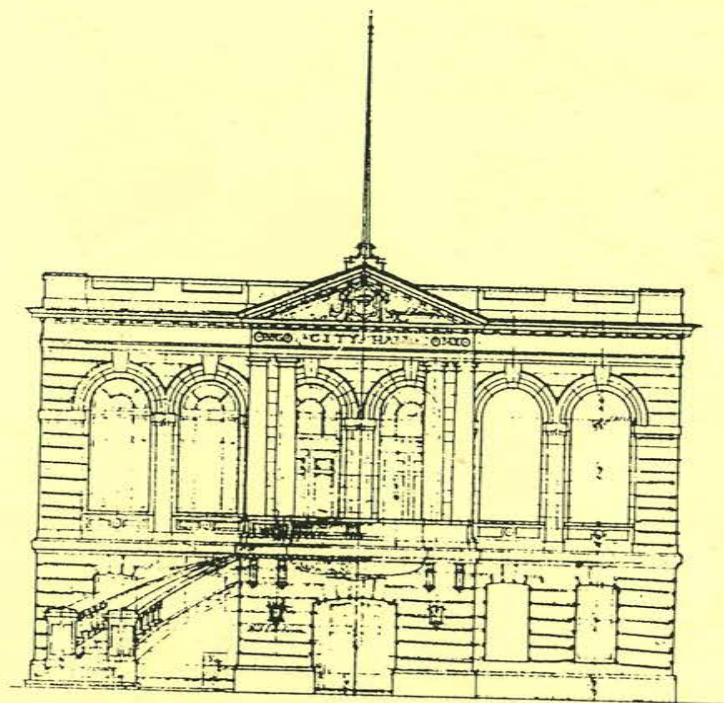


The District of Chilliwack Heritage Inventory



FOUNDATION GROUP DESIGNS LTD.

.....

The project team for the DISTRICT OF CHILLIWACK HERITAGE INVENTORY consisted of Valda Vidners and Donald Luxton of Foundation Group Designs Ltd. Clerical assistance was provided by Sharon Morton. The DISTRICT OF CHILLIWACK HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY was undertaken by Foundation Group Designs in 1990-1991 in conjunction with the Heritage Inventory.

Our special thanks are due to David W. Hampson, Director of Development, and Peter Li, Community Planner, for their work on behalf of this project. In addition we would like to thank the municipal staff, for their patient response to our many requests for information. We are also indebted to Jim Bowman, Archivist, Chilliwack Archives, for the time and effort that he has spent on our behalf during the research phase.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the Heritage Steering Committee: Alderman Ellis Hugh, Chairman; Alderman Sherry Baker; Robert O'Brennan; Ron Denman; Bill Towler; David Hampson; and Peter Li. In addition we would like to thank the Chilliwack Heritage Advisory Committee: Alderman Peter Dyck, Chairman; Alderman Dorothy N. Kostrzewa; Bill Towler; Ron Denman; Robert O'Brennan; Bernice Knutson; and Joe Patterson.

The following individuals and groups have also provided assistance:

Chilliwack Landmark Society, Robert O'Brennan, President
Ron Denman, Director, Chilliwack Museum.
Louise Shaw, Curator, Chilliwack Archives
Mildred Evans Hall
Shirley Cuthbertson, Royal British Columbia Museum
Gordon Mohs
Gerry Britton
Adelaide Bateman
Marie Weeden
Fred Bryant
William Henry Ellis
Bud Smith, Canadian Military Engineers Museum
Steve Pederson, Atchelitz Thresherman's Association
Lois Dickinson
Chris Middlemass, Vancouver Public Library
Jennifer Barr, Administrator, Victoria Heritage Foundation

1955.155.001

.....

Robert O'Brennan and Jim Bowman have also lent graciously of their time during the course of the public nomination process. We would like to thank all those who submitted addresses for consideration.

We would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the volunteer efforts that have resulted in a number of previous inventory lists; these were used as the basis for this project, and located many buildings which might have otherwise gone unnoticed. The work of many people has made the present comprehensive inventory list possible.

Several previous studies were also extensively used, and should be acknowledged for their value to this current project:

"Architecture of the Fraser Valley, an Opportunities For Youth Project, 1972"; Chilliwack Section by R. Sandilands and D. Somers.

Chilliwack Heritage Advisory Committee, "Chilliwack, British Columbia: An Illustrated Inventory of Class A Heritage Buildings: A Selection From an Inventory of Older Buildings in Chilliwack and District", Chilliwack, 1985 and the "Heritage Sites Inventory, 1981.

Previous Inventories; collected in the Chilliwack Museum and Historical Society "Heritage Inventory" (assembled by Lydia Goertzen 1982; Inventory in 1990 by Jim Bowman, Karen Klassen, Dorothy McCutcheon and Mary-Ann Vanwoudenberg); Chilliwack Archives Add.Mss.988.103.

Chilliwack Heritage Advisory Committee Records; Chilliwack Archives, Add.MSS.988.102.

This project was financially assisted by the Government of British Columbia through the British Columbia Heritage Trust. We gratefully acknowledge their funding.

.....
FORWARD.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
CHRONOLOGY.....	5
PROPOSED HERITAGE REGISTRY.....	9
CHILLIWACK HERITAGE INVENTORY.....	13
PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREAS.....	95
CONCLUSION.....	98
INDEX OF ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS, AND BUILDERS.....	99
INDEX OF OWNERS AND TENANTS.....	100
INDEX OF INVENTORIED SITES.....	103

.....

The DISTRICT OF CHILLIWACK HERITAGE INVENTORY is a catalog of the most significant remaining heritage buildings located within the boundaries of the municipality. The goal of the project has been to propose a Heritage Registry, which then forms the basis for the recommendations of the HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY.

This is a listing of potential heritage buildings only; inclusion on the inventory does not constitute a designation. Rather this is a research document that isolates a number of buildings of interest, and provides a starting point for the planning and implementation of future heritage policies.

The inventory process followed recognized principles in the selection and evaluation of these buildings. Background research ensured that representative buildings and building types were included from major development periods. Settlement patterns were determined, with particular attention paid to early transportation routes and commercial areas. Clusters of historic buildings were mapped and analysed. A wide range of resources has thus been listed and described.

The inventory methodology involved a number of sequential steps, the first of which was the correlation of the results of a number of previous inventories, followed by a site-by-site survey of every previous listing. A number of sites were then chosen for further investigation; these were photographed, and a field survey undertaken. A Public Nomination process was undertaken to solicit information from the community, and a number of sites were nominated, and re-examined. The buildings on the list were then researched through available archival sources, then evaluated to provide the final list of 129 sites proposed for the Heritage Registry.

Construction dates given in this inventory are considered known if they are accurate to within one year; other dates are listed as circa. Names given to buildings are generally the earliest one that can be determined, or in the case of most residences, the name of the first owner.

Throughout this project, respect was shown for the rights of individual property owners. Anyone wishing to view these buildings should be conscious of each owner's privacy, and should not cross the bounds of private property. It is hoped that the owners and tenants of these buildings will find this historical information to be a source of pride, and assist in the process of preservation and restoration of these significant structures.

.....

Chilliwack has a rich and diverse range of heritage buildings that have survived to the present day. This inventory presents a wide range of significant buildings, and includes residences, agricultural outbuildings, schools and churches, that predate the outset of the Second World War.

The earliest surveys of the area were undertaken by the Boundary Commission; for a time settlement was limited to temporary encampments. The Hudson's Bay Company had made sporadic attempts to exploit the area's resources, but it was the gold rush of 1858 which drew thousands of fortune-seekers to Yale, and led a number of pioneers to set up farming ventures in the lowlands of the Fraser Valley. Chilliwack, with its easily-cleared land, was considered especially fertile. There are a number of log and timber structures built by these settlers with first-growth lumber cleared from the land, which still exist. They are of great historic significance, and illustrate the harsh conditions encountered by the pioneers of the District.

Gradually the settlement began to develop as a more permanent community; with the introduction of sawmills into the area more conventional wood frame structures were built, including the first schools and churches. Typical of the Victorian era, we see some of these structures exuberantly decorated with carpenter ornamentation. They often reflect the origins of their builders and owners, and many Eastern Canadian influences can be detected in their styles and details.

By the 1880's there was a growing concentration of population in 'Centreville'; this was the area later incorporated as the City of Chilliwack. Increasingly this became the urban core of the District, due to its location on somewhat higher ground, that was less subject to flooding, and the convergence of a number of early transportation routes at Five Corners. The buildings in this area began to take on a more permanent aspect. The first architect-designed house, the Ashwell House at 46029 Victoria Avenue, designed by Sharp and Maclure, was built in 1891-1892; it is an excellent example of the high style and detailed elaborations of the Late Victorian era.

After the turn of the century, there was a shift from the asymmetrical and ornamented Victorian styles to the more symmetrical, classically-inspired Edwardian styles. This is especially reflected in the use of the Foursquare style for most farmhouses until the end of the First World War. In the City, there was an increasing trend towards the use of the Craftsman style for residences, which began with the construction of the Caskey House, 9467 Corbould Street, in 1906.

.....

Chilliwack's builders proved to be very innovative in their exploration of masonry construction. The District has a suprisingly large collection of early concrete block structures, including both residential and commercial examples. There is also an example of reinforced concrete being used to construct a two story farmhouse (10506 Chapman Road) and two known examples of terra cotta block construction (9153 Edward Street and 9915 Young Street North). In addition there is an excellent example of stone construction, "Stonehurst Manor", 46290 Yale Road East.

Another innovative construction method was also used in Chilliwack; at one point the District had many examples of the prefabricated buildings available through the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company catalogs; sadly almost all of these were found to be demolished. Only two remaining examples were located, but they were too altered to include on this inventory.

One of the most interesting findings of the inventory was the large number of buildings designed in Chilliwack by Thomas Hooper, one of British Columbia's most famous architects. The following buildings are known to be by Hooper, or have been attributed to him:

- 1) 7201 Vedder Road, Coqualeetza Institute, 1894 (demolished)
- 2) 7201 Vedder Road, Coqualeetza Director's House, Circa 1896 (attributed)
- 3) 45593 Spruce Drive, Wells House, 1897
- 4) 45835 Spadina Avenue, Methodist Church, 1908-1909, Hooper & Watkins, Architects (demolished)
- 5) 45820 Spadina Avenue, City Hall, 1910-1912
- 6) 46354 Yale Road East, Chilliwack Municipal School (attributed)
- 7) 7001 Eden Drive, "Edenbank", 1913
- 8) Chilliwack Sunday School (not located)
- 9) Chilliwack School (not located)
- 10) Richard Hotel, Sumas (not located)

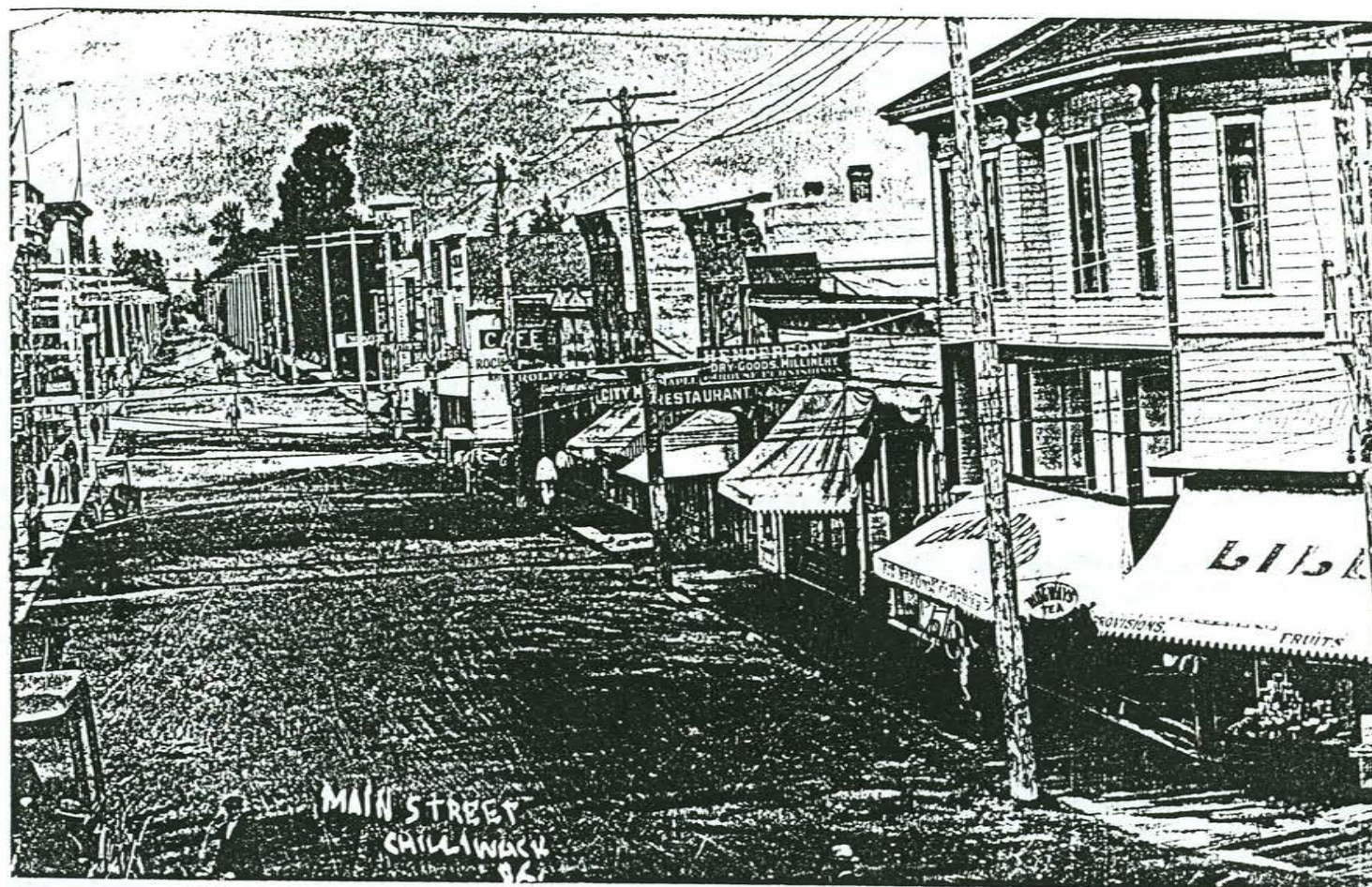
.....

A number of commercial buildings have been included on the inventory. There were a number of early wooden structures built near Five Corners, but these were later replaced following the major fire of 1906; those structures which did not burn down were quickly replaced with more fireproof masonry structures. The earliest remaining structure at the Five Corners intersection, the Irwin Block exemplifies the scale, detailing and materials typical of this period of the District's development.

A number of landmark churches and school stand as landmarks in the community. Although the very earliest schools have been demolished, the ones that remain are representative of those built throughout the province at the time. The churches range from the simple country parish churches in Rosedale (51337 Yale Road East and 9999 Nelson Road) to the more elaborate St Thomas, 46040 Gore Avenue, in the heart of the urban area.

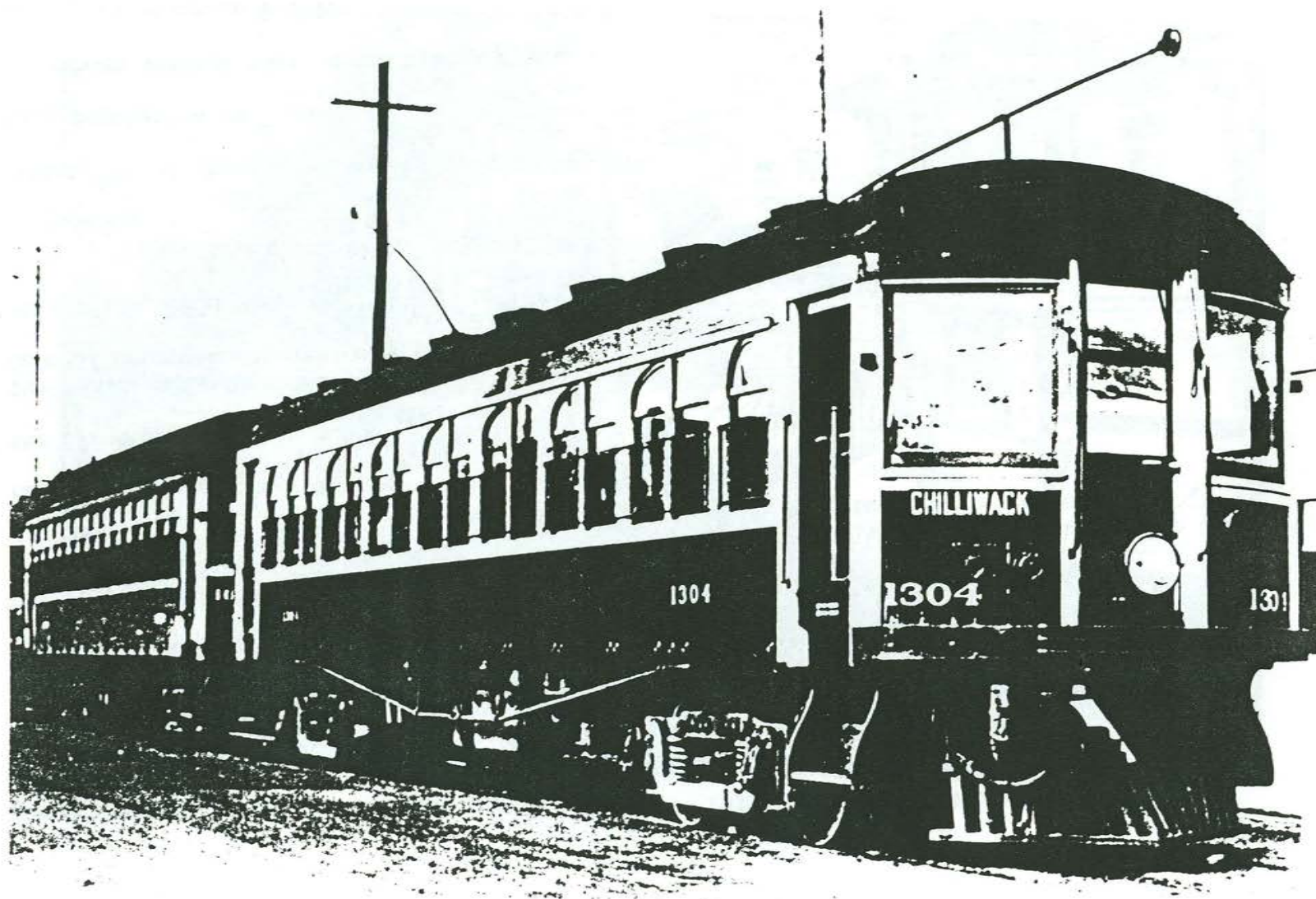
These significant early buildings range from hand-carved log cabins to sophisticated examples of masonry construction. As a group, they illustrate the rich and colourful history of the settlement of the District of Chilliwack. They are a historic legacy that stands as a testament to the perservance and vision of the pioneers and early settlers of this community.

