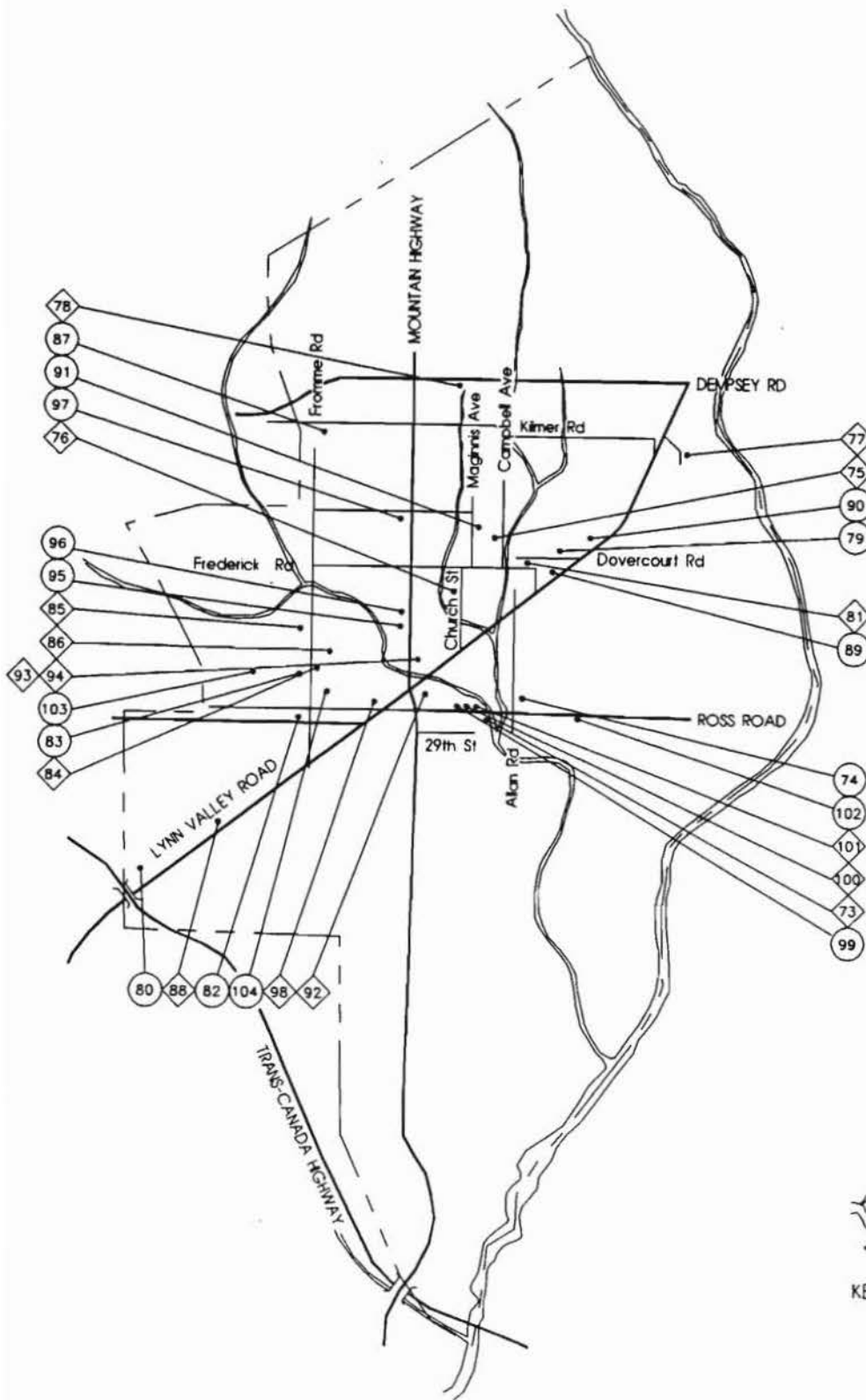
245 West Windsor Road

451 West Windsor Road



# LYNN VALLEY

- ① PRIMARY LIST
- ② SECONDARY LIST



KEY PLAN

Map of Lynn Valley

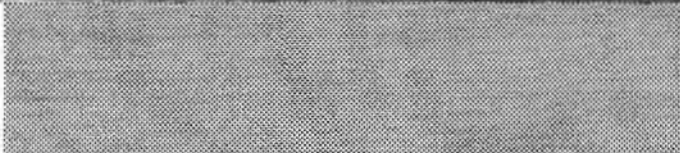
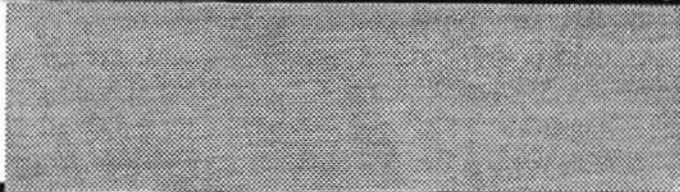
## LYNN VALLEY

The magnificent stands of Douglas fir and red cedar that lined the North Vancouver mountainside first attracted the lumber industry to the North Shore in the 1860s. The receding forests led to the opening of Lynn Valley at the turn of the century. The Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company opened a facility on Mill Street in 1903, and a few years later Julius Fromme acquired the business and renamed it the Lynn Valley Lumber Company. The mill was demolished in the 1930s, but a few houses associated with the mill remain standing (nos. 84, 100, 101), as does Fromme's own residence (no. 101) and the commercial block that he built at the principal intersection, Lynn Valley Road and Mountain Highway (no. 92).

The first school in the area opened in 1904. The second school, a one-room schoolhouse erected in 1908, still stands (no. 93). The area expanded rapidly, leading to the establishment of churches (e.g. no. 95) and other institutions. When the City of North Vancouver separated from the District in 1907, Lynn Valley became the District's administrative centre. The granite wall at 1070 Lynn Valley Road marks the site of the old municipal hall. Lynn Valley was soon rivalled by North Lonsdale, where the present municipal hall is situated.

Mass residential development in Lynn Valley began around 1911, assisted by the inauguration of streetcar service a year later. One of the many active land development companies was Vancouver's McTavish Brothers, who were represented by Joseph Crawford (no. 77). The firm donated a park to the District; it became the core of rugged Lynn Canyon Park, an important recreational resource. The former Dovercourt Hotel (no. 90) stands nearby.

Mountain Highway was extended northward in the 1920s to provide access to the new ski facilities on Grouse Mountain. The road proved difficult to keep open during heavy winter snowfalls, and so the mountain remained quite inaccessible until the 1950s, with the opening of the aerial chairlift from the top of Skyline Drive.



73

**ALLAN HOUSE**  
1458 East 29th Street  
circa 1905

**Primary List**

One of the earliest surviving houses in the area, this was built by T.A. Allan—an important early resident—after he pre-empted District Lot 2022. The house has been altered over the years, and a coat of stucco has been applied over the original surfaces, but it nevertheless reveals itself as a hipped-roof Foursquare. The landscaping, which is mostly original, contains large mature rhododendrons, azaleas, a hawthorn, and a large specimen Sitka spruce.

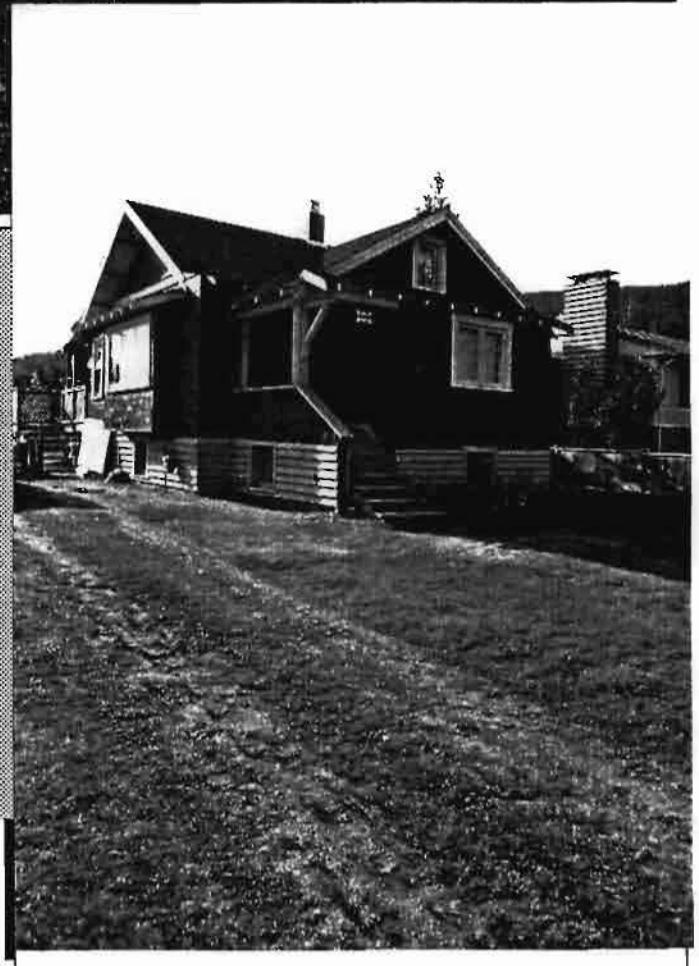
74

**MACHIN HOUSE**  
3092 Allan Road  
circa 1918

**Secondary List**

This somewhat late example of a Foursquare is notable for its full front verandah, a high front gable roof, and simple wooden detailing. The first owner was Alexander Ernest Machin, but the initial occupants may have been the Campbell family.





75

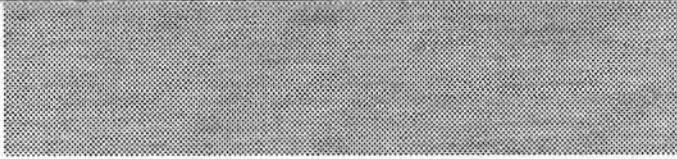
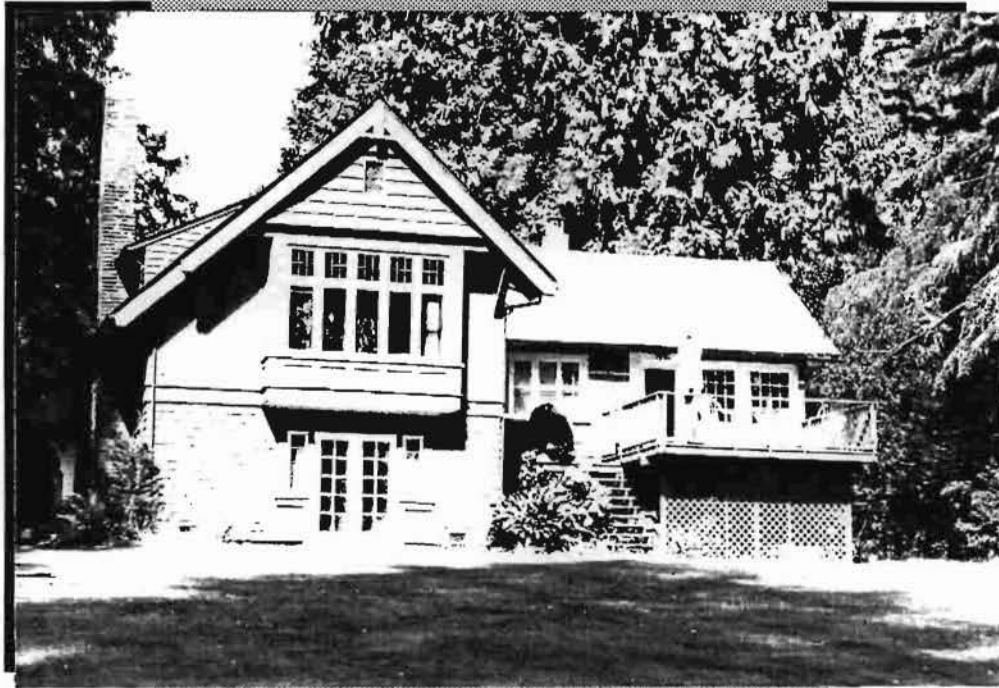
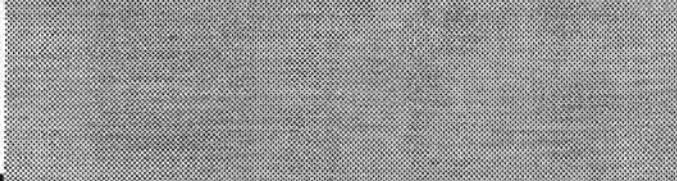
**3665 Campbell Avenue****circa 1900-08****Primary List**

This is believed to have been built as a residence or bunkhouse for an early sawmill in Lynn Valley, and as such is a unique survivor from this important period in the neighbourhood's history. The simple cottage-like form is consistent with the date. The earliest identified occupant was James Bryan, a provincial health inspector, who lived here in the 1920s, after the association with the mill.

76

**HUSTWAIT HOUSE****3491 Church Street****1913****Primary List**

This was originally the residence of Thomas W. Hustwait. He assisted in the construction of the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company's mill on Mill Street in 1903, and had the honour of sawing the first board. Hustwait later worked as a foreman for the Lynn Valley Lumber Co. The house is a very good Craftsman Bungalow, preserved with no apparent alterations.



77

**CRAWFORD HOUSE**

1815 Crawford Road

circa 1907-09

**Primary List (Demolished 1993)**

The original owner—and possibly also the builder—of this house was Joseph P. Crawford (for whom the street was named), the land agent in Lynn Valley for McTavish Brothers of Vancouver. In order to attract settlers to the area—and his company's land—Crawford gave twelve acres to the District as a park and built a suspension bridge. McTavish Park, as it was first called, grew to become Lynn Canyon Park. The house is a rare Colonial Bungalow, an Imperial British form that appears from India to the Caribbean. Its primary characteristics are a tall hipped roof and a broad verandah. Although the house has been much altered, its original form is still readily apparent.

78

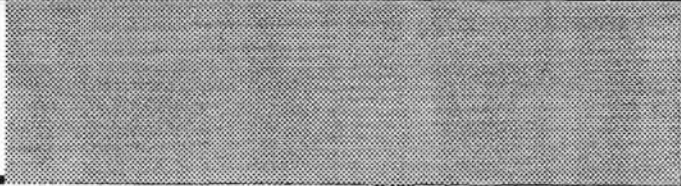
**HOMEACRE**

1401 Dempsey Road

1913, additions 1916

**Primary List**

This house has been owned since 1916 by the Summerfield family. John Summerfield was involved in insurance and real estate and was active on District Council and other community organizations. John and Beatrice's son, Roy Summerfield, lives elsewhere on the double lot, whose attractive landscape was designed by Beatrice. The house has very good Craftsman detailing.



79

**BRYAN HOUSE**  
1570 Dovercourt Road  
1922

**Secondary List**

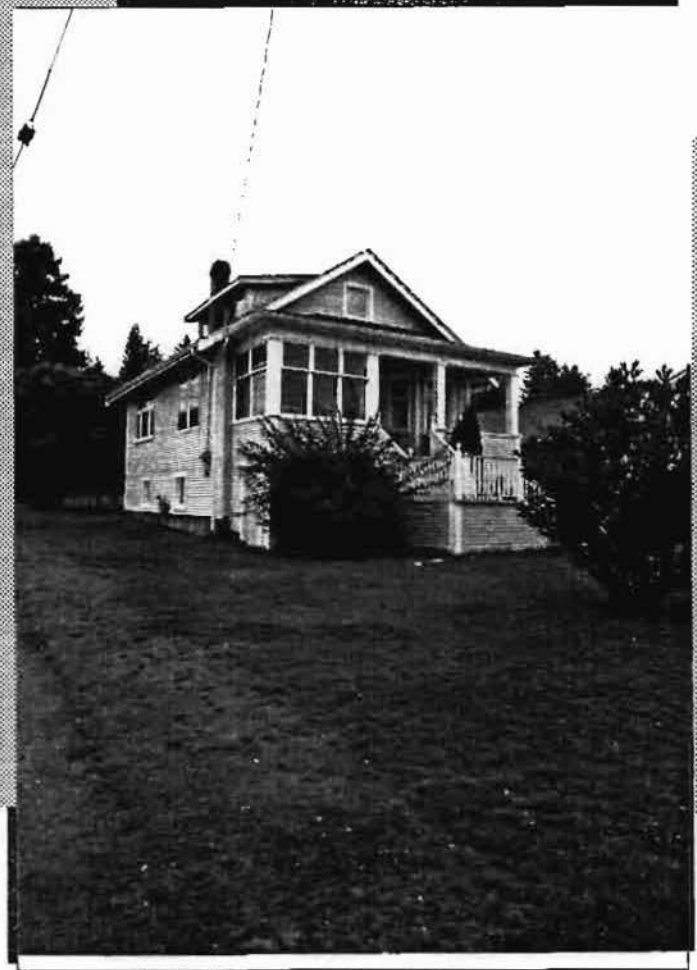
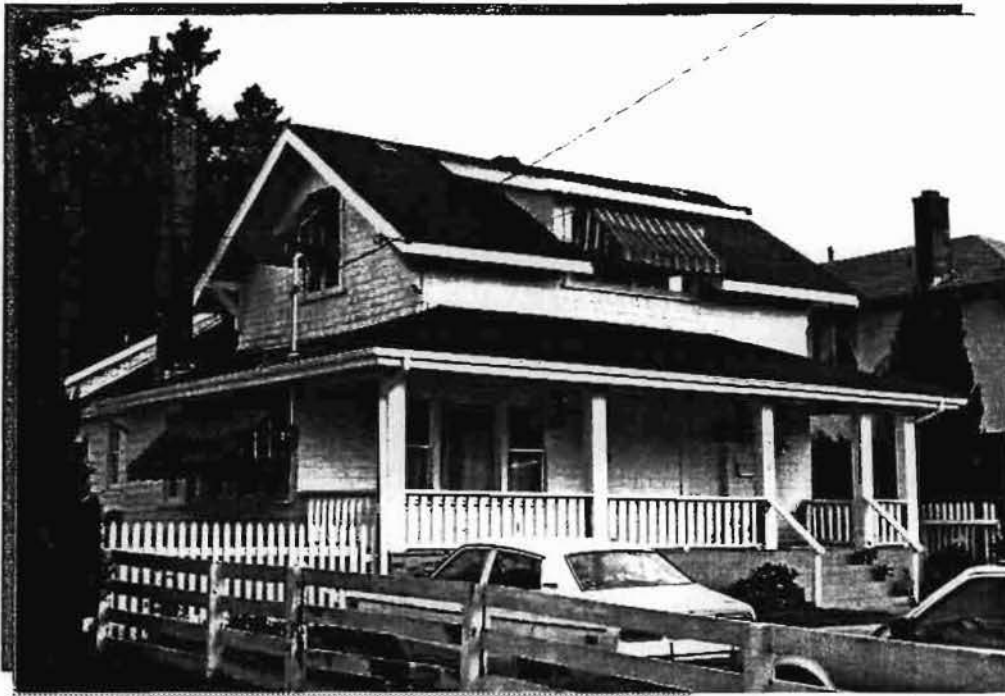
J.M. Bryan, Reeve of the District of North Vancouver in 1932, and proprietor of the Review Press and editor at the *Sun*, lived here. The Craftsman Bungalow has been covered with stucco and its porch closed in.

80

**BONE HOUSE**  
2310 Duchess Avenue  
1926

**Secondary List**

This house was built for his own family by Thomas Alexander Bone, a carpenter by trade. A masterful sense of detailing is displayed in the tapered porch columns and the delicate mullions of the multi-paned casement windows. The house is still owned by the Bone family.



81

**HILL HOUSE****1506 Frederick Road****circa 1911, additions 1914****Primary List**

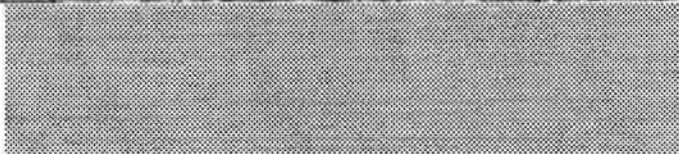
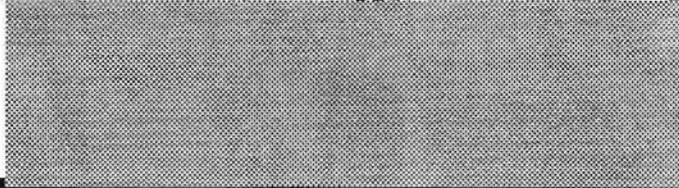
Simply detailed in the Foursquare manner, this modest house was built by G.G. Smith for the Hill family, who lived here for about twenty years. Bernard Hill was an accountant, and later Treasurer, for the District of North Vancouver. A full front verandah with square columns and balusters forms a pleasing feature.