- 1792: Captain Vancouver sails past the mouth of the Fraser River.
- 1808: Simon Fraser descends the Fraser River to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1846: The Hudson's Bay Company establishes a fish saltery near the mouth of the Chilliwack River.
- 1856: Volker Vedder of New York state comes to Chilliwack to promote its agricultural possibilities.
- 1857: First surveying of the area by the U.S. Boundary Commission. The first gold miners pass through the District.
- 1858: The Royal Engineers arrive in the area, and begin charting and demarcation. Gold is discovered south of Yale, touching off the local gold rush.
- 1859: The Royal Engineers establish a supply depot.
- 1862: The first land pre-emptions are granted in the area.
- 1869: The first Methodist Church is built at Atchelitz Creek.
- 1873: "Chilliwack" incorporated as a municipality; the name is derived from the native words for "Going Back Upstream". The original St. Thomas Anglican Church is moved to Five Corners from Port Douglas, at the head of Harrison Lake.
- 1874-1875: Yale Road constructed.
- 1875: First sawmill built at Popcum.
- 1879: Decision to route Canadian Pacific Railway through the Fraser Valley.
- 1881: Centreville subdivision created by Isaac Kipp.
- 1882: A Methodist Church is built in Centreville (later the City of Chilliwack)
- 1886: Sumas Methodist Church opens.
- 1894: Severe flooding in the area.
- 1896: First Baptist Church opens.
- 1900: Population of the municipality grows to 3,000; the Town has 600 inhabitants.
- 1902: Municipal population grows to 3,500.



WELLINGTON AVENUE, CHILLIWACK (B.C.A.R.S. #HP88686)

-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1903: The dyking of the entire municipality is complete, except for the Sumas area. | 1939-1945: Second World War. |
| 1905: Start of construction of Elk Creek Waterworks. | 1942: Establishment of Camp Chilliwack. |
| 1907: "Mountain View" subdivision opens; Chilliwack Telephone service initiated. | 1948: Severe flooding throughout the area. |
| 1908: The City of Chilliwack is incorporated, with a population of 1,500. | 1956: Agassiz-Rosedale Bridge built. |
| 1910: The B.C. Electric Railway reaches Chilliwack; regular service from Vancouver commences. | 1959: First section of the Freeway built. |
| 1911: The first concrete block house is erected. | 1980: The City of Chilliwack and the District of Chilliwack are amalgamated. |
| 1913: The Canadian National Railway reaches Chilliwack. General economic depression. | |
| 1914-1918: First World War. | |
| 1920: Municipal population is 6,000; City population is 1,600. | |
| 1924: Completion of the Sumas Lake Reclamation Project. | |
| 1925: City population is 2,000. | |
| 1926: Steamboat service ends on the Fraser River. | |
| 1930: City population is 2,060. | |



B.C.E.R. INTERURBAN #1304 (VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY #1921)

TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES: 129

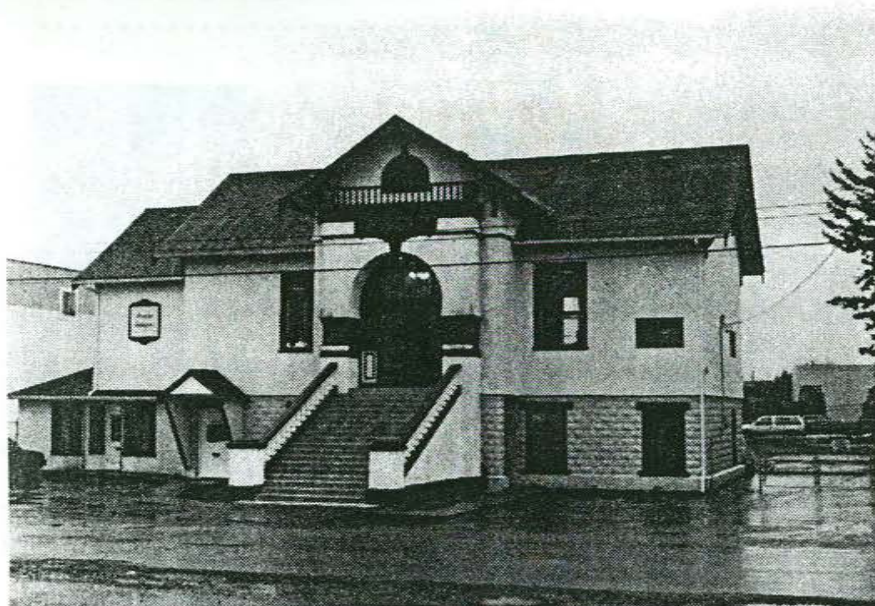
45910 ALEXANDER AVENUE: CHILLIWACK MUNICIPAL HALL
7953 ATCHELITZ ROAD: EVANS BARN AND GRANARY
46986 BAILEY ROAD: BAILEY HOUSE
8310 BANFORD ROAD: GILLANDERS HOUSE
9079 BANFORD ROAD: WALKER HOUSE
9285 BANFORD ROAD: PARKER HOUSE
46510 BROOKS AVENUE: RAMSAY HOUSE
8772 BUTCHART STREET: HEWER HOUSE
50459 CASTLEMAN ROAD: COOPER HOUSE
10506 CHAPMAN ROAD: AITKEN HOUSE
10788 CHAPMAN ROAD: CHAPMAN BARN
49089 (49113) CHILLIWACK CENTRAL ROAD: EAST CHILLIWACK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
7032 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD: LOG BARN
7195 (7185) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD: LAPUM HOUSE
7519 (7541) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD: "GLENCOVE"
7955 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD: KICKBUSH HOUSE
9467 CORBOULD STREET NORTH: CASKEY HOUSE
7001 EDEN DRIVE: "EDENBANK"
9153 EDWARD STREET: BROCK HOUSE
9194 EDWARD STREET: DAVIES HOUSE
49582 ELK VIEW ROAD: VOIGHT HOUSE
8855 ELM DRIVE: ROBERTSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
47409 FAIRFIELD ROAD: JOHNSTON HOUSE
46028 FIRST AVENUE: DAVID SPENCER COMPANY LTD. MANAGER'S HOUSE
46054 FIRST AVENUE: GERVAN HOUSE
46066 FIRST AVENUE: MARSTON HOUSE
46155 FIRST AVENUE: HENDERSON HOUSE
46013 GORE AVENUE: MOORE HOUSE
46035 GORE AVENUE: HENDERSON HOUSE
46040 GORE AVENUE: ST. THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH
46063 GORE AVENUE: BROCK HOUSE
46110 GORE AVENUE: RAMSDELL HOUSE

46122 GORE AVENUE: WHITE HOUSE
 46123 GORE AVENUE: WATSON HOUSE
 46131 GORE AVENUE: WESTERN HOME AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HOUSE
 9661 GRIGG ROAD: LOG BARN
 45987 HIGGINSON ROAD: DANDY HOUSE
 46040 (46050) HIGGINSON ROAD: "KINKORA"
 46098 HIGGINSON ROAD: ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ANGLICAN CHURCH
 45360 HODGINS AVENUE: KIPP HOUSE
 46181 HOPE RIVER ROAD: DRISCOLL/GWYNNE-VAUGHN HOUSE
 46239 HOPE RIVER ROAD: GIBBENS HOUSE
 11028 JESPERSON ROAD: JESPERSON HOUSE
 45723 KIPP AVENUE: DUNDAS HOUSE
 45961 KNIGHT ROAD: KNIGHT HOUSE
 6112 LICKMAN ROAD: KEITH HOUSE
 7248 LICKMAN ROAD: CLARK HOUSE
 7778 LICKMAN ROAD: CHINESE LABOURER'S LOG CABIN
 9008 McELWEE ROAD: HAMILTON HOUSE
 10125 McGRATH ROAD: ROSEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 47795 (47759) McGUIRE ROAD: WALKER HOUSE AND CHILLIWACK FAIRGROUNDS BARN
 47768 McGUIRE ROAD: NEWBY HOUSE
 10537 McSWEEN ROAD: SIEROSLAWSKI HOUSE
 11370 McSWEEN ROAD: WIGHAM BARN
 7158 MAITLAND AVENUE: PEARSON HOUSE
 7189 MAITLAND AVENUE: PROWSE HOUSE
 41810 (41755) MAJUBA HILL ROAD: ORD HOUSE
 45765 MANUEL ROAD: SARDIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 9999 NELSON ROAD (51380 CHURCH STREET): ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
 51260 NEVIN ROAD: THOMPSON BARN
 7650 NIXON ROAD: NIXON LOG BARN
 7715 NIXON ROAD: NIXON LOG HOUSE
 9254 NOWELL STREET SOUTH: PATTEN HOUSE
 9442 NOWELL STREET NORTH: BARKER HOUSE
 8050 OLD ORCHARD ROAD: HALL LOG HOUSE

.....

51773 OLD YALE ROAD: HENDERSON HOUSE
47638 PRAIRIE CENTRAL: EDWARDS HOUSE
49990 PRAIRIE CENTRAL: GARDNER HOUSE
6590 PREST ROAD: "GLENGARRY"
7954 PREST ROAD: HAWKSHAW HOUSE
8652 PREST ROAD: RAINE HOUSE
45707 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST: PRINCESS AVENUE DRILL HALL
45724 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST: ADAMSON HOUSE
46064 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST: FADDEN HOUSE
46070 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST: FADDEN HOUSE
5655 PROMONTORY ROAD: THORNTON HOUSE
45766 REECE AVENUE WEST: DIXON HOUSE
45855 REECE AVENUE WEST: WEBB HOUSE
45873 REECE AVENUE WEST: LEARY HOUSE
46790 RUSSELL ROAD: PROMONTORY HEIGHTS SCHOOL
8979 SCHOOL STREET: WHITE HOUSE
43390 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD: HALL HOUSE
43527 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD: MCGILLIVRAY HOUSE
43688 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD: MacLEOD HOUSE
44988 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD: CARTER HOUSE
45483 SPADINA AVENUE: SKELTON HOUSE
45614 SPADINA AVENUE: CARMICHAEL HOUSE
45820 SPADINA AVENUE: CHILLIWACK CITY HALL
45593 SPRUCE DRIVE: WELLS HOUSE
46377 STRATHCONA ROAD: STRATHCONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
6621 SUMAS PRAIRIE ROAD: SUMAS (NOW GREENDALE ELEMENTARY) SCHOOL
5535 VEDDER ROAD: LOG CABIN
7107 (7101-7105) VEDDER ROAD: EDENBANK TRADING COMPANY LIMITED STORE
7201 VEDDER ROAD: COQUALEETZA DIRECTOR'S HOUSE
7447 VEDDER ROAD: WEBB HOUSE
46001 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST: BRADSHAW HOUSE
46029 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST: ASHWELL HOUSE
45621 WELLINGTON AVENUE: ROLFE HOUSE

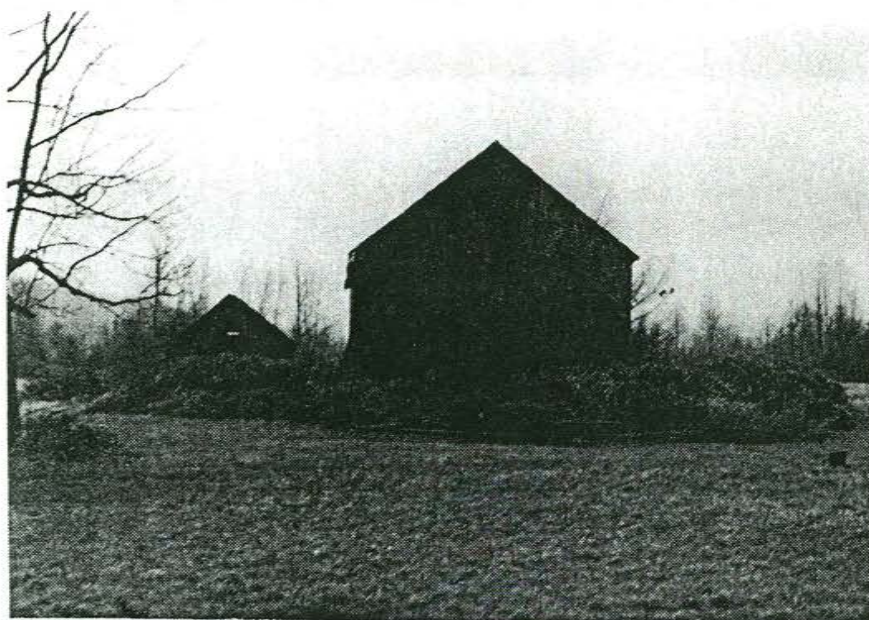
45632 WELLINGTON AVENUE: PAISLEY HOUSE
 45738 WELLINGTON AVENUE: MURPHY HOUSE
 45750 WELLINGTON AVENUE: CHADSEY HOUSE
 45886 WELLINGTON AVENUE: ROYAL HOTEL
 45930-45934 WELLINGTON AVENUE: COMMERCIAL BUILDING
 45938 WELLINGTON AVENUE: MENZIES HARDWARE BUILDING
 45950 WELLINGTON AVENUE: COMMERCIAL BUILDING
 45957 WELLINGTON AVENUE: SKELTON BUILDING
 45660 (45675-45677) WELLS ROAD: B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY SARDIS STATION
 9634 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH: GORDON HOUSE
 9745 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH: FORD HOUSE
 42045 YALE ROAD WEST: CHADSEY HOUSE
 42422 YALE ROAD WEST: SUMAS METHODIST CHURCH
 43407 YALE ROAD WEST: TOOP HOUSE
 43708 YALE ROAD WEST: TOOP HOUSE
 45974 YALE ROAD WEST: METHODIST CHURCH
 46037 YALE ROAD WEST: B.C. TELEPHONE BUILDING
 46200 YALE ROAD EAST: FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 46290 YALE ROAD EAST: "STONEHURCT MANOR"
 46354 YALE ROAD EAST: CHILLIWACK JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AND GYM/AUDITORIUM
 46419 YALE ROAD EAST: GROSSMAN HOUSE
 46435 YALE ROAD EAST: KIPP HOUSE
 46526 YALE ROAD EAST: STACEY HOUSE
 49090 YALE ROAD EAST: McADAM HOUSE
 51337 YALE ROAD EAST: ROSEDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 51380 YALE ROAD EAST: MERCER HOUSE
 8975 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH: KIPP HOUSE
 9260 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH: EMPRESS HOTEL
 9282-9298 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH (46100-46108 YALE ROAD EAST): IRWIN BLOCK
 9435 YOUNG ROAD NORTH: CHILLIWACK CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 9915 YOUNG ROAD NORTH: "HOLLYLODGE"



CHILLIWACK MUNICIPAL HALL
45910 ALEXANDER AVENUE
1914

Chilliwack is one of the oldest municipalities in British Columbia, having been incorporated on April 26, 1873, the same day as Langley; only New Westminster and Victoria are older. The name of the new municipality was 'Chilliwack', and remained so until amalgamation in 1980. Council met at various locations, until rapid expansion in the period just preceding the the First World War led to the

construction of this new building on two lots purchased from E.A. Kipp. The two storey structure remains in relatively intact condition, except for a coat of stucco that has been applied over the second floor siding. It remained in use as the Municipal Hall until the current structure was built on Young Road in 1959.