82

**BURROWS HOUSE****2925 Fromme Road****circa 1912****Secondary List**

Albert D. Burrows, who is described in 1908 as a farmer, settled here; he and other family members were active in the Lynn Valley community. The house has the features of a Foursquare, but the lower and broader proportions of a Craftsman Bungalow, a type that was just then coming into vogue.





83

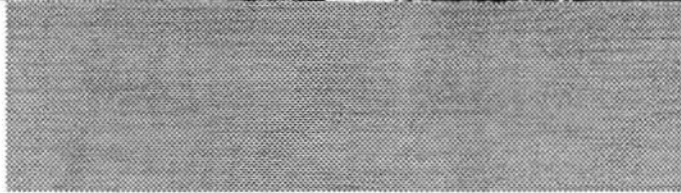
**GILLETTE HOUSE****3075 Fromme Road****1922-23****Secondary List**

Thomas Gillette was a carpenter who built this house for himself and his family. The dining room and kitchen were built first, and the Gillettes lived in these two rooms until the rest of the house was completed. The house is distinguished by a wide front verandah supported by only two tapered corner columns.

84

**DAVISON HOUSE****3096 Fromme Road****circa 1907****Primary List**

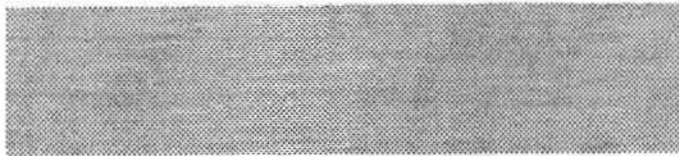
The first owner of this house, Walter Horatio Davison, came from Nova Scotia in 1904. A mechanical engineer by trade, he was in charge of 'fluming the bolts' in the Upper Lynn and Rice Lake areas, and was a foreman at the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company. The delicate wooden detailing of this very early cottage includes drop finials and drilled porch balusters.



85

**HAMILTON HOUSE****3321 Fromme Road****1911-12****Primary List**

A very rare stone house, built by bricklayer and mason A. Hamilton for his family. The design is that of a simple hipped-roof cottage, with a front-facing dormer and a projecting window bay, but the type was almost always rendered in wood. The porch is highlighted with a pedimented gable and tapered columns, showing Craftsman influence. The house was later owned by Constantine Nordby. It is a landmark in its neighbourhood.



86

**CROSS HOUSE**  
1120 Harold Road  
circa 1908

**Primary List**

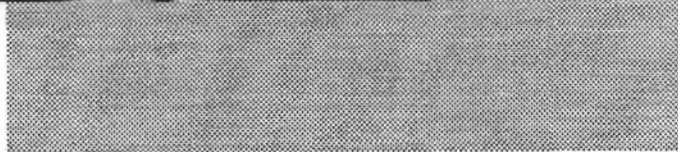
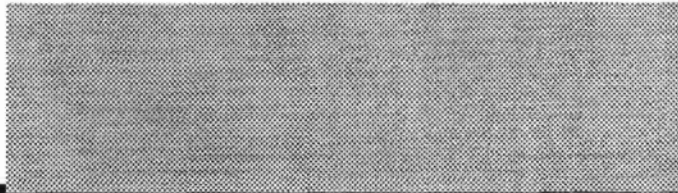
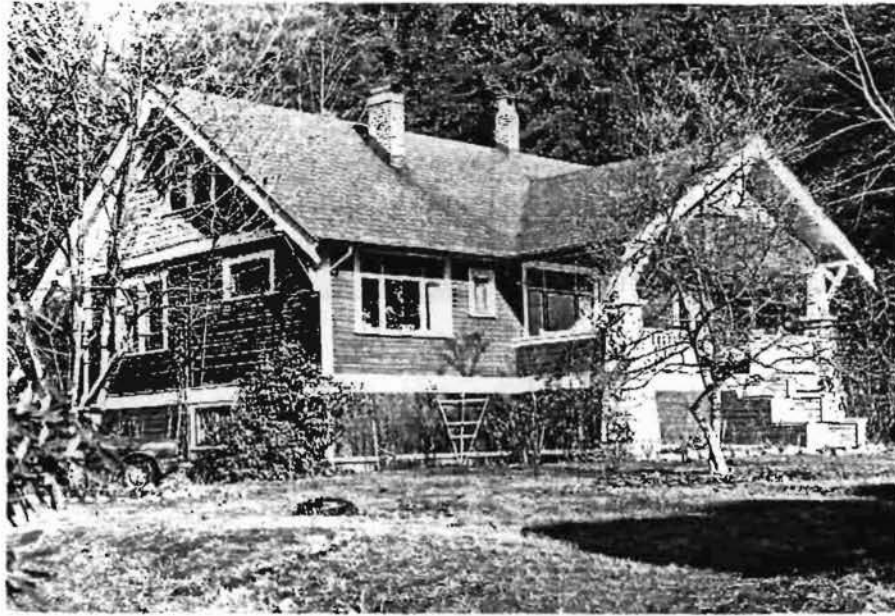
George, Chester, Norman, and Vernon Cross were early settlers in Lynn Valley. This was originally the residence of George J. Cross, a contractor. It is an excellent Foursquare, with a medium hipped roof, lapped siding, corner boards, and a broad verandah. The wing is presumably a later addition.

87

**SCIOTTI RESIDENCE**  
1131 Kilmer Road  
1927

**Secondary List**

Prominent in the area, and commanding a spectacular view from its sloping site, this plain (and very late) Foursquare was the first house to be built on the block. Pasquale Sciotti, the first owner, was a 'powderman' (explosives expert) who built roads for the District of North Vancouver, and lost his life on the job.



88

**A.J. NYE HOUSE**  
940 Lynn Valley Road  
1913

**Primary List**

Alfred John Nye was the first British Columbian to return from the Boer War, and in 1901 he received District Lot 2025 under the South African War Grant Act. This striking Craftsman residence (see no. 107) was built in the spring and summer of 1913 by Norman Cross of local fir, cedar, and granite. The land had been cleared and the basement excavated by Thomas Spendlove. The arched porch opening, supported by tapered stone columns, is a unique and prominent feature. Mollie Nye, the daughter of Alfred Nye, was born in this house and still lives here. She taught school for many years in the District. Both the interior and the exterior of the house remain virtually unchanged.

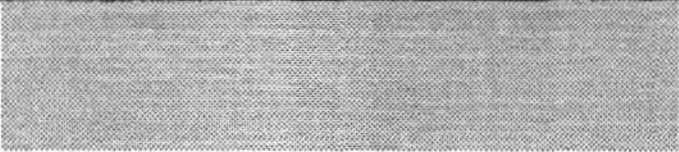
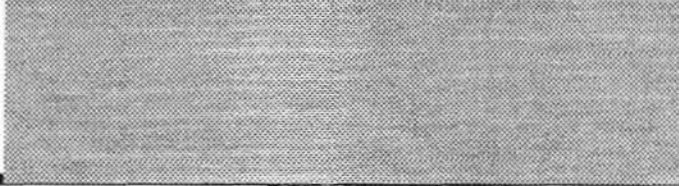
89

**McCLURE HOUSE**  
1564 Lynn Valley Road  
circa 1910

**Secondary List**

This modestly scaled hipped-roof cottage represents the prevalent first generation of housing in Lynn Valley and District. The front gable and bellcast eave are representative of the type. The earliest occupant to be identified is W.S. McClure, a prospector, who lived here around 1920.





90

**DOVERCOURT HOTEL**

1606 Lynn Valley Road

1909-12

**Secondary List**

This prominent Lynn Valley landmark was formerly a popular hotel that had an important community role for many years. It presents a broader façade to Hoskins Road. Although covered with new siding and subject to many alterations and additions, it maintains its original massing.

91

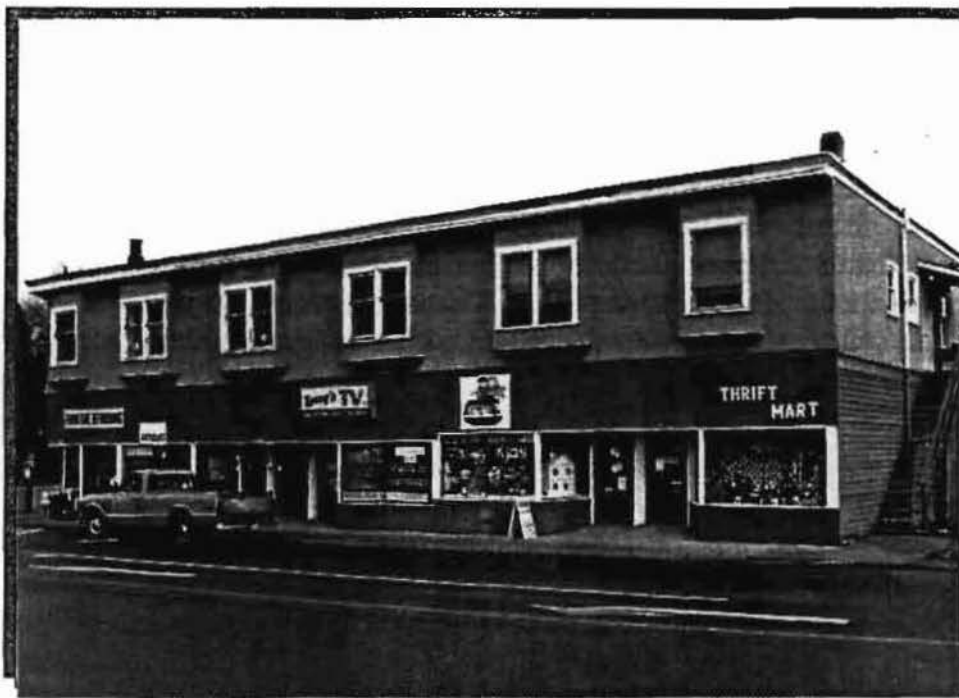
**MAGINNIS HOUSE**

3668 Maginnis Avenue

circa 1930

**Secondary List**

Original owner Robert Maginnis, after whom the street was named, operated a modest cattle ranch here as early as 1908; the original house was destroyed by fire and replaced by the present modest, but attractive, late Craftsman-inspired cottage.



92

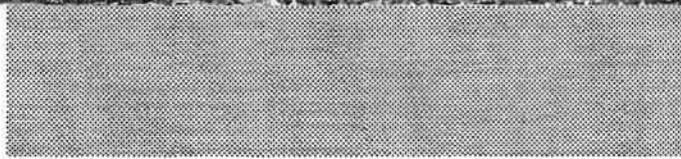
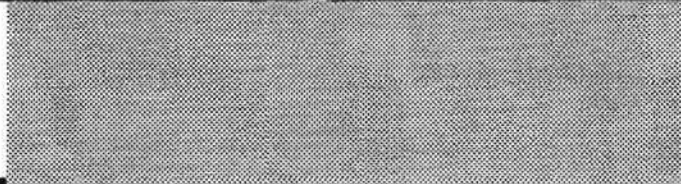
**FROMME BLOCK****3066-96 Mountain Highway, 1303-05 Lynn Valley Road****1912****Primary List**

J.M. Fromme, the owner of the Lynn Valley Lumber Company and a businessman who was very prominent in the community, developed this commercial block at the primary intersection in Lynn Valley. It is a plain retail block, typical of the day, with stores on the ground floor and residential suites on the second, their windows projecting slightly as bays. Although the walls have been stuccoed and the shopwindows changed, the building retains much of its character. It makes an important contribution to the streetscape, since it is the only structure at the corner to be built to the property line.

93

**LYNN VALLEY SCHOOL I****3250A Mountain Highway****1908****Primary List**

This early one-room schoolhouse was the second to be built in Lynn Valley and the oldest to survive. It is one of the earliest remaining buildings from the first settlement of Lynn Valley. The design was based on the standard design adopted for British Columbia schools, which by 1906 had the main windows banked on the left side of the entry. Despite having been raised and slightly altered, it still retains much of its original character, and is a prominent symbol of the early pioneer days. It is currently used as Lynn Valley Parent Participation Pre-School.



94

**LYNN VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL****3250C Mountain Highway****Blackadder & MacKay, Architects, 1920****Primary List**

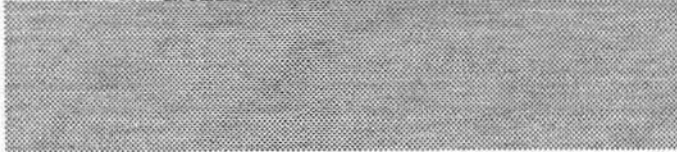
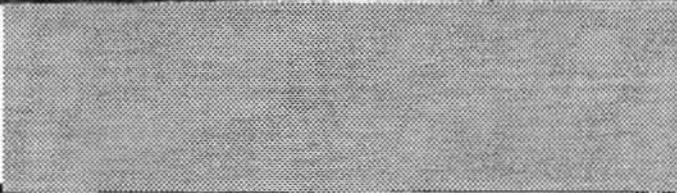
Following a rapid expansion in population, new schools continued to be built in the Lynn Valley area. On 10 September 1920, the Minister of Education, the Honourable J.D. McLean, laid the cornerstone for this building, the fourth in Lynn Valley and the third on this property.

Baynes and Horie were the contractors for the elegant structure, which employs alternating bands of brick and terra cotta. Separate entrances were provided for boys and girls, and the corners are highlighted with bull's eye windows. The original cost was \$54,000.

95

**FORMER METHODIST CHURCH****3355 Mountain Highway****1912****Secondary List**

Built on Institute Road as a Methodist Church (and used by the United Church of Canada after Church Union in 1925), this large and plain (but attractive) structure has had a number of subsequent public uses, including as a community centre and a play-school. It was moved here in 1962 and the original basement removed. It features triangular eaves brackets and unusual alternating vertical and horizontal wood siding.



96

**McINTYRE HOUSE**  
3391 Mountain Highway  
circa 1911

**Secondary List**

This early home is a very good example of the transition from Foursquare to the vernacular Craftsman style. The one-piece porch pillars, heavy eave brackets, and inset balcony are notable features. James McIntyre, the first owner, was a stableman at the nearby Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Company.

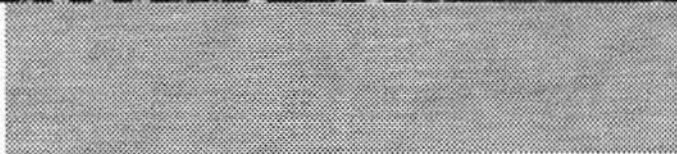
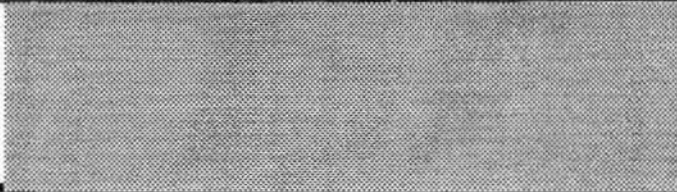
97

**3693 Mountain Highway**  
circa 1910 (or earlier)

**Secondary List**

This is a very good example of a small Foursquare cottage, one storey high (possibly raised since construction) with a steep pyramidal hipped roof having slightly bellcast eaves. The walls are clad in shiplap siding, and a chimney projects from the ridge. The front porch and staircase are likely alterations. The property contains cedars. The date of construction and original occupant have not been documented.





98

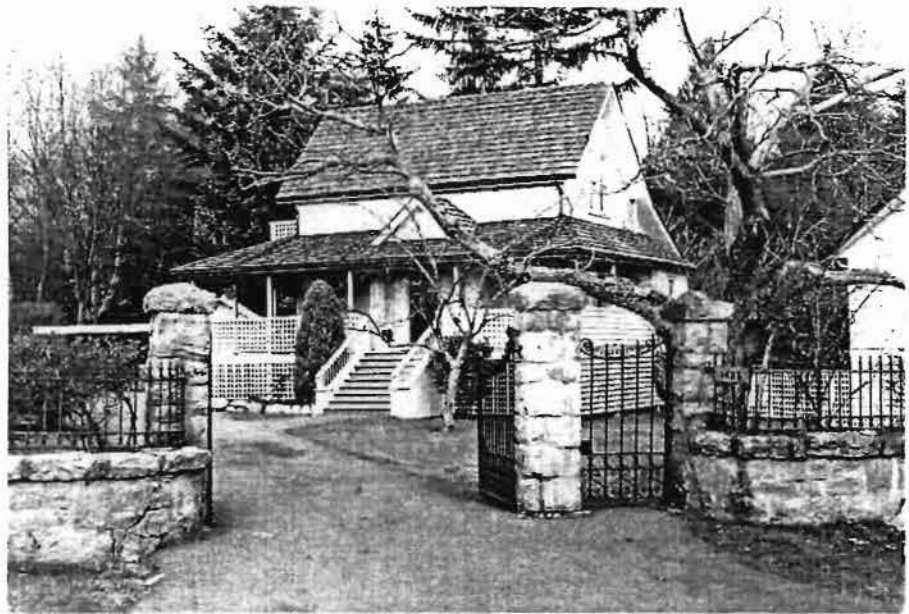
**CARD HOUSE****1202 Ross Road****1913****Primary List**

A very good example of the Craftsman Bungalow style, this house is notable for its high basement and its gable roof with 'jerkin' hipped ends. The shingled house was built for William and Edith Card. William Card was a labourer, and was listed in active service during the First World War. In 1921 William and Alice Simpson acquired the house, and added the verandah in the following year. William Simpson was a painter by trade.

99

**1380 Ross Road****1910****Secondary List**

This is a rare, simple worker's cottage, presumed to have been associated with the lumbering and milling operations in the valley which began in the late nineteenth century. It is sheathed in narrow clapboard, characteristic of buildings erected in the first decade of the century.



**100**  
**MUNRO HOUSE**  
**1396 Ross Road**  
**circa 1910**

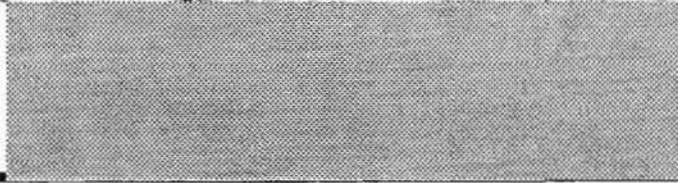
**Primary List**

This tall Foursquare house was built adjacent to J.M. Fromme's property. Charles Munro was a foreman at the Hastings Shingle Company mill on Seymour Creek. The house exhibits typical features of the era, including a front-gable roof with symmetrical side shed dormers, and is clad in cedar shingles that came from the Lynn Valley Lumber Co. (successor to the Hastings Shingle Co.).

**101**  
**FROMME HOUSE**  
**1466 Ross Road**  
**1900**

**Primary List**

This was the first house built in the Lynn Valley area. Julius M. Fromme homesteaded District Lot 2023 in 1899 and commenced construction of this house, facing the skid road used to drag logs from the nearby forest to the mills. Fromme bought the Hastings Shingle Company in 1907, renamed it the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, and built a second mill at Lynn Valley Road and Mountain Highway. The company logged the west bank of Lynn Creek. Fromme was considered one of the pillars of Lynn Valley life; he was active in community affairs, and served as Reeve from 1924 to 1930. The house retains its original skewed orientation on the lot (showing that it predated the road survey) and its notable stone fence. The verandah is a later addition.



**102**  
**ROUSSEAU HOUSE**  
**1509 Ross Road**  
**1911**

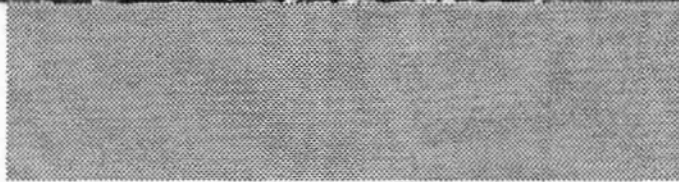
**Secondary List**

This is a very early Craftsman Bungalow, perhaps built as early as 1910. It was first owned by Kenneth Ray Rousseau, a former Ontarian who worked as a manager for Fairbanks-Morse and lived here for twenty years.