EVANS BARN AND GRANARY
7953 ATCHELITZ ROAD
1888

The Evans family first settled on this land in 1865. Two of the early log structures from this site have been moved to the Canadian Military Engineers Museum on Vedder Road; the barn and granary are the last two early structures that remain. Built in 1888 of frame construction, they are typical of the outbuildings required by a large-scale agricultural operation.



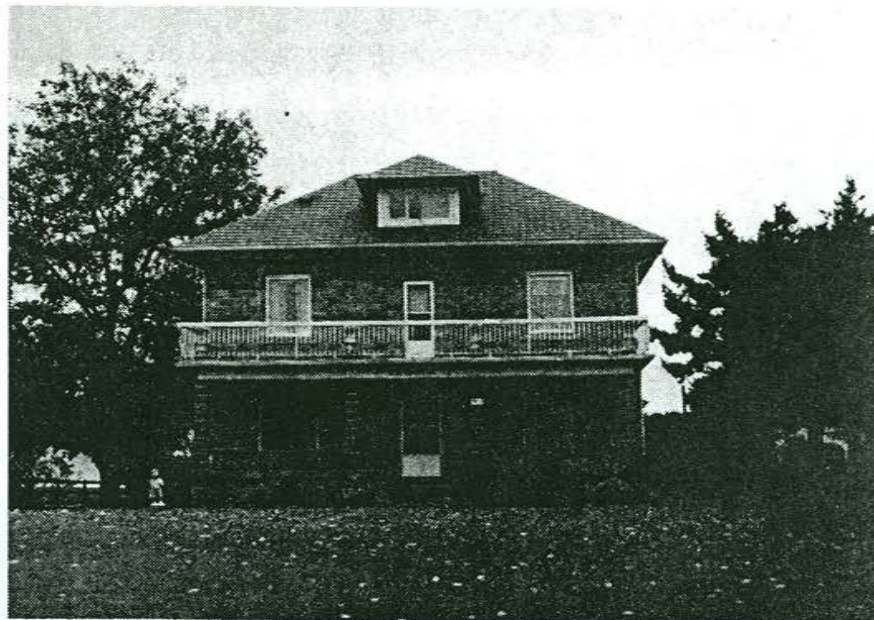
BAILEY HOUSE
46986 BAILEY ROAD
CIRCA 1885

James Bailey was born in Ontario in 1878, settling in Chilliwack in 1877. He worked for Mr Reece for eight years, and at the same time, was felling and hewing the trees on his own land; this gave him enough lumber to construct four houses, including the Walker House (47795 McGuire Road), and this, his own house. Bailey sold his farm to John McIntyre in 1902. Behind the later vinyl siding are the original square notched log walls of Bailey's house.



GILLANDERS HOUSE
8310 BANFORD ROAD
1911

This is one of the distinctive concrete block houses built by contractor Ernest Hill just before the First World War. Molded concrete blocks became a popular building material; they were a relatively inexpensive, decorative, and fire-proof alternative to wood frame construction. Similar to a number of other such houses, there is a square floor plan, a high hipped roof, and a full front verandah with classical columns. It was built for Albert Gillanders, who had moved to the area in 1873, at the age of 18.



WALKER HOUSE
9079 BANFORD ROAD
1909-1911

This was the first concrete block house to be built in Chilliwack. Starting in 1909 William Walker began to manufacture the blocks, then hired Ernest Hill to assemble them. This was the prototype for a number of others that Hill went on to build. The Chilliwack Progress of February 28, 1912 reported "Walker... has the satisfaction... of knowing that his work is a permanency and should last many decades after he has ceased to need it". In the 1940's the house was owned by the Count and Countess von Rechteren, who named it "Zoetermeer" after a village in Holland; Princess Juliana was one of the visitors to the house during the Second World War. The house was designated as a municipal heritage site in 1989.



PARKER HOUSE
9285 BANFORD ROAD
1911

Alfred Parker was born in Cornwall in 1870, and arrived in 1885. He established an 80 acre dairy farm here; in 1910 he sold 9 acres to the B.C. Electric Railway Company, the proceeds of which allowed him to build a large barn. The house was built for Parker and his wife Alice by John Martin, a carpenter who arrived from Ontario in 1911; the square floor plan, and hip roof with symmetrical hip dormers, are very similar to Martin's own home, which survives in altered condition at 51693 Old Yale Road.



RAMSAY HOUSE
46510 BROOKS AVENUE
1911

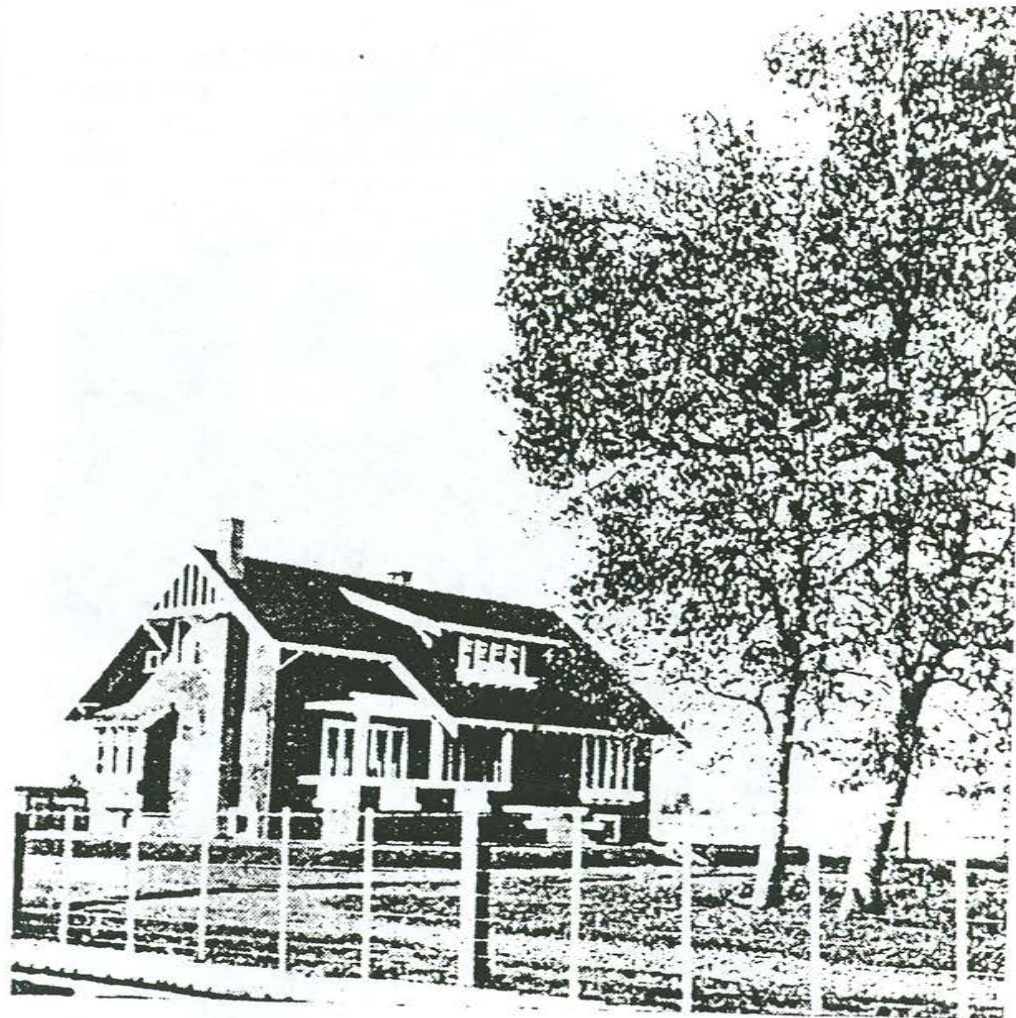
This large and symmetrical house shows the influence of the Craftsman style on the architecture of the Edwardian era. Built for H.P.B. Ramsay, the house features a high hip roof with prominent chimneys, and an entry porch with paired columns. The site is beautifully landscaped with large mature trees and specimen maples.



HEWER HOUSE
8772 BUTCHART STREET
1911

Now surrounded by later development, the Hewer House originally stood on a five acre farmsite. Built for Frank A. Hewer, it was designed in the Craftsman style, and is distinguished by an unusual, partially screened porch, and prominent gable screens. The overall use of cedar shingles was typical of the style and the period.

(ARCHIVAL PHOTO: B.C.A.R.S. NWp 971.1 Ch C538)





COOPER HOUSE
50459 CASTLEMAN ROAD
1919

The Cooper House is a prominent landmark at the corner of Castleman and Chapman Roads. Harry Cooper was born in 1870 in Ontario, and came to Chilliwack in 1904. His wife, Sarah Davis, was born in Muskoka, Ontario, and moved here with her family in 1889. The Coopers operated a dairy farm on this property from 1904; this imposing house was completed in 1919 by contractor Jack Martin. Harry Cooper died in 1939, and Sarah Cooper died in 1966.



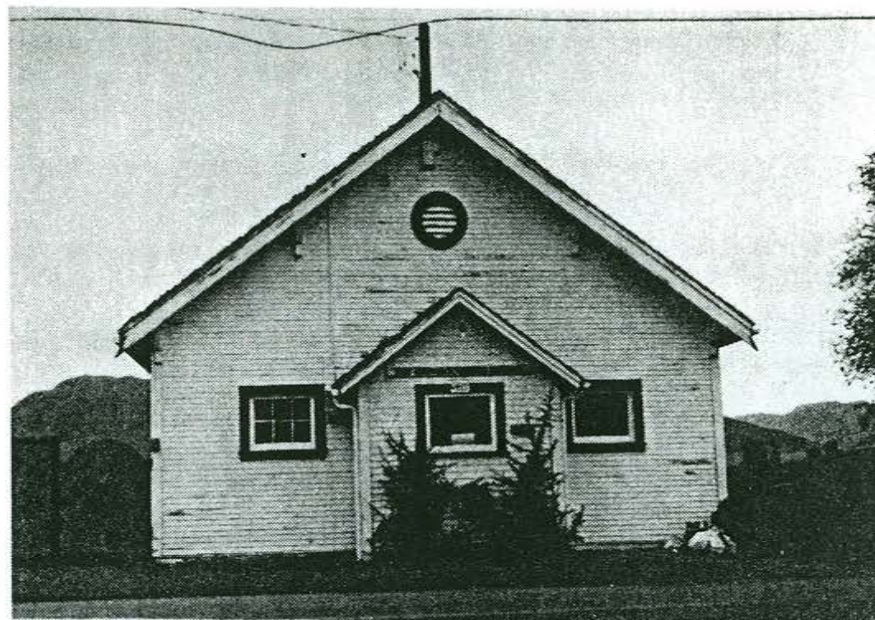
AITKEN HOUSE
10506 CHAPMAN ROAD
1918

This farmhouse presents another variation on the use of fire-proof masonry construction in the District; it is built of cast-in-place concrete, with a timber frame roof. The contractor was Jack Martin, who also built the nearby Cooper House. Robert M. Aitken was the first owner; he had been born in Ontario, and moved to Chilliwack in 1904.



CHAPMAN BARN
10788 CHAPMAN ROAD
1925

This rectangular plan barn is typical of those built in the area between 1925 and 1950; the gambrel roof type was the most popular during this period. This was the first barn built by Ray Aitken, who built over 100 barns from 1925 to 1959. Ray, with his brother Alvin, was also the contractor for several local community halls.



EAST CHILLIWACK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HALL
49089 CHILLIWACK CENTRAL ROAD
1930

This simple frame structure was the first hall in British Columbia to be owned and built by a Women's Institute. The contractors, Ray and Alvin Aitken, had built the Rosedale Community Hall two years previously. This hall is now used as a daycare facility.



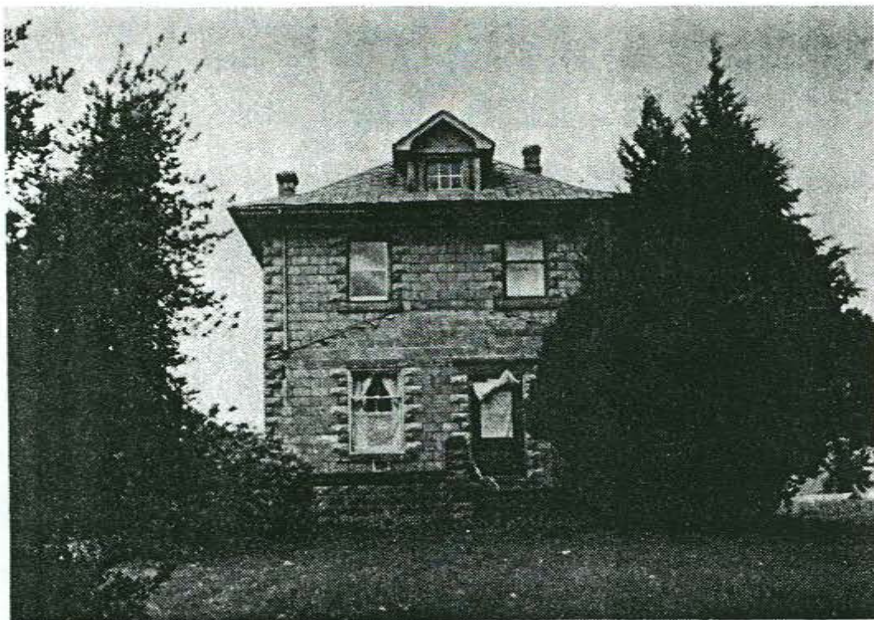
LOG BARN
7032 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD
CIRCA 1880'S

Now surrounded by later structures, this is one of the oldest barns in the district. Built of massive hewed logs with square notched corners, this simple gabled structure would have been built from trees felled when the land was cleared. It is one of only a handful of early log structures that have survived in Chilliwack.



LAPUM HOUSE
7195 (7185) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD
1899

In the 1880's, Jesse Lapum pre-empted 160 acres along the Chilliwack River, and built a house shortly afterwards; this was his second house on the site. This farm produced bountiful crops of turnips, wheat and potatoes. In 1902 Andrew Atchison, a son-in-law of Jesse and Jessie Lapum, rented the farm; it was sold in 1908.



"GLENCOVE"

7519 (7541) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD
1911

Albert Knight, the son of Shelton Knight, had this square plan house built beside the banks of the Chilliwack River. The concrete blocks were made with sand found on the farm, then erected by Ernest Hill. There was originally an imposing front verandah, which was removed when the concrete columns cracked during an earthquake. On this house, and several others, Hill used red mortar, a decorative feature that gives a warmer appearance to the concrete block walls.



KICKBUSH HOUSE

7955 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD
1909

F.C. (George) Kickbush was a pioneer resident, and one of the originators of the first creamery project in the area; he also served the District as Councillor, Reeve and Sheriff. This handsome house was built on the banks of the Chilliwack River by contractor R.H. Brock, and has survived to the present day with only minor alterations. The sweeping roofline, decorative windows and projecting bays are distinctive features, and the house remains a commanding presence in the area.



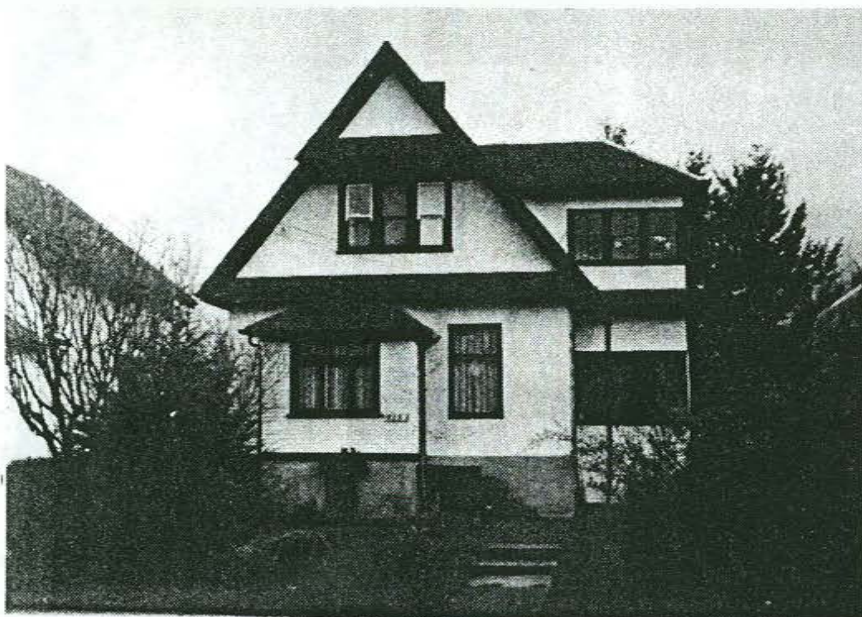
CASKEY HOUSE
9467 CORBOULD STREET NORTH
1906

Built by M.S. Wilson for Thomas Caskey, this attractive bungalow is one of the earliest known examples of the Craftsman style. Considered "unique in its attractiveness", the house was a radical departure from the usual styles seen in the area. It is distinguished by its side gable roof, its overall use of cedar shingles, and its river rock chimney.



"EDENBANK"
7001 EDEN DRIVE
THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT, 1913

The Edenbank farm, first established in 1867 by pioneer Allen Casey Wells, grew to become one of the largest dairy farms in the Fraser Valley. This imposing house was built for Wells' son Edwin. The farm's prosperity is indicated by the lavishness of the design, which includes a rooftop 'widow's walk' balcony, and square and bowed projecting bays. Five generations of the Wells family lived at Edenbank farm, until its subdivision in 1981; this house has been retained as part of a new residential development.