**103**  
**BREADSALL**  
**1005 Shakespeare Avenue**  
**1926**

**Secondary List**

Alex and Ellen Robinson were the original owners of this simple, but very finely detailed, Craftsman-inspired cottage. Alex Robinson was proprietor of the Lynn Valley Market, and therefore a prominent local merchant. He later became regimental butcher for the Seaforth Highlanders and moved to Vancouver to carry out his duties.



104

**CROSS HOUSE**

3021 Sunnyhurst Road

1913

**Secondary List**

This symmetrically-massed Foursquare cottage features a full front verandah, tapered porch columns, and its original front door. It was built and occupied by Vernon P. Cross, a Lynn Valley contractor, as was his brother Norman Cross. The property originally extended south to Ross Road.





## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

3339 Church Street

BOGUE HOUSE  
3490 Church Street

MULCALHY HOUSE  
1400 Dempsey Road

ROBERTS HOUSE  
1405 Doran Road

1299 Frederick Road

MacLEOD HOUSE  
1550 Frederick Road

HILTON HOUSE  
3761 Fromme Road

3676 Henderson Avenue

ST. CLEMENT'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
3400 Institute Road

1553 Kilmer Road

1621 Langworthy Street

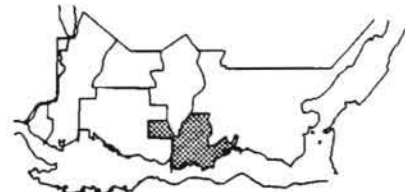
LYNN VALLEY SCHOOL II  
3250B Mountain Highway

3615 Mountain Highway

MODIN HOUSE  
1029 Shakespeare Avenue

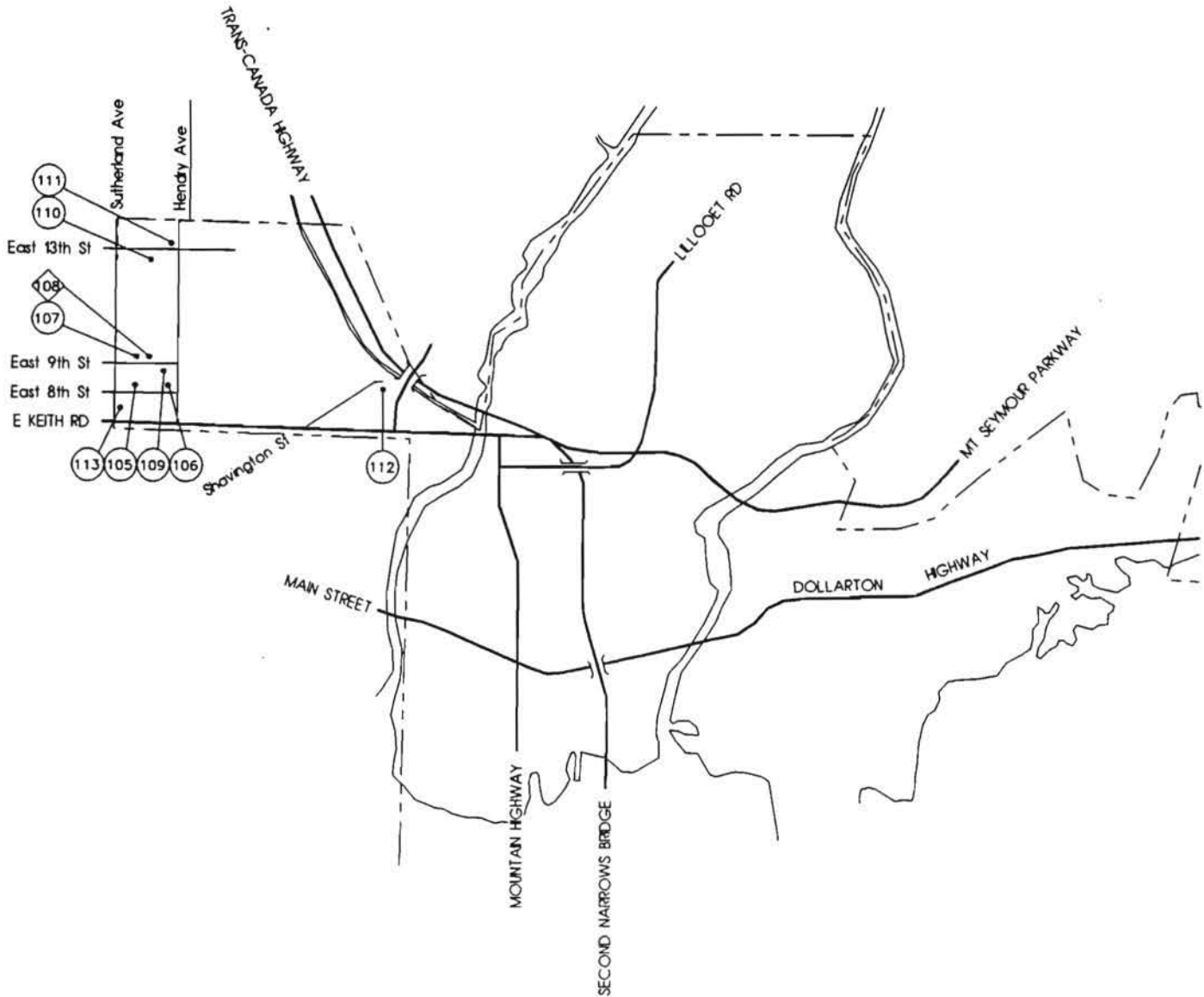


# LYNNMOUR



KEY PLAN

- ① PRIMARY LIST
- ② SECONDARY LIST

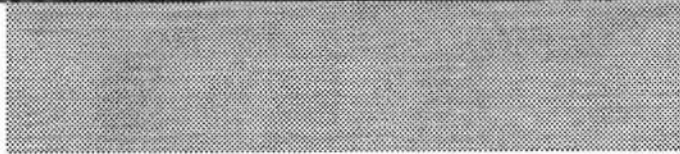
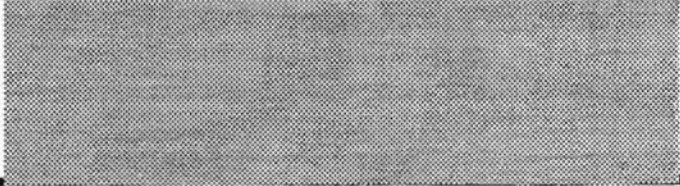


Map of Lynnmour

## LYNNMOUR

Lynn timer, Maplewood, and Central Inter-River are three adjacent and relatively small areas identified on the District's Official Community Plan. They lie immediately east of the City of North Vancouver. Of the three, only Lynn timer had any concentrated growth before the Second World War. The development of Grand Boulevard in the City as an middle- and upper-income suburban residential enclave by the North Vancouver Land and Improvement Company spilled over into Lynn timer. The extension of the streetcar line enhanced access. A number of houses from this era remain between Keith Road and East 18th Street. Development continued here in the 1920s, with infill occurring on most vacant lots.

Retired Royal Engineer John Linn received a military land grant in the 1860s just east of the mouth of the creek that bears his name. This slowly grew as an agricultural area. Akiyo Kogo began to farm near here around 1914, and the area became known as Maplewood Farm. After the Second World War, institutional and industrial uses came to Maplewood and Central Inter-River (the area between Lynn Creek and the Seymour River). This development was facilitated in 1960 with the opening of the Second Narrows Bridge.



105  
**BULL HOUSE**  
732 East 8th Street  
1924

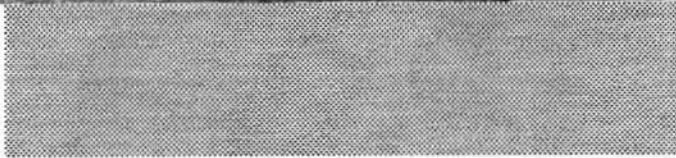
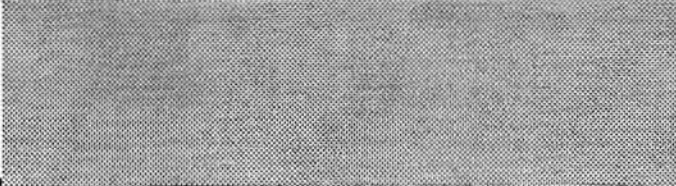
**Secondary List**

John Bull, the manager of Lonsdale Coal and Supply, was the original owner of this attractive residence, whose steep side-gabled roof and front dormers are suggestive of early Quebec farm houses, reflecting the historical revivals characteristic of 1920s domestic architecture. The stucco cladding reminds us that this is the British Columbia coast.

106  
**FRANKLIN HOUSE**  
780 East 8th Street  
1912

**Secondary List**

Paired front gables with crossed vergeboards are just one of the unique features used in this fine example of the Craftsman Style. It is also distinguished by a full front verandah, paired classical columns, notched vergeboards, elaborate diamond-point eave brackets, dentil courses, and decorative openwork railings. The first owner of this house was H.J. Franklin, a financier who may have built it speculatively. The Marshall family were the first confirmed residents. It is one of a number of fine houses built in this area, just to the east of the Grand Boulevard development.



107

**GARLING HOUSE**

732 East 9th Street

1911

**Secondary List**

This is a beautifully detailed Craftsman Bungalow. The Craftsman style was an American adaptation of the English Arts and Crafts, and was about to become the most popular style for builders' houses in Greater Vancouver, superseding the Foursquare. It takes its name from *The Craftsman*, a California magazine, and serves as a reminder that buildings like this were often constructed from published plans. The Craftsman Bungalow flourished on the West Coast, its development helped by a benign climate and the availability of wood and skilled carpenters. The house features bracketed porch columns, triangular eave brackets, and two prominent clinker-brick chimneys. F.H. Garling, the first owner of this house, was an accountant.

108

**TAPPAN HOUSE**

740 East 9th Street

circa 1911

**Primary List**

A fitting companion to the previous house, both of them located just east of Grand Boulevard, this exceptional bungalow features the lavish use of random ashlar stonework (by local mason Jack Swanson) and a prominent front porch. This has many features of the Craftsman Style, including 'battered' (tapered) porch walls, an open truss in the porch gable, and prominent eave brackets. Multi-paned wood sash casement windows are used. The house is remarkable for such elaborate detailing on what is essentially a modest residence. Frederick and Frances Tappan, the first owners, were given the property as a wedding gift by Tappan's father.





109

**CHRISTIE HOUSE**

771 East 9th Street

circa 1911

**Secondary List**

This very good example of a Foursquare house features an asymmetrical inset entry and a prominent front gable dormer. The entry door, with its coloured glass, is original. Charles J. Coulsen, the first owner, was a carpenter; he and his partner, C.S. Dodson, built the house and sold it to Harold Christie.

110

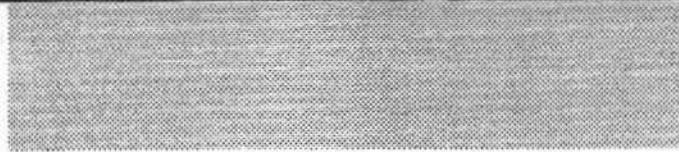
**FARQUHARSON HOUSE**

763 East 13th Street

circa 1910

**Secondary List**

A very good example of the Foursquare (or Edwardian Builder) Style, this house has an inset entry porch, and a front gable roof with symmetrical side shed dormers. J. Stanley Farquharson, a carpenter and a merchant on Lower Lonsdale, was the first owner.



**111**  
**798 East 13th Street**  
**circa 1910**

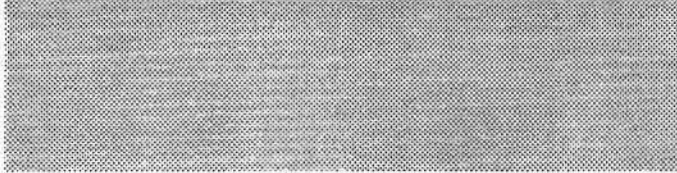
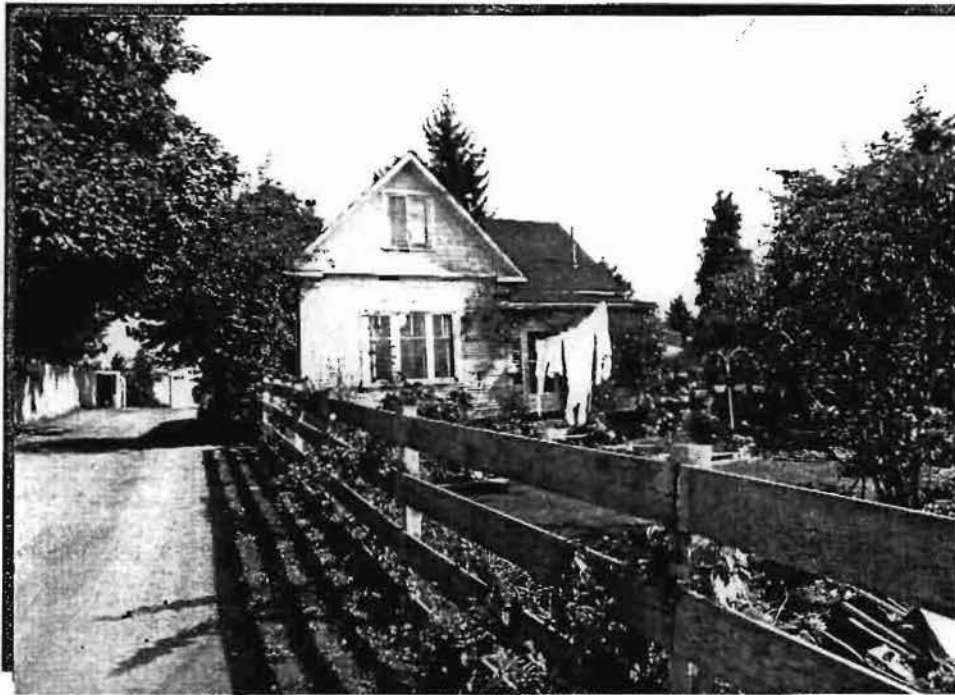
**Secondary List**

This is a plain, and typical, Foursquare that has survived virtually unaltered. Even the picket fence may be old. The earliest recorded owners were those from the 1920s; one was Charles J. Mussel, who worked at the Wallace Shipyard.

**112**  
**KEITH-LYNN SCHOOL**  
**1290 Shavington Street**  
**1914, additions 1919, 1925**

**Secondary List**

This school sits in isolation at the end of a cul-de-sac created by the Upper Levels Highway. A one-roof schoolhouse was opened here in 1914; this probably forms a part of the four-room block at the left-hand side.



113  
750 Sutherland Avenue  
circa 1910

**Secondary List**

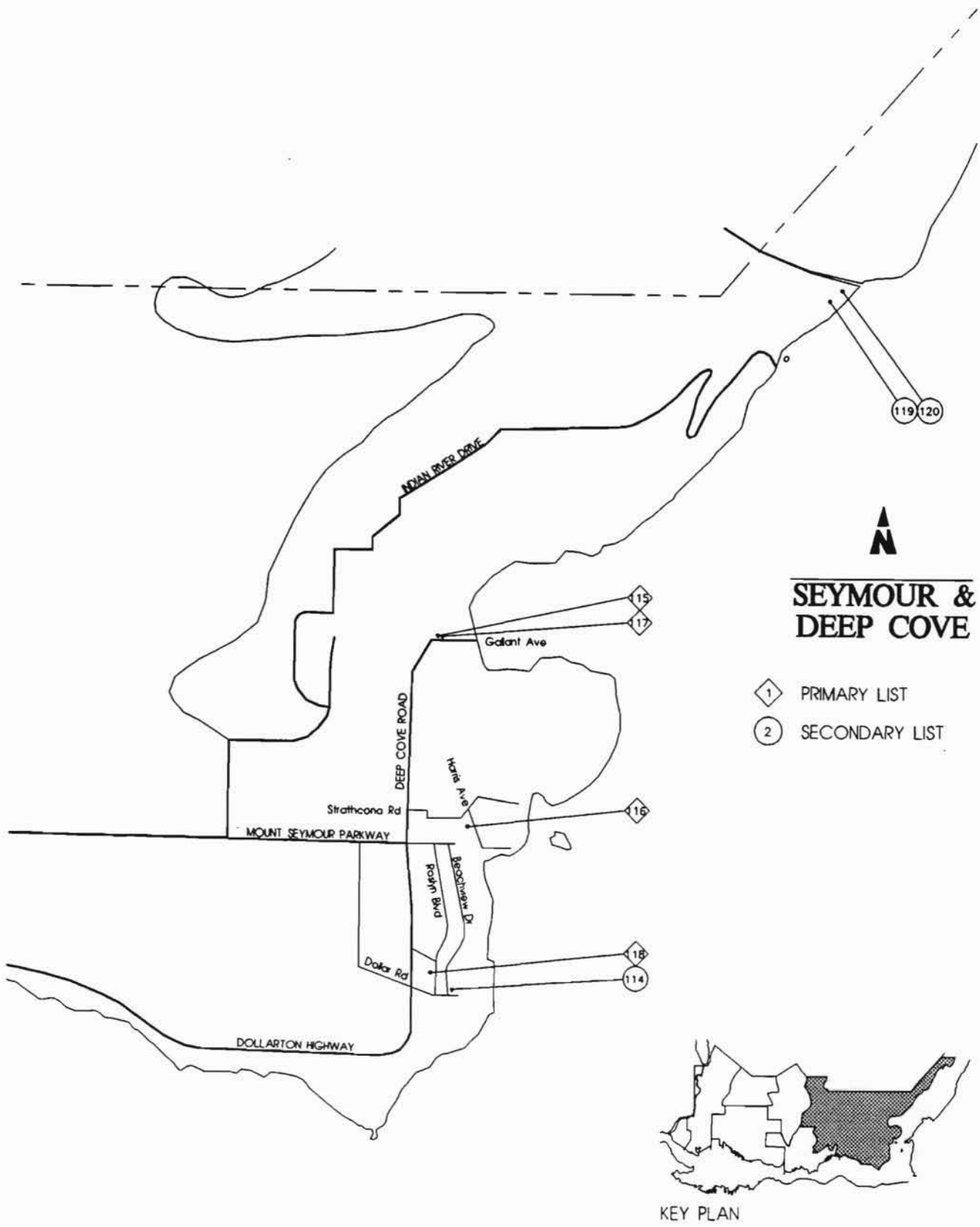
This modest house, set back at a distance from the street, must look very much like it did when it was constructed around 1910. A plain L-shaped cottage, with a gabled wing facing forward, it is an unappreciated gem of a building.



# SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

850 East 10th Street





Map of Seymour and Deep Cove

## SEYMOUR AND DEEP COVE

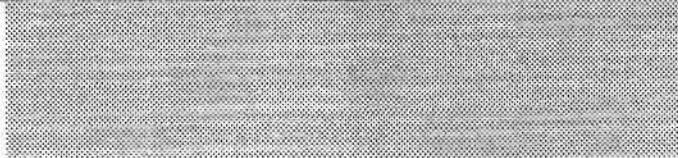
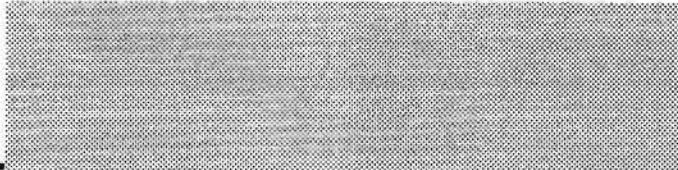
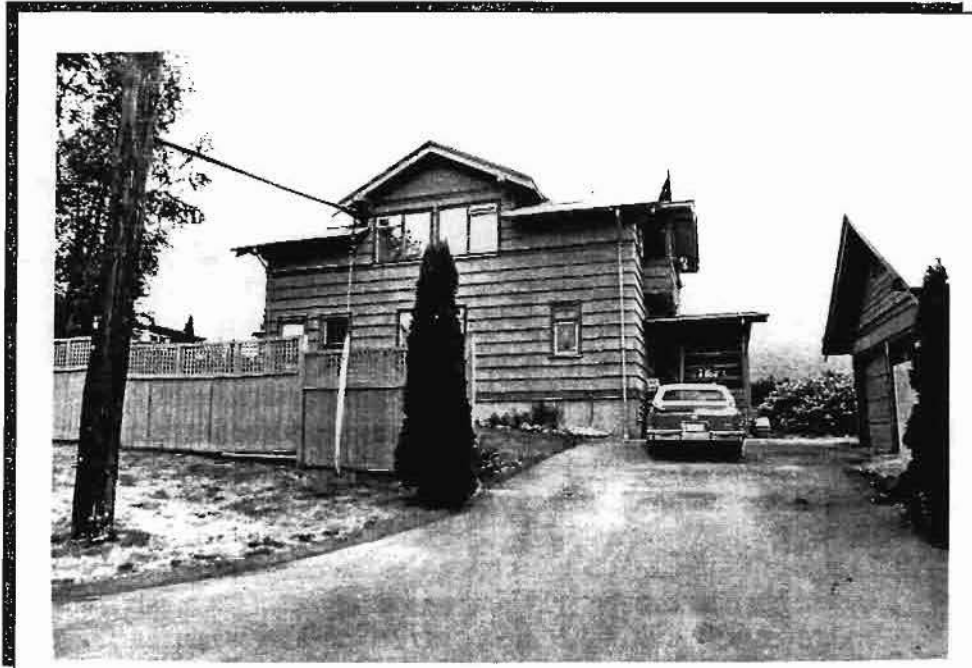
Stretching from the base of Mount Seymour to the middle reaches of scenic Deep Cove, this extensive area—at first quite inaccessible by land—began with a variety of disparate uses. The first pre-emptor, Hugh Burr, established a small farm east of the Seymour River—the farm was later acquired by C.J.P. Phipps, the first reeve of the District—but the land was never widely used for agriculture. The first residential development in this area was Northlands, whose Berkeley Heights was established in the 1920s.

Large-scale industrial development was intended for the North Shore waterfront near the Second Narrows, but repeated problems securing a bridge crossing meant that most early schemes were never achieved. One industry that did take root was lumbering. In 1916 Robert Dollar bought 100 acres near Roche Point and established the Dollar Mill, whose community became known as Dollarton. A few buildings associated with the mill remain in relatively intact condition (nos. 114, 118).

A second mill, the Vancouver Lumber Company's Cedarside, was established nearby in 1926. At Deep Cove, a large granite quarry was opened in 1908. Until it closed in 1924, the quarry supplied road-making materials to Vancouver and the North Shore.

Along Deep Cove, the first residential development was dominated by summer cottages accessible only by water. A number remain, from Cove Cliff north to Woodlands and Sunshine (no. 120). Deep Cove established itself as a small commercial and institutional centre for the region. A dance hall provided amusement in the 1920s, and a number of stores near Gallant Avenue and Panorama Drive provided a retail focus. A few still stand (nos. 115, 117), although the dates of their construction remain uncertain.

The opening of the Dollarton Highway in 1931 improved road access from North Vancouver. The establishment of Seymour Provincial Park in 1936 provided an important new destination. Rapid suburban development occurred after the Second World War, and most of the summer houses became year-round residences.



114

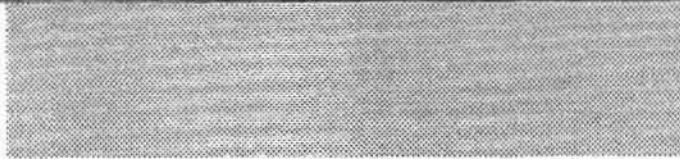
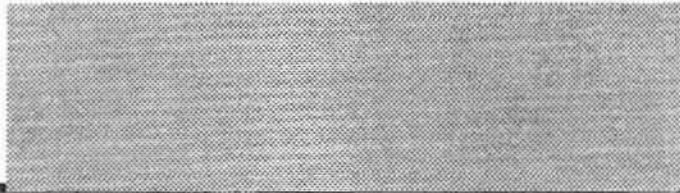
**DOLLAR MILL OFFICE****518 Beachview Drive****circa 1916-20****Secondary List**

Robert Dollar established his sawmill near here in 1916, the first large-scale industrial development in the eastern portion of the North Shore. This was the mill office; today it is a private residence. The Craftsman-inspired shingled building has been altered somewhat, but retains its form and some early stained glass.

115

**SUBURBAN FARMS****4342-44 Gallant Avenue****circa 1930s****Primary List**

This rather unassuming retail block on the main street of Deep Cove is the only one in the District of North Vancouver with a 'boomtown' false front, once the most characteristic form for commercial buildings. It used to accommodate the Post Office and a realty office, then became a butcher shop, and has been a grocery for two decades. Set close to the street, it and the adjacent store at 2211 Panorama Drive establish the commercial character of this key intersection.



116  
**GILLIS HOMESTEAD**  
1207 Harris Avenue  
1926

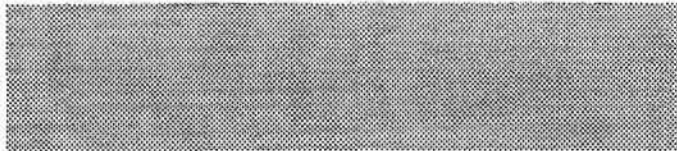
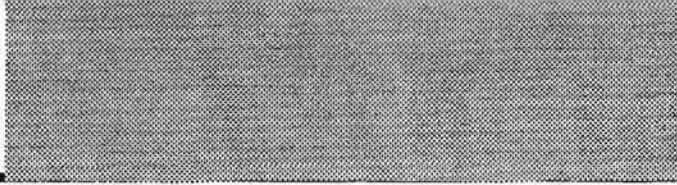
**Primary List**

This striking log structure was built as a model home by John E. (Jack) Gillis, one of the first residents of Deep Cove. It was constructed entirely of cedar, using hand tools such as adzes, axes, and saws. The rustic decorative features include peeled log railings, a log arch over the entry, exposed log purlin ends, and barn shake roofing. The pronounced bellcast to the front gable roof gives the building a very distinctive profile. This was one of the few permanent homes in the Deep Cove area at the time, and may have served as a general store for many years.

117  
**PANORAMA MARKET**  
2211 Panorama Drive  
circa 1920

**Primary List**

Vinyl siding covers this log structure, which was known as Mollard's Market for many years. It is a neighbourhood landmark and a key commercial anchor that establishes the form of this key intersection. The design is a late rendition of the roadhouses found along British Columbia's rural highways, with a broad front to the street, side gables, and a recessed entrance.



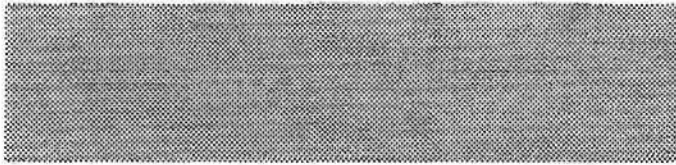
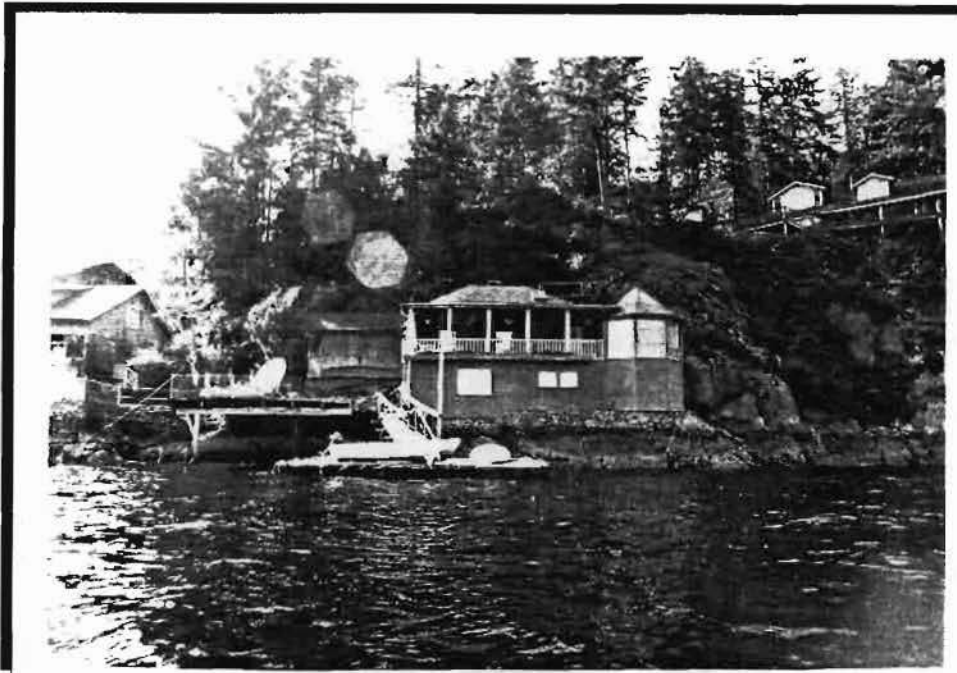
**118**  
**DOLLAR MILL HOUSE**  
**571 Roslyn Boulevard**  
**circa 1920-24**  
**Primary List**

This was one of several houses built by the Dollar Mill for its 'key' employees—likely managers and foremen. It is the last one to remain substantially altered; the wing at the right rear is unobtrusive. It is a simple shingled cottage with a projecting entry porch and a 'jerkin' roof.

**119**  
**KENT'S**  
**Fire Lane No. 84, Sunshine**  
**circa 1908-12**  
**Secondary List**

Known by the name of long-time resident Pell Kent, this house was first owned by J.A. Teeporten, whose name is remembered in that of nearby Teeporten Island (known officially as Lone Rock). Teeporten owned a wholesale pharmaceutical business in Vancouver and built this as a summer cottage, oriented towards the water and not the land. The 1½-storey house has been changed somewhat over the years, the principal change being the central dormer, but it has retained its cottage-like appearance (and use).