BROCK HOUSE
9153 EDWARD STREET
1921

Robert Harvey Brock had been born in Hawkesbury, Ontario in 1868; he relocated in Chilliwack in 1904. The first house he built for himself still stands at 46063 Gore Avenue. This, his second house, was built as a potential prototype; it is constructed of hollow terra cotta tile blocks, stuccoed on the outside. It was deemed too expensive, however, and did not go into wide production.



DAVIES HOUSE
9194 EDWARD STREET
1911

This attractive bungalow is one of the smaller of Chilliwack's concrete block houses. The influence of the Craftsman Style is evident in the bellcast side gable roof and the use of half-timbering in the gable ends. It was built for Mrs W.V. Davies.



VOIGHT HOUSE
49582 ELK VIEW ROAD
CIRCA 1900-1902

This is one of the oldest structures in the Ryder Lake area. The walls are built of roughly sawn cedar logs approximately two feet wide, and remain in good condition. This pioneer home was built by W.J. Voight, an early settler.



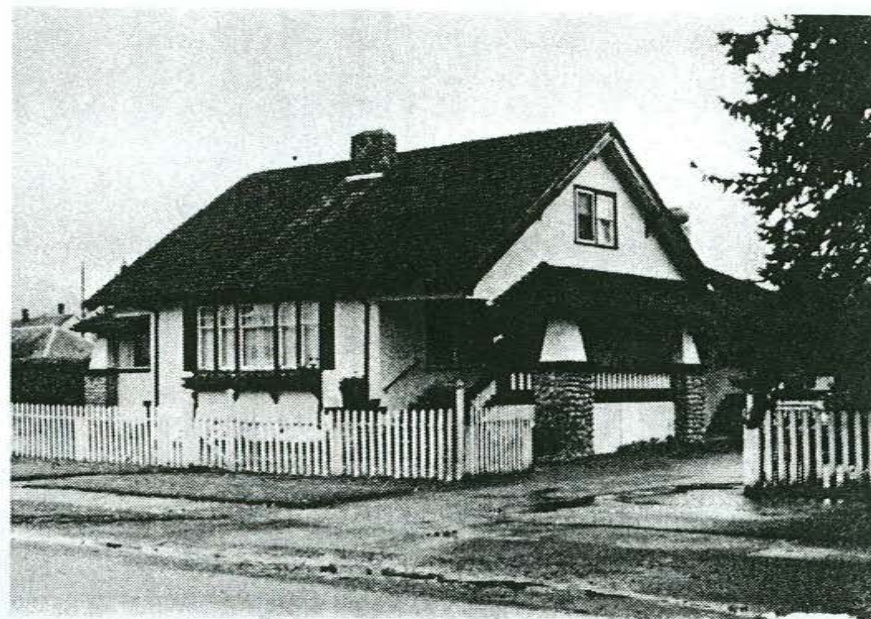
ROBERTSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
8855 ELM DRIVE
1921

Named for longtime resident and School Board member J.C. Robertson, this four room schoolhouse indicates the continuing growth in the District at this time. It was located just outside the City limits, and drew a number of students from the older eight room Central School. R.H. Brock was the contractor.



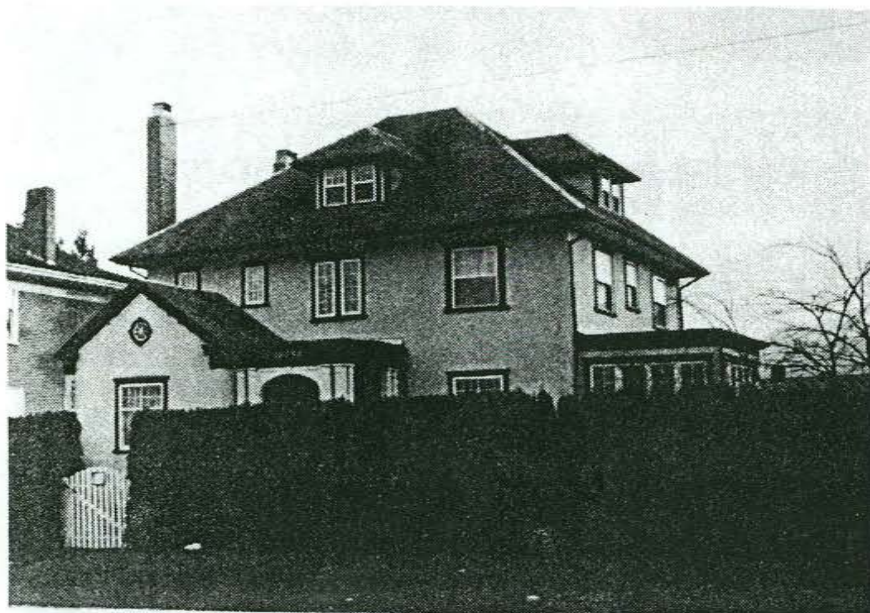
JOHNSTON HOUSE
47409 FAIRFIELD ROAD
1920

Located on Fairfield Island, this house exhibits typical features of the Craftsman style. It is distinguished by the second floor inset porch with decorative balusters, and the ornate mullions in all the upper window sash. The property is beautifully landscaped in the English tradition, with mature hollies and rhododendrons, a large Copper Beech, and numerous Cedars. The first owner was Lydia A. Johnston.



DAVID SPENCER CO. LTD. MANAGER'S HOUSE
46028 FIRST AVENUE
1926

This Craftsman bungalow was built by the David Spencer Company for the manager of their local store. It features river rock chimneys and porch piers. Over the years the house has been stuccoed, and the porch to the east side has been enclosed. It marks one of the entry points to the cluster of older houses on First Avenue.



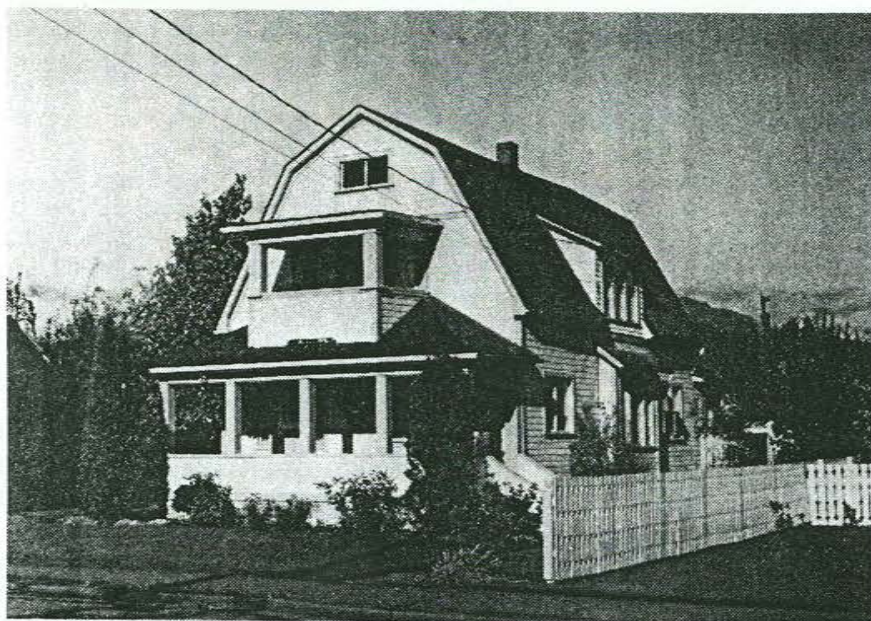
GERVAN HOUSE
46054 FIRST AVENUE
1911

Harry Herbert Gervan moved to Chilliwack from Ontario in 1908, and opened a hardware business on Wellington Street; he later served several terms as Alderman, and played a leading role in the establishment of a half-mile track at the Fairgrounds. This house was later owned by Robert J. Banford.



MARSTON HOUSE
46066 FIRST AVENUE
1910

The original portion of this house was built in the Foursquare style, with an open front verandah. A later addition to the east, and a porte cochere, have altered the original proportions of the house. The first owner was Orlando L. Marston.



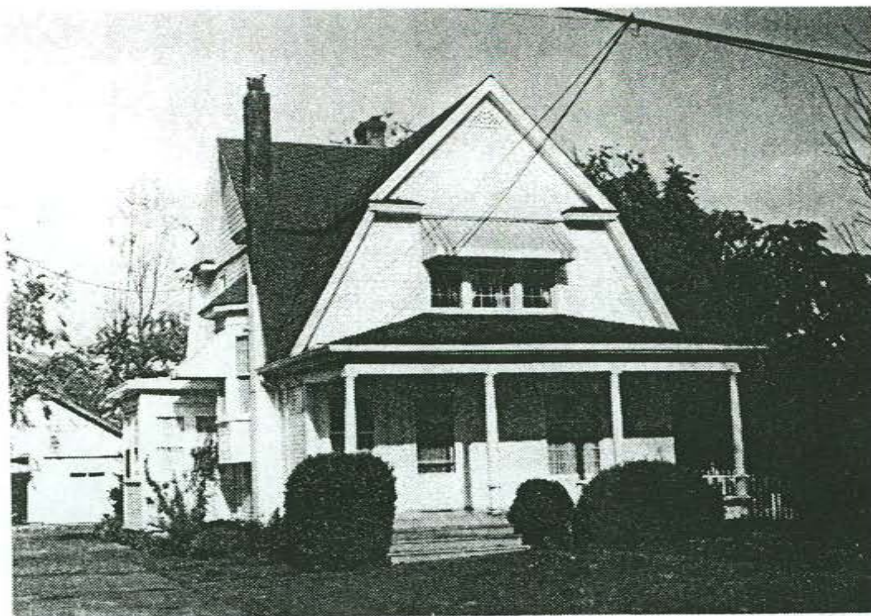
HENDERSON HOUSE
46155 FIRST AVENUE
1921

Built by John C. (Jack) Henderson, this gambrel-roofed structure was allegedly converted from a barn to a residence. Henderson's own house still exists, in altered form, at 46144 Gore Avenue.



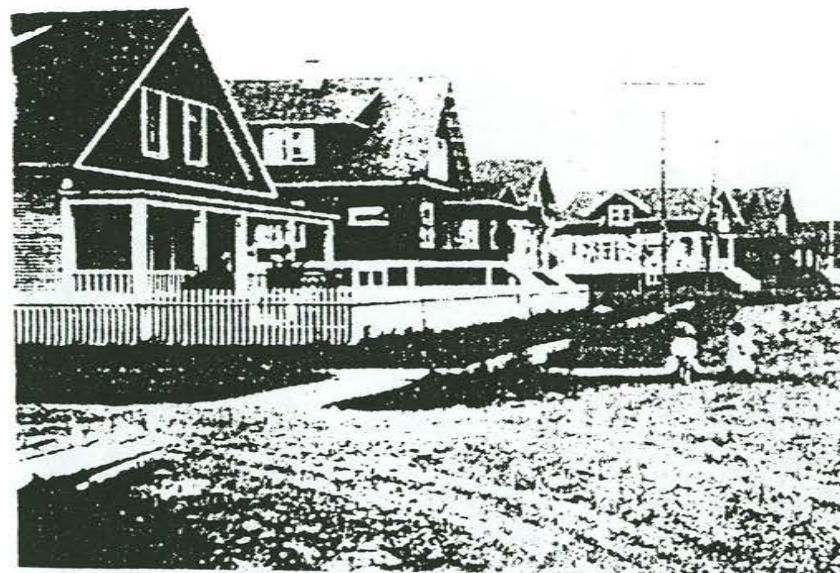
MOORE HOUSE
46013 GORE AVENUE
1932

Built in the Colonial Revival style by contractors Stanley Webb and Harry Currie, this imposing and distinguished house has been maintained in virtually original condition. It was built for Dr Joseph Derby Moore, who practiced medicine in Chilliwack for 48 years, until his death in 1968; his office was located in this house.

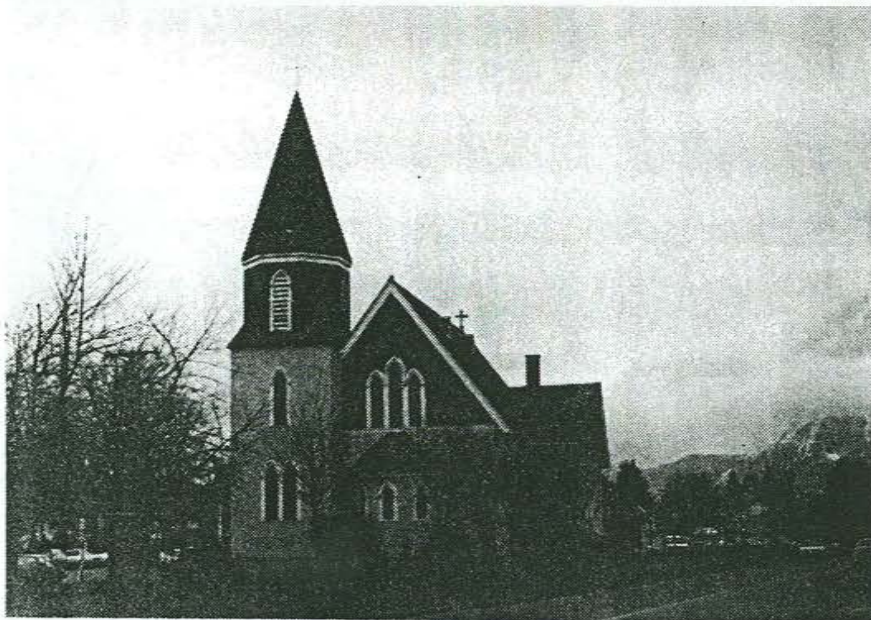


HENDERSON HOUSE
46035 GORE AVENUE
1909

This was the residence of R.A. Henderson, the City Engineer; he moved here from the Knight Block in 1909. Built by contractor D.H. Day, it was owned by Josephine E. Thomas. It is distinguished by a cross-gambrel roof, and has survived in virtually its original form.



GORE AVENUE CIRCA 1915
(B.C.A.R.S NWp 971.1 Ch C538)



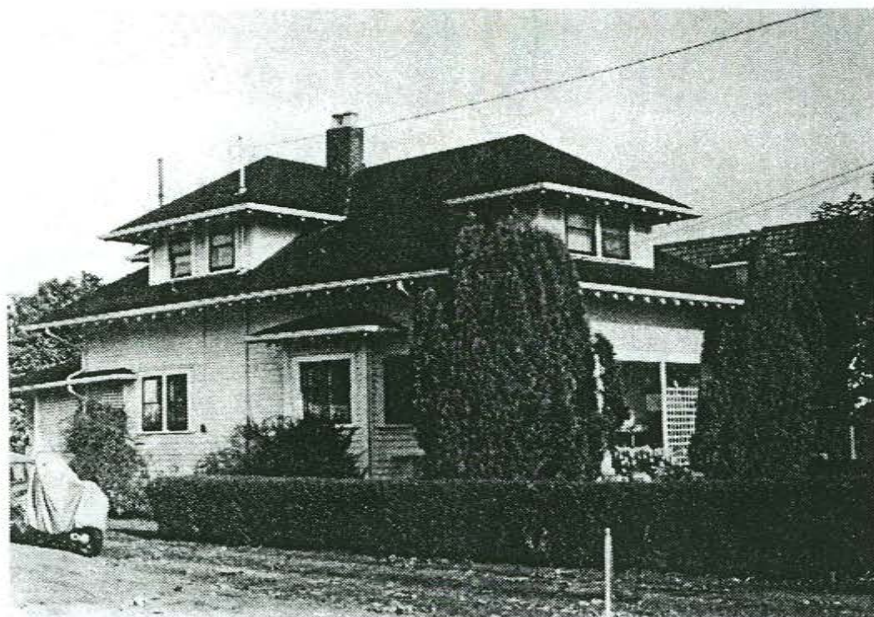
ST. THOMAS ANGLICAN CHURCH
46040 GORE AVENUE
R.P. SHARP, ARCHITECT, 1897

The first St. Thomas Church had been built in 1858 in Port Douglas; in 1873 it was moved on six Haida canoes across Harrison Lake and the Fraser River, to a new site at Five Corners. It was replaced in 1897 by this larger structure. In 1909 the site was sold for the construction of the Hart Block, and the



ST. THOMAS CHURCH BEING MOVED IN 1909
(B.C.A.R.S. HP43197)

church was placed on rollers, and moved by horses to its present location. The wooden siding was stuccoed in 1949, but otherwise St. Thomas presents much the same appearance that it has for almost a century. It is also distinguished by its interior, with red cedar panelling and large cedar roof beams.