120

**DUN ROMIN****Fire Lane No. 88, Sunshine****circa 1908-12****Secondary List**

A number of interesting residences in the area around Sunshine Creek are oriented towards the water, reflecting the dependence on Indian Arm for communication. Built for summer use, but now accessible by car, most are now occupied the year around. This house appears to have begun as a Colonial Bungalow (see no. 77; which was demolished in 1993), a rare yet significant component of our architectural history. A long-time owner was Charles F. Connor, a Vancouver teacher. Later additions include an octagonal gazebo (built by Connor) and an additional wing.



## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST

2063 Burns Avenue

RIEBOLT HOUSE  
4568 Cove Cliff Road

5711 Indian River Drive

4245 Mt. Seymour Parkway



## CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

- 1791 Point Atkinson is sighted by Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narváez.
- 1792 Captain George Vancouver enters Burrard Inlet; he was joined on this expedition by two Spanish ships, captained by Dionisio Galiano and Cayetano Valdéz. The Spaniards were the first to explore Indian Arm, naming it the 'Canal de Sasamat'.
- 1859 Howe Sound is surveyed by Captain Richards in H.M.S. Plumper.
- 1860 First Catholic mass celebrated on Burrard Inlet, at the Indian settlement of Ustlawn on the North Shore.
- 1862 T.W. Graham and George Scrimgeour secure a pre-emption of 150 acres, the first on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. This later became the site of the Moodyville settlement. Construction begins immediately on the Pioneer Mills.
- 1863 Pioneer Mills, the first industrial lumber plant on Burrard Inlet, opens in June, and begins to draw residents to the North Shore. John Oscar Smith buys the mill in public auction, and renames it the Burrard Inlet Mills. A survey party of Royal Engineers maps the mouth of the Capilano River. Frederick Howson becomes the first pre-emptor of the 150 acres, which are later surveyed as DL 204.
- 1865 Sewell Prescott Moody purchases the Burrard Inlet Mills. Moodyville becomes established as the most progressive settlement on Burrard Inlet. Religious services are conducted by Reverend Ebenezer Robson at Moodyville. Thomas A. Strong acquires DL 204.
- 1866 'Navy Jack' Thomas begins an unscheduled ferry service across Burrard Inlet. A log Catholic chapel is raised at Ustlawn.
- 1867 John Linn acquires DL 204, 150 acres on the east side of what is now called Lynn Creek. Hugh Burr receives a Crown grant of DL 193, 169 acres east of Seymour Creek.
- 1868 The 'Sea Foam' begins regular ferry service between Brighton and Moodyville. A second mill is constructed at Moodyville.

- 1870 The first school on Burrard Inlet opens at Moodyville.
- 1874 Construction of the first Point Atkinson Lighthouse.  
Establishment of the Moodyville Post Office.
- 1877 According to local tradition, the Lillooet Trail, under construction for four years, is used for a cattle drive by Robert Carson and Richard Hoey.
- 1878 Gold is reportedly discovered in the Seymour River; claims are later staked on Lynn Creek and in the mountains above Seymour, with names such as the 'Golden Slipper' and the 'El Dorado', but little gold is ever found.
- 1882 Electricity is installed at Moodyville, said to be the first electrical lighting system north of San Francisco.
- 1884 St. Paul's Church is built at Ustlawn.
- 1886 The City of Vancouver is totally destroyed by fire.
- 1888 The Vancouver Water Works dam is built on the Capilano River.
- 1890 The Burrard Inlet Bridge and Tunnel Company is formed, with the intention of providing direct access to the south shore of the inlet.
- 1891 Municipal incorporation of the District of North Vancouver, extending from Indian Arm to Howe Sound. The inaugural meeting is held on August 29th at Tom Turner's ranch; C.J. Phibbs is elected first Reeve. The North Vancouver Land and Improvement Company is incorporated, with the principal shareholder being J. Mahon in England; he sends his brother Edward out to become president of the company.
- 1894 A Municipal ferry dock is built at Moodyville.
- 1895 The Spicer Shingle Company begins to take logs and shingle bolts out of Lynn Valley; two years later it is sold to the Hastings Shingle and Manufacturing Company, operated by the McNair Brothers and J.M. Fromme.
- 1900 St. John the Evangelist Church, on 13th Street West, is dedicated. J.M. Fromme builds the first house in Lynn Valley.
- 1901 Alfred J. Nye is granted 160 acres in Lynn Valley for military service in the Boer War. The Moodyville sawmill closes.

- 1902 Peter Larson builds the Hotel North Vancouver on West Esplanade. Thomas S. Nye, a returning Boer War veteran, selects DL 2026 as his military grant for service. The Post Office is transferred from Moodyville to North Vancouver. The first settler in Woodlands, Alexander Wood, receives a land grant under the Boer War Veterans Settlement Scheme; a wharf is built in front of his property the next year.
- 1903 The first lumber mill opens in Lynn Valley; the area becomes known as 'Shaketown'. The North Vancouver Ferry and Power Company, under the control of A. St. George Hammersley, is formed to provide an adequate ferry service. A Municipal Hall, designed by architect C.O. Wickenden, is built at the northeast corner of 1st Street and Lonsdale Avenue. Land speculation begins to assume boom proportions.
- 1904 The Municipality establishes a water works system, with Lynn Creek as the source. The first Lynn Valley School is built.
- 1905 The *Express*, the first local newspaper, commences printing. Arrangements are made with the B.C. Electric Railway Company to construct a street railway system. Alfred Wallace begins planning a shipyard and marine railway on his property on West Esplanade; the Wallace Shipyards later becomes affiliated with the Burrard Drydock Company.
- 1906 Establishment of the Lynn Creek Post Office. The Hotel Capilano is built by Dixon W. Kells in the Upper Capilano area. The North Vancouver Land and Improvement Company begins clearing land for Grand Boulevard; when work is complete it is conveyed to the Municipality as parkland. Building restrictions on the lots surrounding the Boulevard are intended to guarantee a high class residential development; the Boulevard is laid out as a fire break, following the lessons of the disastrous fires caused by the San Francisco earthquake. The Western Corporation Mill is established at 17th Street and Sutherland Avenue. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company opens a tram service on Queensbury Avenue.
- 1907 The City of North Vancouver, known as the 'Ambitious City', is incorporated, separating from the District. The Lynn Valley settlement becomes the centre of activities in the District. The first volunteer Fire Department in the District is established.



- 1908 The first Capilano School, the second Lynn Valley School, and the North Vancouver Hospital open. The Western Corporation Mill becomes the Diplock Wright Lumber Company.
- 1909 The Canyon View Hotel is built by Peter Larson, two miles downstream from the Hotel Capilano. St. Paul's Church is enlarged, and a second spire added. Construction starts on the Wigwam Inn, at the north end of Indian Arm; it is completed two years later. The Diplock Wright Lumber Company is renamed the Seymour Lumber Company, and moves the next year to 19th Street.
- 1910 The Lynn Valley streetcar line opens. The North Lonsdale Ratepayers Association is formed, with Thomas Nye as chairman.
- 1911 The District of North Vancouver Municipal Hall is opened, located on Lynn Valley Road. At least a dozen lumber and shingle companies are operating in the City and District of North Vancouver.
- 1912 Municipal incorporation of West Vancouver, separating all land west of the Capilano River from the District of North Vancouver. Lynn Valley Park opens. George Wagg installs a fountain at the northwest corner of 29th Street and Lonsdale Avenue for the refreshment of men and horses.
- 1913 General financial depression leads to a halt in the building boom.
- 1914 First Pacific Great Eastern Railway train departs from North to near today's Horseshoe Bay. The First World War breaks out, spurring shipbuilding activity on the waterfront.
- 1917 The Robert Dollar Company of San Francisco opens a large lumber and shingle mill at Dollarton. A road is built to Woodlands, on Indian Arm.
- 1918 The First World War ends. The influenza epidemic causes the closing of schools and all public places.
- 1919 The Tipperary Tea Gardens, built by Charlie Anderson, opens on the Second Canyon of the Capilano River.
- 1923 The Summit Tea Gardens are opened by Charlie Anderson as an extension to the Tipperary.
- 1925 The Second Narrows Bridge opens to traffic.

- 1926 Chick Chamberlain opens the first Tomahawk Barbecue on the north side of Marine Drive, at Mackay Road. Grouse Mountain Chalet opens.
- 1927 The 'Toot-an-cum-in' Tea Room, owned by E.J. Koen, opens at 1489 Marine Drive.
- 1929 General financial depression.
- 1930s Construction of Corfield's Dance Hall in Deep Cove in the 1920s popularizes the small community as a summer resort.
- 1930 A major shipping accident closes the Second Narrows Bridge for four years, causing several economic hardships to the District.
- 1931 Construction begins on the Dollarton Highway, funded as a relief measure; the highway opens the next year.
- 1932 The District goes into receivership in December followed a month later by the City of North Vancouver.
- 1938 Opening of the Lions Gate Bridge to traffic.
- 1939 The Second World War breaks out.
- 1941 Just under 6,000 people live in the District.
- 1942 Japanese Canadian families, many of whom are mill workers, are interned by Federal order.
- 1943 Work begins on housing for wartime workers on the North Shore.
- 1945 The Second World War ends.
- 1947 Streetcar service is discontinued. Streetcars are replaced with buses.
- 1950s Seasonal homes become permanent and new subdivisions reshape the District.
- 1951 Construction begins on the Cleveland Dam, named after Dr. E.A. Cleveland, first Chief Commissioner of the Greater Vancouver Water District.
- 1954 Cleveland Dam opens, and the valley above the Second Canyon of the Capilano is flooded by the waters of the Capilano Lake Reservoir.

- 1956 More than 26,000 people live in the District.
- 1958 Ferry service across Burrard Inlet is discontinued.
- 1959 Construction begins on the Seymour Dam, which opens two years later.
- 1960 The new Second Narrows Bridge opens, having collapsed during construction at the cost of eighteen lives. Construction of the Upper Levels Highway is underway.
- 1961 The population of the District reaches 38,000.
- 1972 Construction of Capilano College on Purcell Way begins.
- 1977 SeaBus service across Burrard Inlet is inaugurated.
- 1991 The District of North Vancouver celebrates its Centennial.