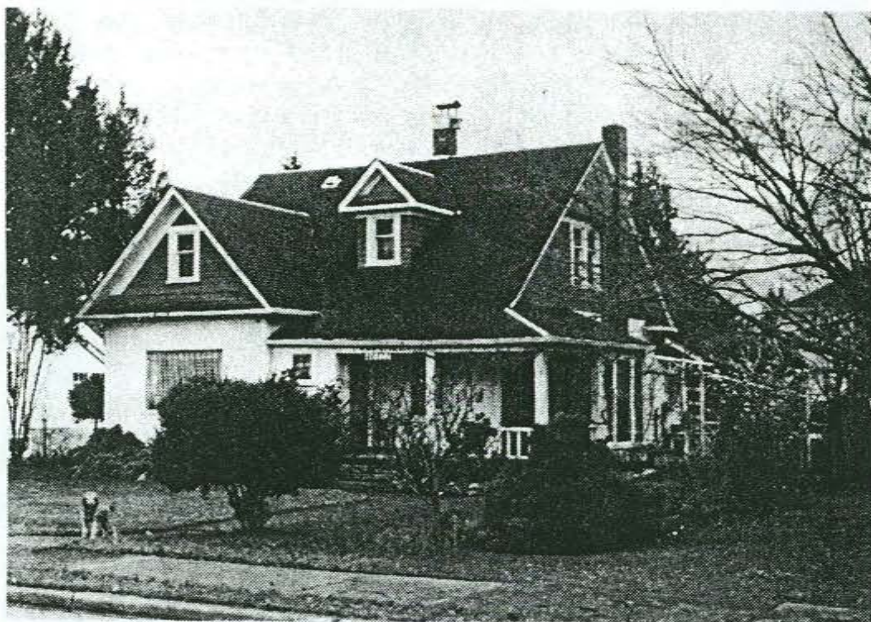
BROCK HOUSE
46063 GORE AVENUE
1910

This handsome bungalow was built by contractor R.H. Brock; it was the first house that he built for his own use. The Craftsman style has here been adapted for use in a one-and-one-half storey house without a basement. The hip roof has four symmetrical hip dormers, that all attach to the ridge beam.



RAMSDELL HOUSE
46110 GORE AVENUE
1909

Ed Ramsdell was the first owner of this bungalow style residence. Simple in its detailing, the house lacks any applied ornamentation. Lapped wooden siding has been used, with cedar shingles in the gable ends.



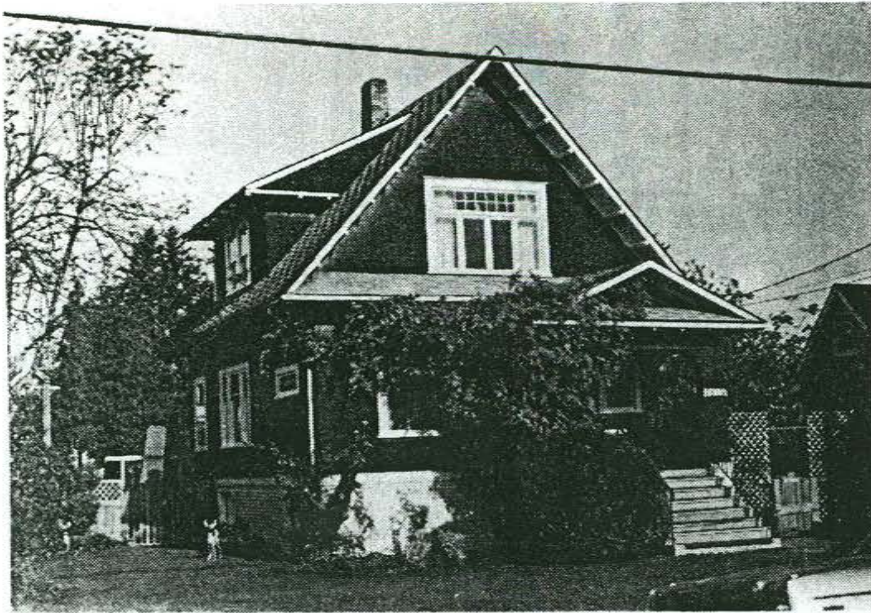
WHITE HOUSE
46122 GORE AVENUE
1909

Ward M. White was the builder of this attractive house; in the same year he also built the house at 8979 School Street. This property was acquired by W.T. Jackman, the former owner of the Chilliwack Progress, in 1912. There have been some minor alterations, but the house retains its wraparound verandah and square porch columns.



WATSON HOUSE
46123 GORE AVENUE
1911

Built in the Craftsman style, this house is one of several built by the Western Home and Improvement Company. The first registered owner was A.D. Watson. It features an inset corner entry porch, and a projecting bay to the east side. The house has been well maintained, and retains its original balcony balustrade and triangular eave brackets.



WESTERN HOME AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HOUSE
46131 GORE AVENUE
1911

Also built by the Western Home and Improvement Company, the first owner of this house is not known. Typical of the Edwardian era, it is symmetrically massed, with side shed dormers balancing a front gable roof. The Craftsman influence is shown in the articulation of the purlin ends and the thin roof edges. C.A. Barber, an owner and publisher of the Chilliwack Progress, was a later resident of this house.



LOG BARN
9661 GRIGG ROAD
CIRCA 1880'S

This simple gable structure, built of large squared logs, is one of the earliest surviving barns in the district. It is one of a handful of log structures that demonstrate the earliest form of local vernacular building, at a time before sawn lumber was readily available.



DANDY HOUSE
45987 HIGGINSON ROAD
CIRCA 1910

This handsome bungalow features a bellcast hip roof, symmetrical hip dormers, and a wraparound verandah to the south and west sides; it was built for W.H. Dandy. Earl Currie and his family moved to this farm in 1913; Currie had been born near Boissevain, Manitoba in 1891, and lived in this house until 1938.



"KINKORA"
46040 HIGGINSON ROAD
1904

R.H. Brock had recently arrived from Ontario when he began construction of this house for his relative James Higginson. It was built in front of an earlier dwelling which was later demolished; the construction of this new part of the house was a wedding gift to Higginson from his family. The symmetrical massing, rectangular floor plan, bellcast hip roof and wraparound verandah are typical of the larger farmhouses built before the First World War. The Higginsons named the farm "Kinkora", gaelic for "Haunt of the Faeries".



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ANGLICAN CHURCH
46098 HIGGINSON ROAD
1912

In 1909, the St. Thomas Church property at Five Corners was sold, and the church moved to its present location on Gore Avenue. The profits from the sale were used to establish two new Anglican parishes, St. John's in Sardis, and St. Peter's in Rosedale. This church was erected with the help of volunteer labour; Davis and Wright were the contractors for the woodwork. The maple wood for the choir stalls and pews came from the Higginson

farm; C.T. Higginson also donated the land for the church, rectory and hall. St. John's was described in the Chilliwack Progress, August 7, 1912: "Placed in the midst and surrounded with the ever-popular maple trees, it presents one of the prettiest pictures, if not the best, of a suburban church in the province". The church has been covered with vinyl siding, and the adjacent rectory demolished; St. John's remains, however, a local landmark.



KIPP HOUSE
45360 HODGINS AVENUE
CIRCA 1885

In 1862 Isaac Kipp came to Yale from the Cariboo; he then moved to Chilliwack where he decided to take up farming. Kipp owned much of what later became the City of Chilliwack. This large structure was one of his farmhouses; over the years it has been partially disassembled, moved, stuccoed, and the verandah rebuilt. However the form of the building, distinguished by prominent gable screens, is recognizably intact. This is possibly the oldest house in the old Centreville area.

(ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPH: CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES)





DRISCOLL/GWYNNE-VAUGHN HOUSE
46181 HOPE RIVER ROAD
1896

Located on Fairfield Island, this superbly maintained house and its landscaped property have been owned by the same family since 1902. Originally built by Alfred Driscoll, a land surveyor, it was acquired in 1902 by D.E. Gwynne-Vaughn; his daughter, Mrs Adelaide Bateman, still resides here. This late Victorian house has an L-shaped plan with a corner verandah, a projecting front bay, and bellcast shingling in the gable ends. The grounds display many mature holly bushes, rhododendrons, and flowers which have won a number of horticultural awards.



GIBBENS HOUSE
46239 HOPE RIVER ROAD
1910

This Craftsman style house displays an unusually sophisticated massing. The front gable roof is balanced with cross-gable dormers, while the front verandah is partially inset and partially projecting, with an overhanging second storey. Typical features of the style also include triangular eave brackets and square-profile columns and balusters. The first owner was Thomas Gibbens, who also owned the property to the corner.



JESPERSON HOUSE
11028 JESPERSON ROAD
1912

Mr and Mrs Henry Jespersen moved to Chilliwack from California in 1884. They settled 240 acres here, and lived in a log cabin until this house was built. This was Ernest Hill's largest concrete block house; the formal gardens provide a magnificent setting for the house, and include mature ornamental trees, formal planting beds, and a concrete block wall at the street frontage.



DUNDAS HOUSE
45723 KIPP AVENUE
1911

Typical of a number of suburban homes of this era, this graceful structure features a prominent wraparound verandah with square porch columns. The surfaces are plain, and lack applied ornamentation. The first owner was Helen Dundas.



KNIGHT HOUSE
45961 KNIGHT ROAD
1901

This house marks a transitional point between the asymmetrical massing and carpenter decoration of the late Victorian era and the Foursquare, undecorated style of the Edwardian era. The eclectic ornamentation includes scroll-cut brackets, gable screens and paired eave brackets. Shelton Knight, the original owner, died two years after the house was built.



KEITH HOUSE
6112 LICKMAN ROAD
1911

James Herbert Keith was born in 1865 in Havelock, New Brunswick; he married Laura Alma Bonter in Chilliwack in 1893. They established this dairy farm on Lickman Road; James built this prominent house for them and their six children to designs conceived by Alma. The house and farm were later owned by W.T. Richardson, Council member for 31 years and Reeve for 20 years, and a long-time member of the Canadian Guernsey Breeder's Association. The old B.C. Electric Railway tracks run adjacent to this tall, symmetrical Foursquare house.



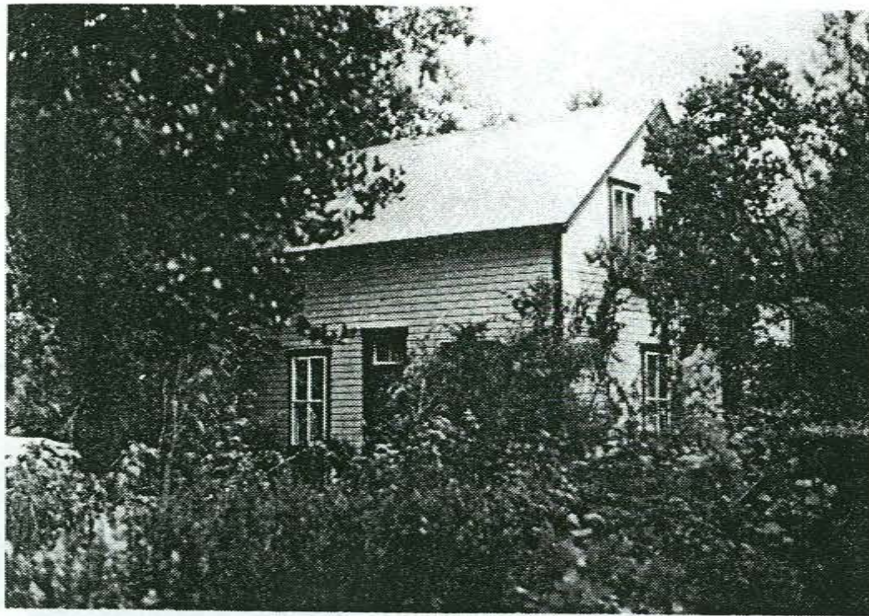
CLARK HOUSE
7248 LICKMAN ROAD
1915

This imposing farmhouse, built for A.D. Clark, is located at the intersection of Lickman and Sumas Central Roads. The large front yard retains a number of early plantings, and there are orchard remnants adjacent. A large open front verandah provides a gracious entry; the house has been very well maintained.



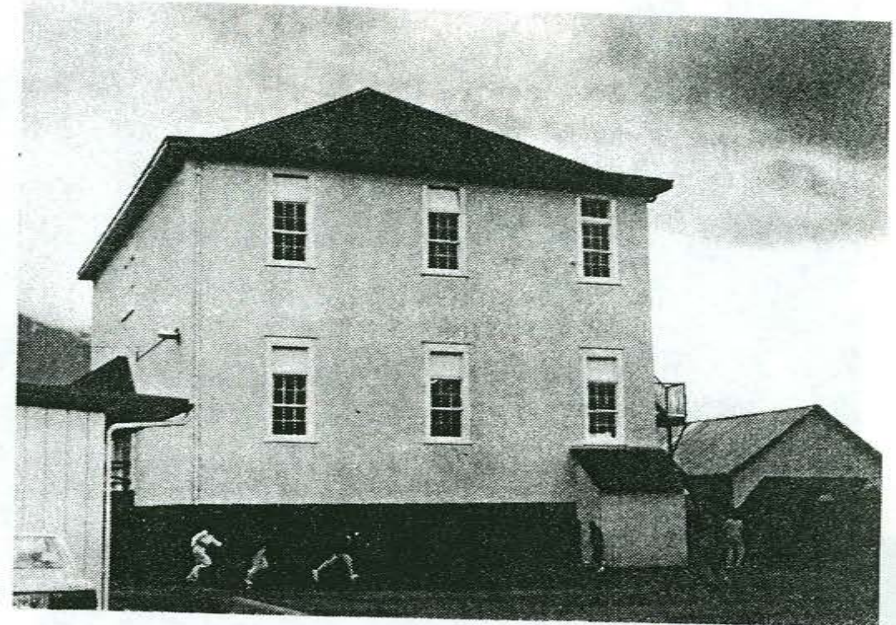
CHINESE LABOURER'S LOG CABIN
7778 LICKMAN ROAD
CIRCA 1900

This modest log cabin is typical of those built for farm labourers; it provided only the simplest of shelter, and may have been for seasonal use only. It is built of smaller logs rather than first growth timber, possibly indicating a later date of construction. Moved to the Chilliwack Antique Powerland site in 1983-1984, it has now been adapted for use as a Blacksmith's Shop exhibit.



HAMILTON HOUSE
9008 McELWEE ROAD
1905

This site illustrates a typical early agricultural operation, and is still a functioning farm today. The house was built by Isaac and Ellen Hamilton on land they acquired in 1905. Similar to others in Chilliwack, the modest farmhouse is a wood frame, side gable structure, clad with drop siding, with the kitchen at the rear. Other significant structures on the site include an early barn and an unusual double silo.



ROSEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
10125 McGRATH ROAD
PROVINCIAL DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, ARCHITECTS, 1914

This two storey, four room, wood frame school was built to a design supplied by the Provincial Department of Public Works. It is one of a number of similar schools built from this standard plan, which was used in later versions until the 1920's. The building is tall and symmetrical, with a hipped porch over a central entry, and a low pitched bellcast roof. Later alterations include a coat of stucco over the original siding. It remains a prominent landmark in the area. The shed at the rear of the school dates from when children rode their horses to school, and kept them sheltered here during the day.



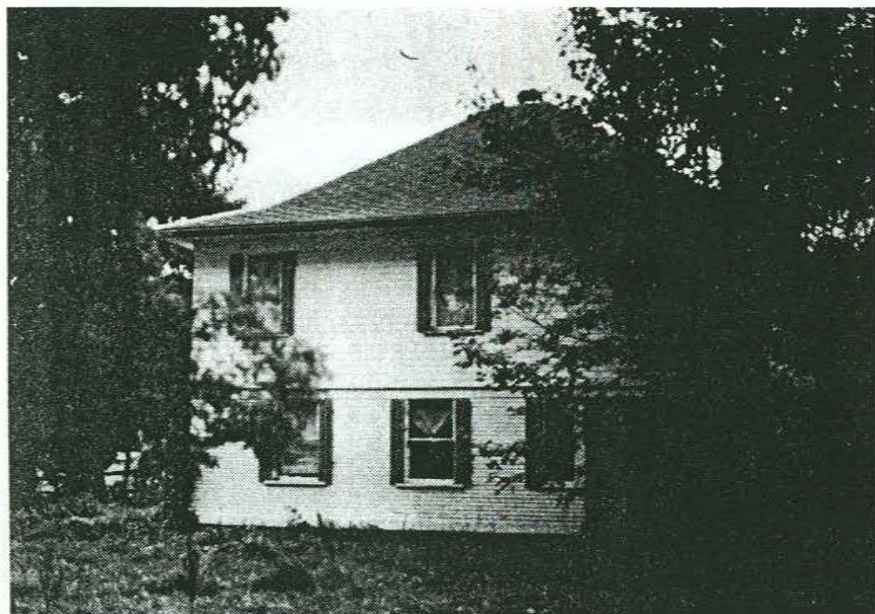
WALKER HOUSE
47795 McGUIRE ROAD
CIRCA 1885-1886

Built with massive squared timbers, this pioneer house was originally located at 46771 McGuire Road; it was dismantled and moved in 1972 to this location. This was the home of Charles Walker who, along with James Bailey, was also the builder. The central front gable was a common feature of many early Chilliwack homes, and is reminiscent of the Gothic Revival style.



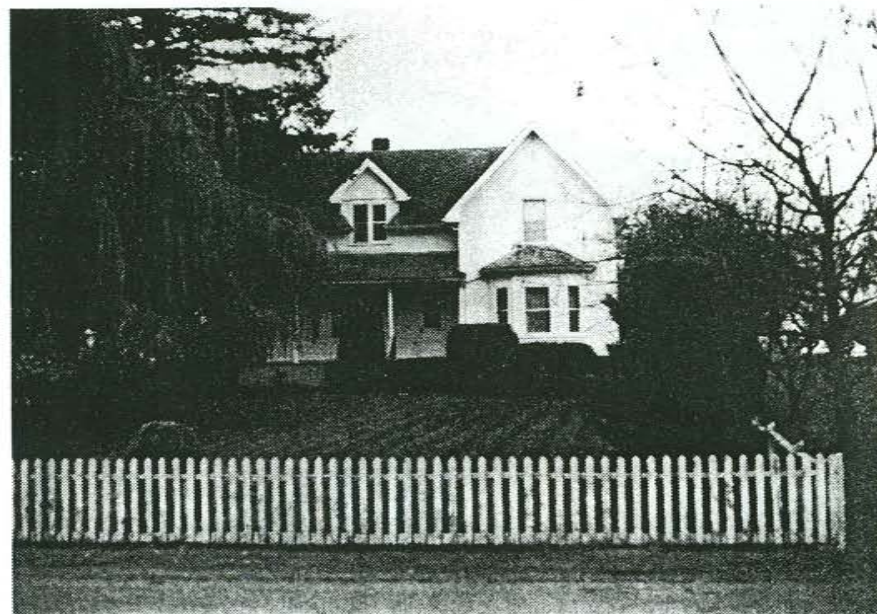
CHILLIWACK FAIRGROUDS BARN
47795 McGUIRE ROAD
1911

This large barn, built in 1911 at the old Chilliwack Fairgrounds site, has also been moved to this site and re-erected by Henry Ellis. Thirty-six feet wide by one hundred feet long, the barn is a simple front gable structure with regular fenestration. The floor joists run the full width of the barn.



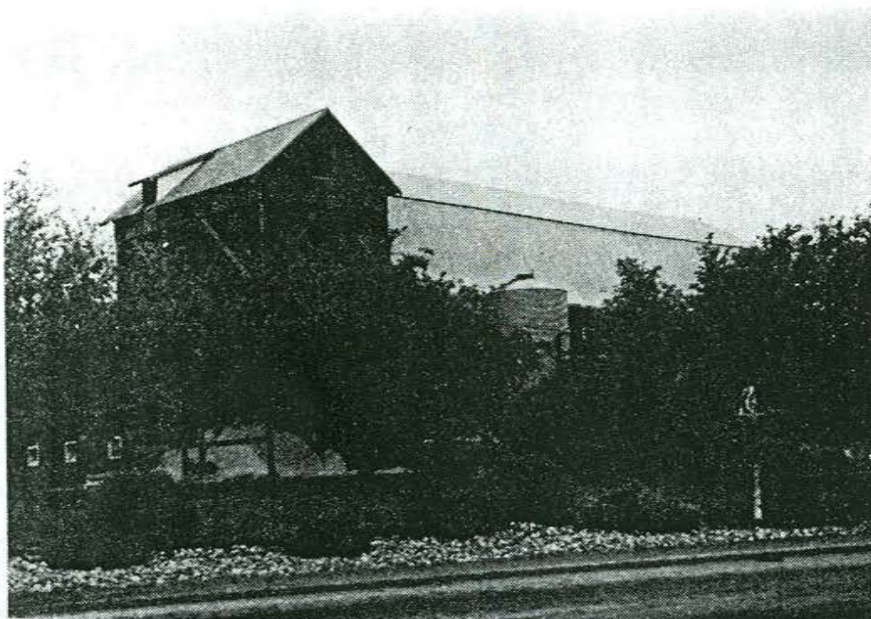
NEWBY HOUSE
47768 McGUIRE ROAD
1911

William Newby was a carpenter, but contracted out the work on this, his own home. Newby had been born in Knapton, near Scarborough, Yorkshire, in 1862, and arrived in the Fraser Valley in 1883. Unusual for the period, the house has a verandah inset into the north-west corner, rather than the more common wraparound configuration.



SIEROSLAWSKI HOUSE
10537 McSWEEN ROAD
CIRCA 1910; REBUILT 1914

Marcel Roman Sieroslowski was of Polish ancestry; in 1907 he bought 30 acres here from Malcolm McSween. This house was built by contractor John MacFarlane; it was remodelled and enlarged in 1914. Sieroslowski never officially changed his name, and was known as Marcel Roman; he died in 1925, and the farm was sold to Mr and Mrs McClay.



WIGHAM BARN
11370 MCSWEEN ROAD
1926

This was the second barn to be built by Ray Aitken; the first was the Chapman Barn at 10788 Chapman Road. It was built for John and Thomas W. Wigham, in the gambrel roof configuration that remained popular until approximately 1950. It remains in active agricultural use.



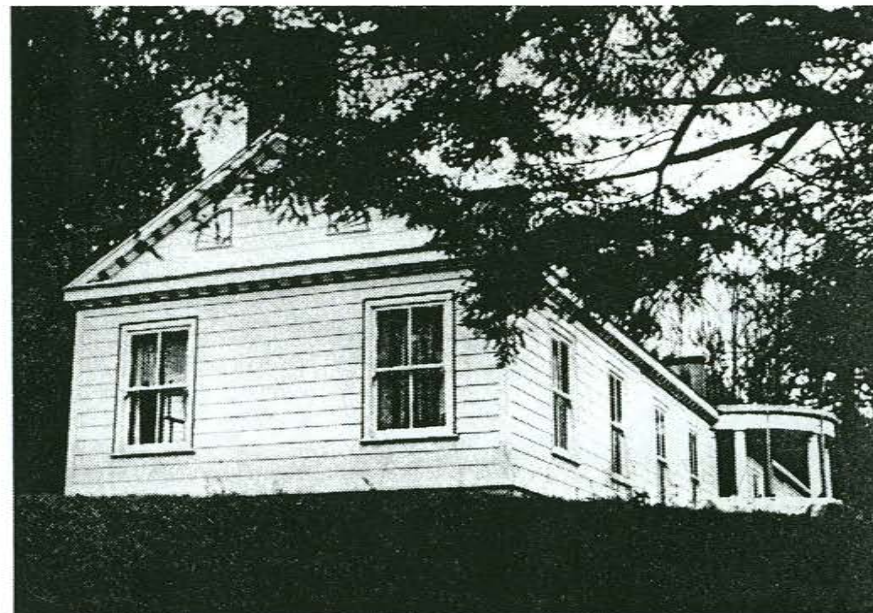
PEARSON HOUSE
7158 MAITLAND AVENUE
1911

Originally owned by Clifford M. Pearson, who had been born in Ontario in 1883, and moved to Chilliwack with his family one year later. Pearson was one of the proprietors of the Pearson Bros. Store in Sardis, and at one point worked for contractor Ernest Hill. In a typical elaboration of the era, the siding changes from drop siding at ground level to lapped siding above.



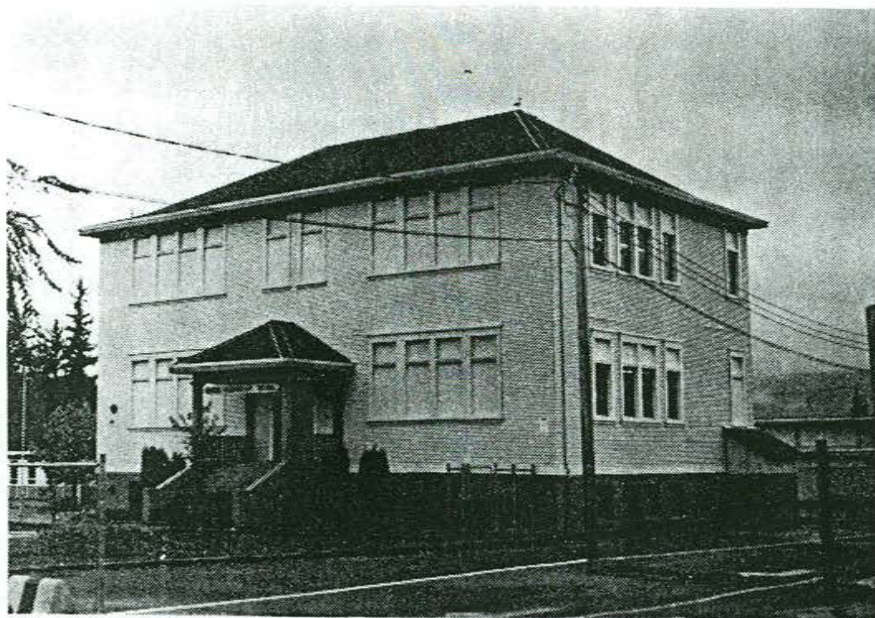
PROWSE HOUSE
7189 MAITLAND AVENUE
1912

The first owner of this house was Robert W. Prowse. The boxy form of the house is enlivened by the use of an inset corner porch and a second floor balcony; there is also a projecting bay to the south. The siding changes from lapped wood at ground level to cedar shingles at the second floor.



ORD HOUSE
41810 (41755) MAJUBA HILL ROAD
1927

This unusual house was built for the family of Harry Ord, who managed a hop yard in Sumas Prairie. A Colonial Revival influence is evident in the symmetrical massing, regular fenestration, and entry porch with classical columns. It is sited on a sloping site on Majuba Hill, and takes advantage of a panoramic view. It is currently being restored.



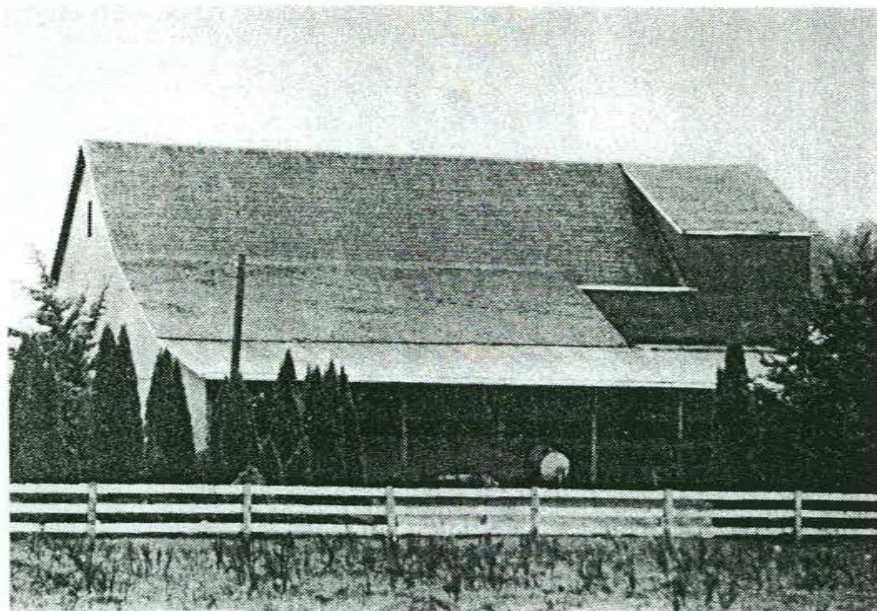
SARDIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
45765 MANUEL ROAD
PROVINCIAL DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, ARCHITECTS, 1914

This four-room school is similar in design to to Rosedale Elementary School, 10125 McGrath Road, and has the same bellcast hip roof configuration. This standard plan had been introduced as early as 1904, but continued to be built throughout the province until the 1920's.



ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
9999 NELSON ROAD (51380 CHURCH STREET)
1912

This modest church is typical of those built for smaller parishes throughout the Fraser Valley. The influence of the Gothic Revival is shown in the steeply pitched front gable roof and the use of pointed arch windows. Now part of a larger complex built in 1962, its entry has been altered; however the main body of the church is intact, and has been well maintained.



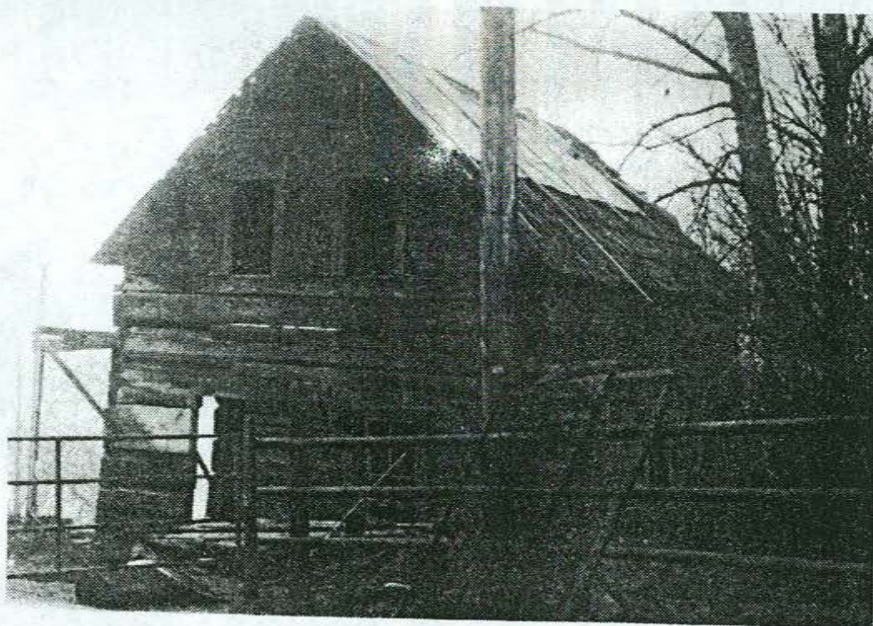
THOMPSON BARN
51260 NEVIN ROAD
1907

Typical of the pre-First World War era, this large barn has a gable roof, dual-pitched on one side (also known as a broken-gable roof). Built for the Thompson family, it was acquired by the Bryant family in 1919. Although the exterior has been resided, the heavy timber frame structure remains intact.



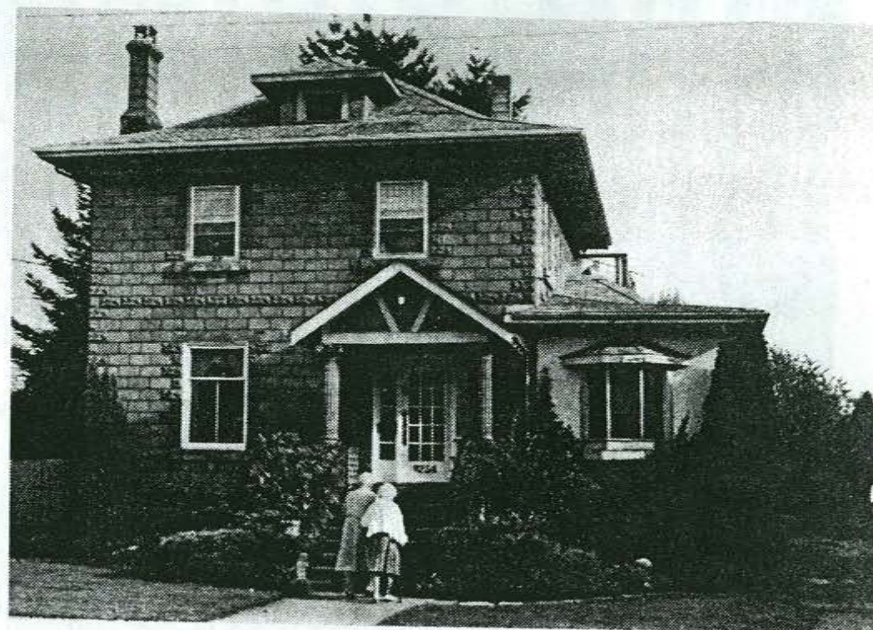
NIXON LOG BARN
7650 NIXON ROAD
1911

Henry Nixon had been born in New Brunswick, and moved to British Columbia about 1898. He acquired this property on the Rosedale Bench in 1911, living first in a tent, then a small temporary cabin. After he built this log barn, the Nixon family moved into the loft for the winter, until their new house on the property was finished.



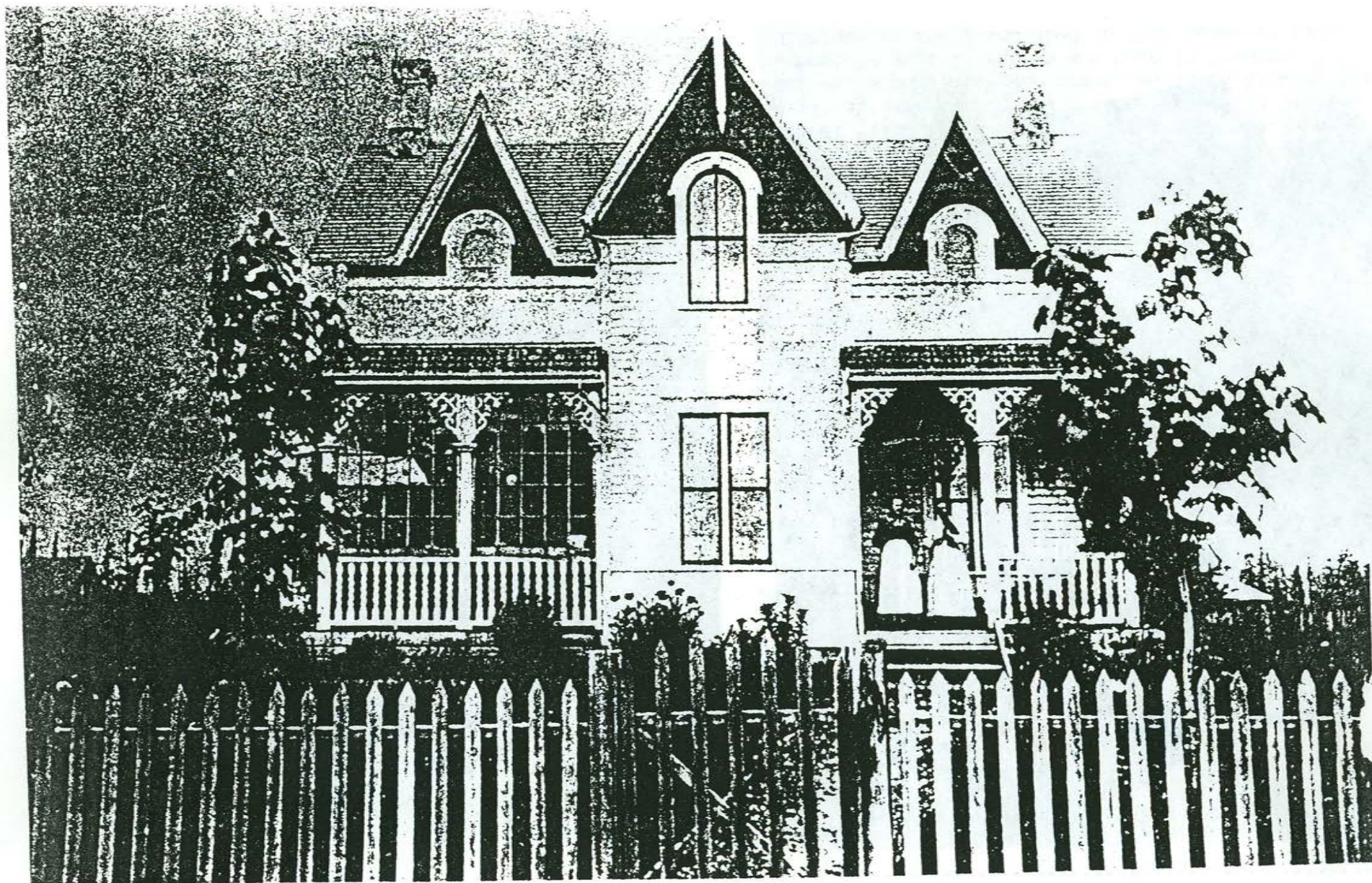
NIXON LOG HOUSE
7715 NIXON ROAD
1912

With the help of neighbours, Henry Nixon erected this log house in 1912. This simple two story log structure was built for his growing family; built of square notched logs, it is currently being restored.



PATTEN HOUSE
9254 NOWELL STREET SOUTH
1912

Concrete block was a relatively new and unusual material at the time this house was built; much less expensive than stone, it was a fire-proof alternative to the use of wood frame construction. Chilliwack has a large collection of surviving concrete buildings, a number of which were built by Ernest Hill, the contractor for this house. It was built as a residence and office for Dr Lee Alfred Patten, a physician who practiced in Chilliwack for almost 40 years. Patten was born in Trenton, Michigan in 1880, and died in this house in 1956.



ORIGINAL APPEARANCE OF THE BARKER HOUSE, 9442 NOWELL STREET NORTH (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P764)



BARKER HOUSE
9442 NOWELL STREET NORTH
CIRCA 1891

This late Victorian house shows the influence of the Gothic Revival style. Originally located on Victoria Avenue, it was built by John Barker. Shortly after construction it was purchased by W.A. Rose, a dry goods merchant whose store was located on Wellington Avenue. Rose was also a prominent Mason and first president of the Chilliwack Board of Trade. The house has been altered from its original appearance; its central gable has been lowered, porch columns and brackets removed, and a later siding applied.



HALL LOG HOUSE
8050 OLD ORCHARD ROAD
CIRCA 1888

Corporal William Hall had served with the Royal Engineers during the Crimean War; in 1859 he was sent to the mainland of British Columbia. After his discharge he worked on many of the early engineering projects in the colony. After disposing of his original Crown grant, he acquired this property on the west side of Chilliwack Mountain, near the Fraser River. His two storey log house is currently abandoned; the second floor has recently fallen in, but the logs remain in good condition.



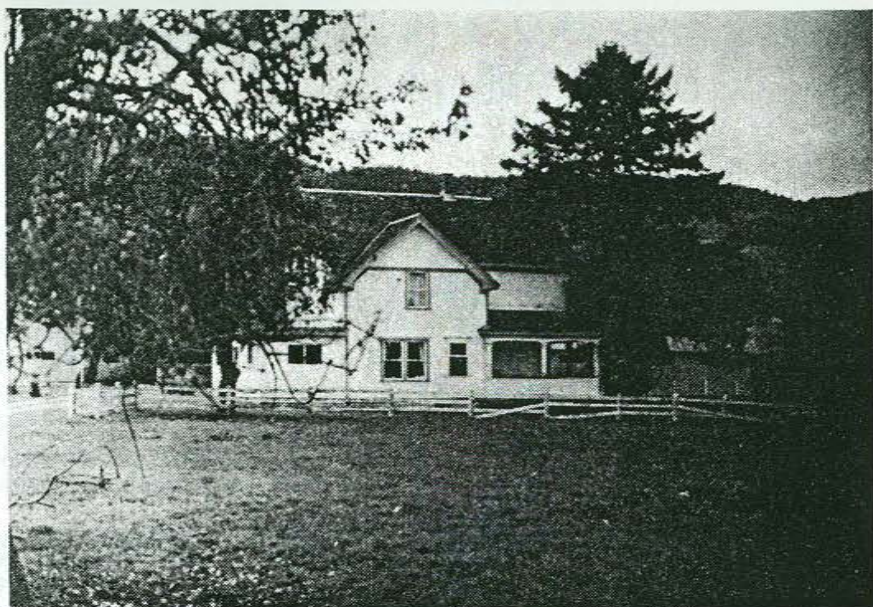
HENDERSON HOUSE
51773 OLD YALE ROAD
1901

The Henderson House is typical of the more modest turn-of-the-century farmhouses in Chilliwack. The side gable configuration, with central entry and kitchen at rear, may also be seen in other houses of the era. Isaac Henderson had been born in Ireland in 1862, and settled in Rosedale in 1886; he built this house on land purchased from his father, one of the earliest settlers in the Rosedale area. Henderson is credited with being the first white settler to climb Cheam Peak.



EDWARDS HOUSE
47638 PRAIRIE CENTRAL ROAD
1917

John T. ("Jack") Edwards had been born in London, England. He moved to Aldergrove in 1900, where he had a 160 acre farm; it was unproductive, so he and his wife moved to Chilliwack in 1910, arriving on the first B.C.E.R. train. They purchased this 40 acre dairy farm from T. & C. Woodward in 1914. The concrete blocks for the house were manufactured on site.



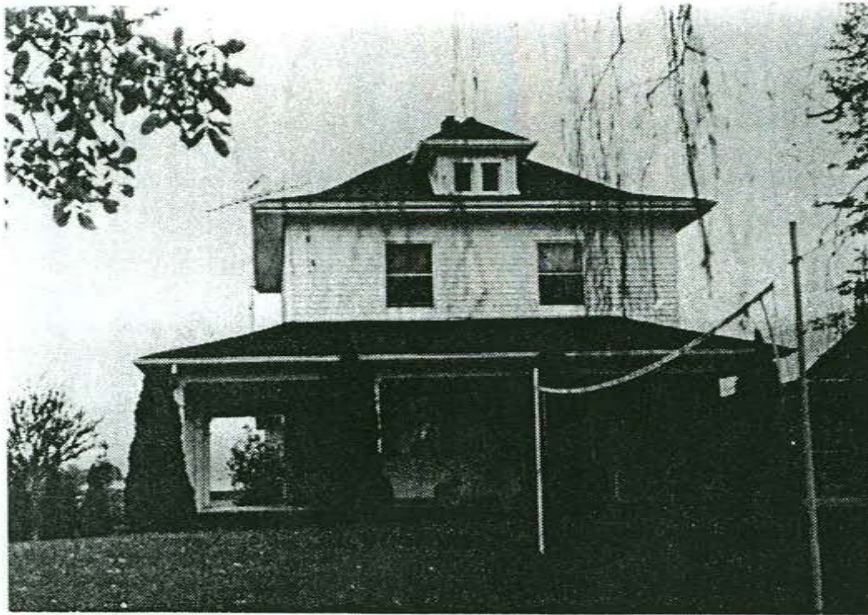
GARDNER HOUSE
49990 PRAIRIE CENTRAL ROAD
1910

Captain Charles A. Gardner was a captain on the riverboats that ran on the Fraser and Skeena Rivers; in 1908 he was captain of the paddlewheeler "Beaver". In 1908 he moved from New Westminster to Chilliwack, and two years later this spacious home was built by John Laughlin for Gardner and his family. Gardner lived from 1860 to 1948, and married three times; he is buried in New Westminster.



"GLENGARRY"
6590 PREST ROAD
1902

This was the home of John and Anna McIntyre, who had moved to Chilliwack in 1901. A large rectangular plan farmhouse with a wraparound verandah, it is built of balloon frame construction, in which the wall studs run full height from the foundation to the roof line.



HAWKSHAW HOUSE
7954 PREST ROAD
1910

The Hawkshaw house is similar to the Webb house, 45855 Reece Avenue West, built the previous year; a concrete block ground floor is topped by a wood frame second floor. The house is fronted by a gracious verandah; despite alterations, it retains many of its original features. The first owner was W.S. Hawkshaw.



RAINE HOUSE
8652 PREST ROAD
1914

G. Harry Raine had been born in Newcastle in 1880; after moving to Chilliwack he established a 340 acre dairy farm. His first house, built of wood, burnt down in 1912; he then hired Ernest Hill to build this fire-proof concrete block house, including a metal roof.



THE RAINE HOUSE, 8652 PREST ROAD (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES)



PRINCESS AVENUE DRILL HALL
45707 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST
1913

Like many communities at this time, Chilliwack undertook the construction of a large drill hall; it is similar in design to a number of others throughout the country. Built of masonry with a steel truss roof, it now has a later stucco siding. It remains a commanding presence at its corner site, surrounded by residential buildings.



ADAMSON HOUSE
45724 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST
1909

George Adamson was the first owner of this house; he had previously lived at the corner of Reece and Robson, and ran a teaming business which he had acquired in 1907. This house is unusual for its use of carpenter ornamentation at a very late date, and for having such a prominent verandah in this suburban area.



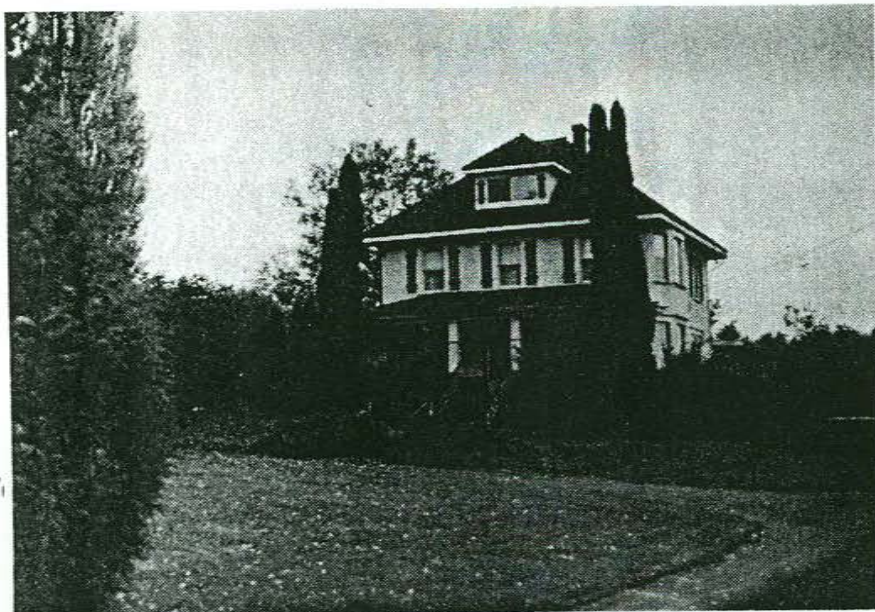
FADDEN HOUSE
46064 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST
1911

This is one of a nearly identical pair of adjacent houses owned by Melvin G. Fadden, and assumed to be built for speculative purposes. Both have inset corner porches, triangular eave brackets, and a wall dormer to the east side. The siding is cedar shingle, with lapped siding above.



FADDEN HOUSE
46070 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST
1911

Nearly identical to 46064 Princess Avenue East, the major difference is the siding, which here is reversed; lapped siding is used at the ground floor, with cedar shingles above. This house was also owned by Melvin G. Fadden.



THORNTON HOUSE
5655 PROMONTORY ROAD
1911

George I. Thornton built this large Foursquare farmhouse; typical of this style, it has a high hip roof, projecting bays, and a full front verandah. The Thornton Brothers were known for producing quality fruit. This farm was first homesteaded in 1873.



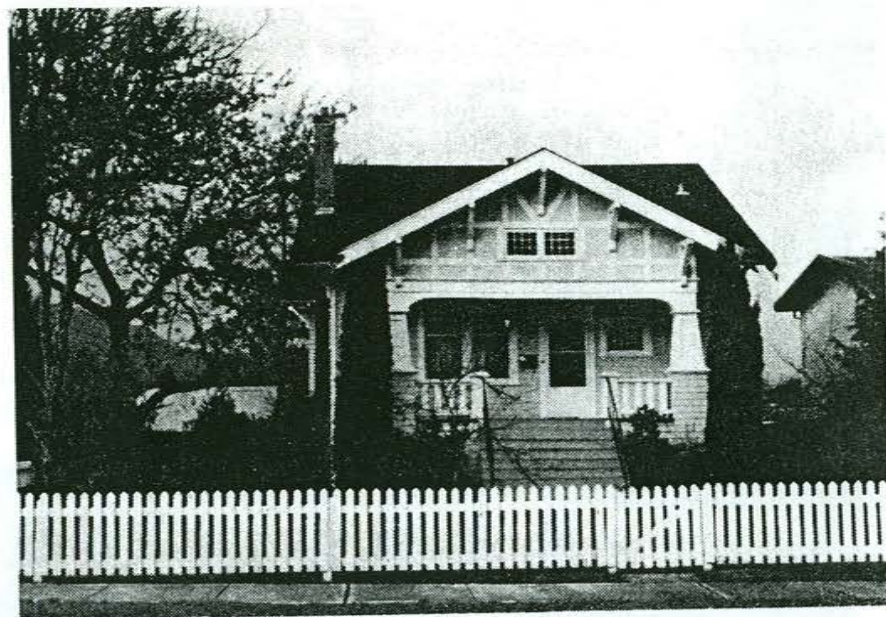
DIXON HOUSE
45766 REECE AVENUE WEST
1909

First owned by Mrs E.A. Dixon, this tall house, prominently sited at a corner, may have been built in two stages. It features a cantilevered balcony on the second floor, and an inset entry porch with turned columns.



WEBB HOUSE
45855 REECE AVENUE WEST
1909

George Edward Fane Webb was born in Marston, Bedfordshire, England in 1860. In 1887 George Webb travelled to New York to marry Miss Lottie Bell Bradley; upon their return the following year they purchased a farm on Fairfield Island, which they sold in 1910 to William Allison. This house, built by contractor W.D. Waring, was their retirement home. It is distinguished by an unusual bellcast hip roof, with a 'widow's walk' balcony at its peak.



LEARY HOUSE
45873 REECE AVENUE WEST
1920

Prominent on its corner site, this is an excellent example of the later Craftsman style. Its typical features include tapered porch columns, half-timbered gable ends, notched vergeboards and triangular eave brackets. It was built for Fred G. Leary, and has been beautifully maintained and landscaped.



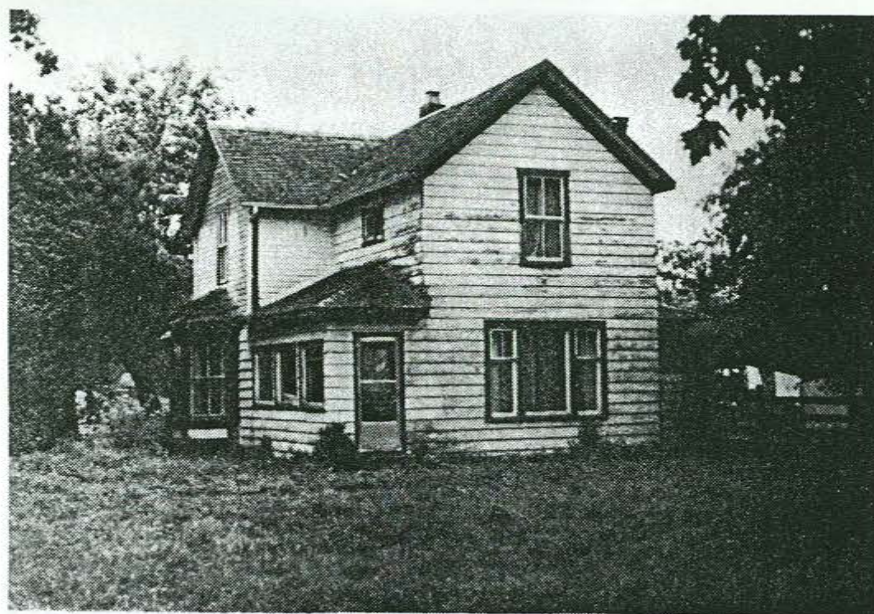
PROMONTORY HEIGHTS SCHOOL
46790 RUSSELL ROAD
PROVINCIAL DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, ARCHITECTS, 1909

This one room schoolhouse is typical of a number that once served the rural areas of the Fraser Valley. Classes from Grades 1 through 8 were held under the supervision of one teacher. Built on land donated by Ed Thornton, it was used as a school until 1942. It later became a community hall, church, Women's Institute facility, and is now a pre-school. In 1971 the Promontory Women's Institute undertook the restoration effort that has preserved the building to the present day; it is now a designated municipal heritage site.



WHITE HOUSE
8979 SCHOOL STREET
1909

Ward White had been born in Leamington, Ontario; he moved to Chilliwack and bought this property, erecting this house the same year. White was a carpenter by trade, and kept books of house plans; it is assumed that this is a pattern book design that he chose. Ward White was also the builder of the second Methodist Church, and 46122 Gore Avenue.



HALL HOUSE
43390 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD
CIRCA 1894

This early farmhouse was built by Matthew Hall; despite some later alterations, the main part of the structure remains substantially intact. There are also a number of later outbuildings on the site related to its agricultural function, including the barn built in 1934 by Thomas Hall



McGILLIVRAY HOUSE
43527 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD
1914

The first owner of this house was William H. McGillivray, son of the prominent early settler Donald McGillivray, the first Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the New Westminster District in 1872, later Reeve of Chilliwack 1884-1886, and first Police Magistrate of the City of Chilliwack. This charming bungalow is typical of the Craftsman style, with its low pitch cross-gable roof, triangular eave brackets, and concrete block porch piers. It has been very well maintained, and is prominently located at a bend in South Sumas Road.



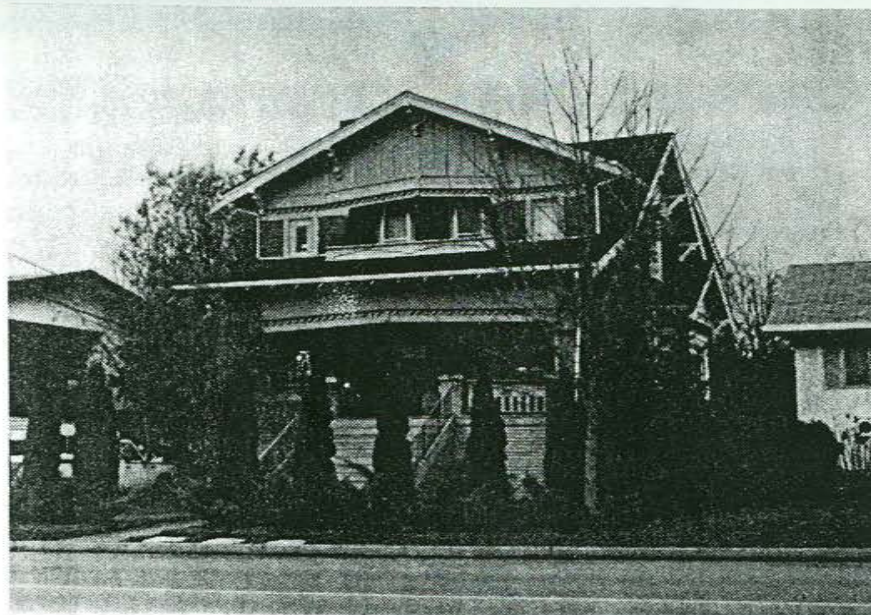
MacLEOD HOUSE
43688 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD
1914

This farmhouse is an unusual blend of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. It features a central pedimented entry porch with classical columns, and is symmetrically massed with a side gable roof. It sits far back from the road in a landscaped yard, and is a grand presence in this agricultural area. The first owner was J.A. MacLeod.



CARTER HOUSE
44988 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD
1911

Built by George Carter, this house is distinguished by an open front verandah, and an ornate front gable dormer with a Palladian window and decorative fishscale shingles. The barn at the rear predates the house.



SKELTON HOUSE
45483 SPADINA AVENUE
1913

Built on a prominent site opposite the Fairgrounds, this house is built in the Craftsman style, with a full open front verandah, inset second floor balcony, and triangular eave brackets. It was built by Francis Green on land acquired from Isaac Kipp; within the year it was owned by Robert G. Skelton, who is assumed to be the first resident.



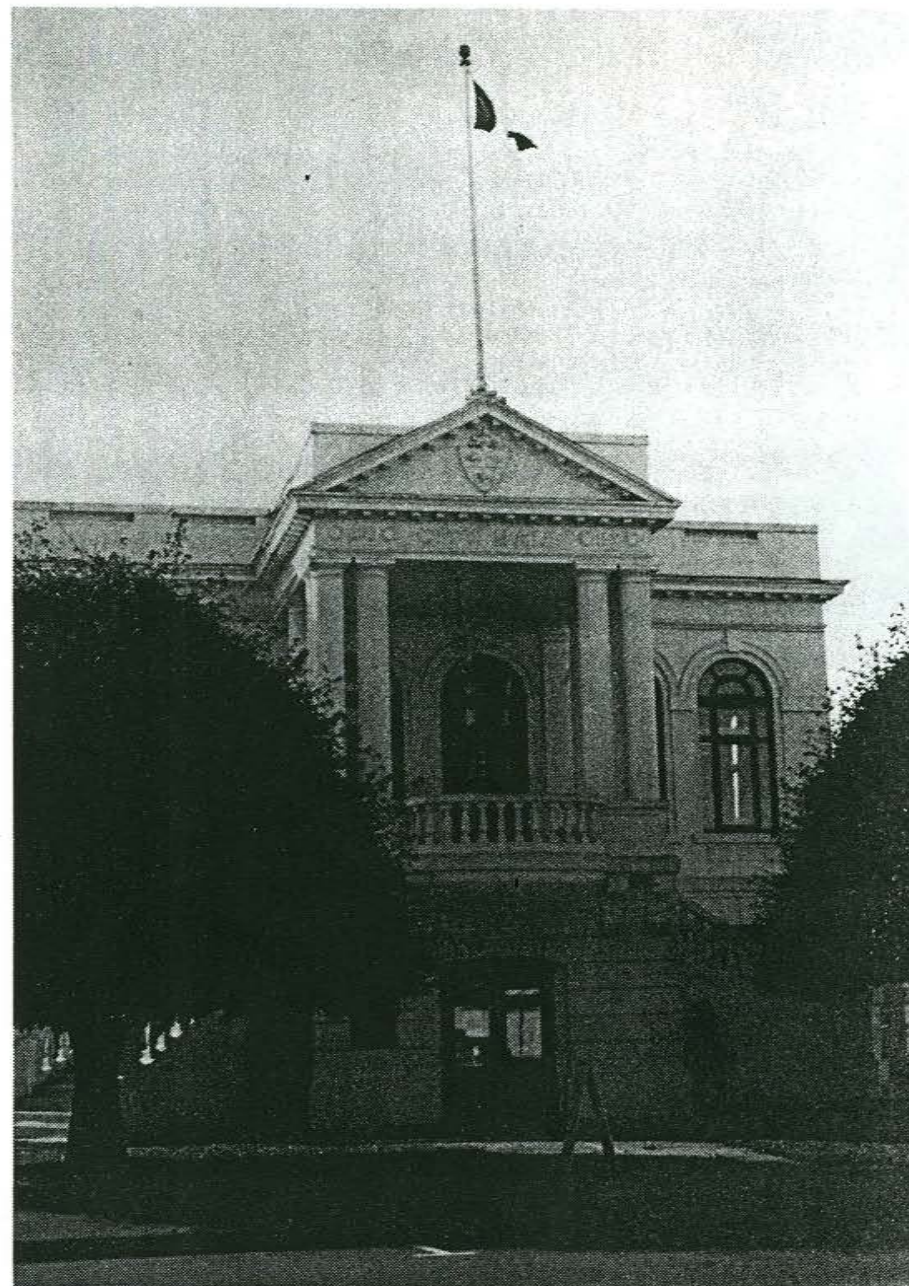
CARMICHAEL HOUSE
45614 SPADINA AVENUE
1911

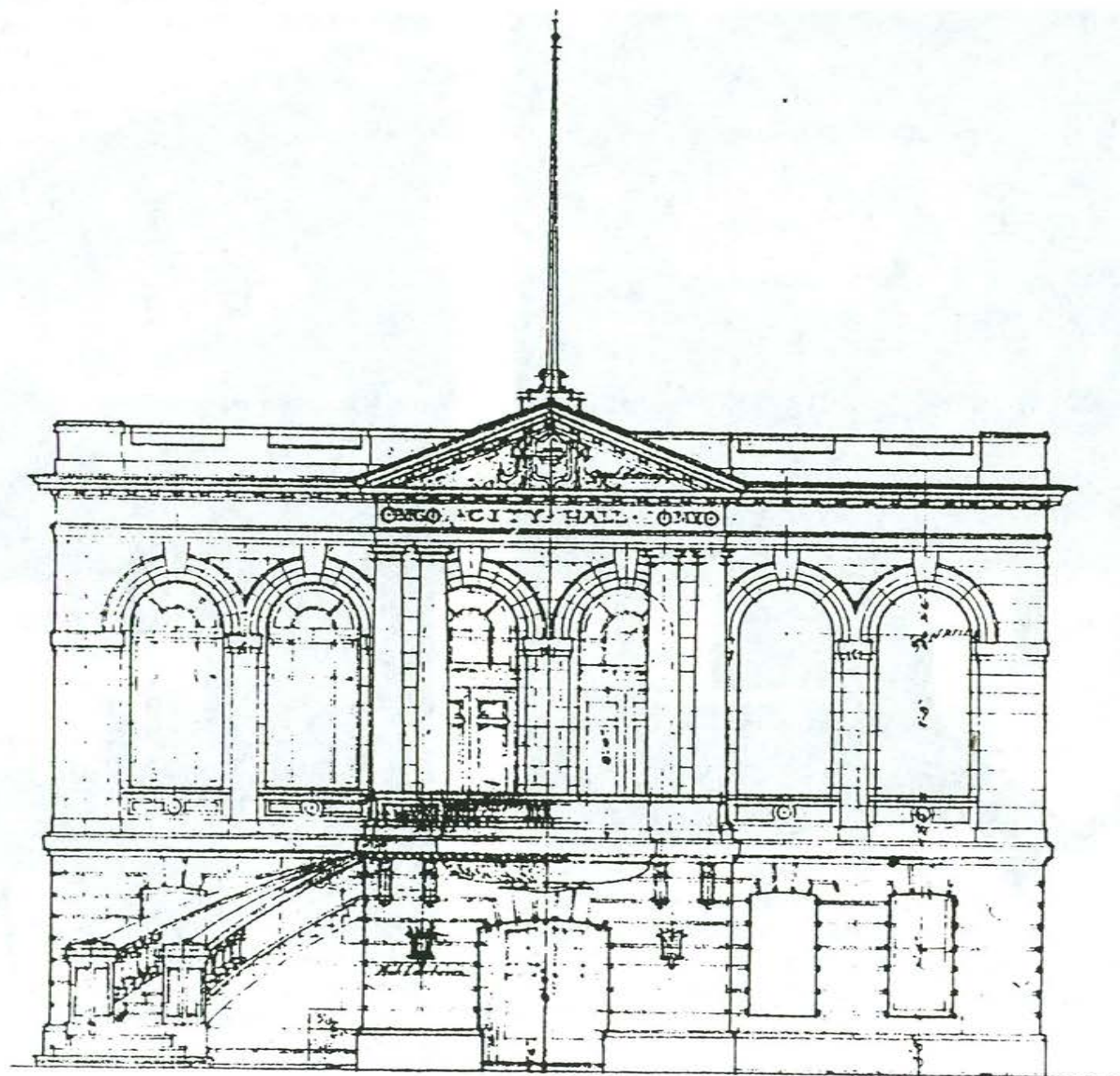
Maude Carmichael was the daughter of Chilliwack's first mayor, Sam Cawley. In January 1911 she married John Carmichael, who was killed early in the First World War; Maude sold this house around 1920. Built in the Craftsman style, the side gable roof is balanced by a front gable dormer and an inset entry porch; typical of the style are the notched vergeboards and the triangular eave brackets.

CHILLIWACK CITY HALL
45820 SPADINA AVENUE
THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT, 1910-1912

The construction of this Hall marked the coming of age of the new City of Chilliwack. This landmark civic structure was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style by architect Thomas Hooper, who was already well known for a number of buildings in Chilliwack. Innovative in its use of cast-in-place reinforced concrete, it was built by local contractor J.C. Robertson. The design is notable for its use of curving staircases, the colonnaded entrance porch, and the regular rows of round arched windows.

Now used as the Chilliwack Museum, it is a municipally-designated heritage building. This prominent structure remains a symbol of civic pride in Chilliwack.





PLANS OF CHILLIWACK CITY HALL, DATED 1910 (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES: MAP CABINET #3, SHELF #1, MAP #171)



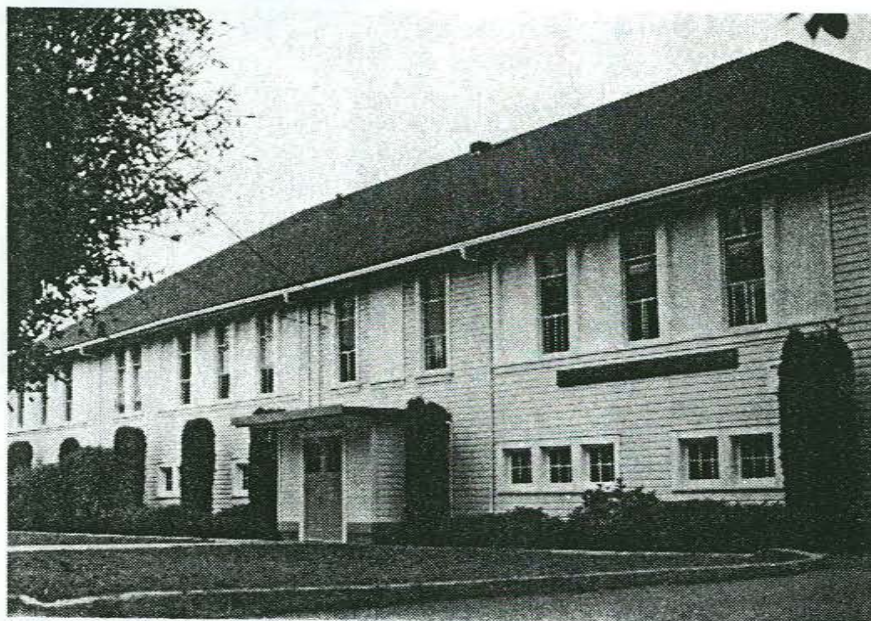
WELLS HOUSE
45593 SPRUCE DRIVE
THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT, 1897

This picturesque house was built as a retirement home for Allen Casey Wells, the founder of Edenbank Farm. The massing and detailing are reminiscent of the Queen Anne style; the square projections cantilevered over semi-octagonal bays are very similar to the Coqualeetza Director's House, 7201 Vedder Road, suggesting that Hooper designed both buildings. The Wells House has suffered a number of alterations, including an application of vinyl siding, but its form and many details remain intact. Architect Hooper also designed Wells' son's house, "Edenbank" in 1913.



STRATHCONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
46377 STRATHCONA ROAD
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1909

Located on Fairfield Island, this is a typical two room schoolhouse of the Edwardian era. It was built with the anticipation of an expanding population; only the west room was used when the school opened, with the east room opening in 1913. Despite a number of alterations, the school is a reminder of the early development of the area.



SUMAS (NOW GREENDALE ELEMENTARY) SCHOOL
6621 SUMAS PRAIRIE ROAD
1927

The Sumas School District had been created in October 1871 and its first schoolhouse built in 1873; by about 1906 the school had been demolished. It was a later influx of settlers into the Greendale area that necessitated the construction of this new school. It is massed in a simple rectangular block, with a prominent hipped roof, banked windows to the east and west, and inset stairways at the rear. The aluminum sash windows on the second floor are recent replacements.



LOG CABIN
5535 VEDDER ROAD
CIRCA 1859-1860

This modest cabin was allegedly built by the Royal Engineers, who were conducting a survey in the area for the Boundary Commission. It has been disassembled and moved twice, once to a new foundation on the Evans farm, then once again in 1987 to its present site at the Canadian Military Engineers Museum. The logs of another early dwelling, moved from the same site, remain in storage at the museum.



EDENBANK TRADING COMPANY LTD. STORE
7107 (7101-7105) VEDDER ROAD
CIRCA 1907

This commercial building was built by the Wells family and a group of shareholders, who had previously opened up the Edensbank Creamery. In 1912 the store was taken over by William Albert Chambers and his partner F.G. Barr; in 1917 the Edensbank Trading Company was incorporated. The structure has a gabled roof with a central dormer; the arcaded verandah is a distinctive and easily recognizable feature.



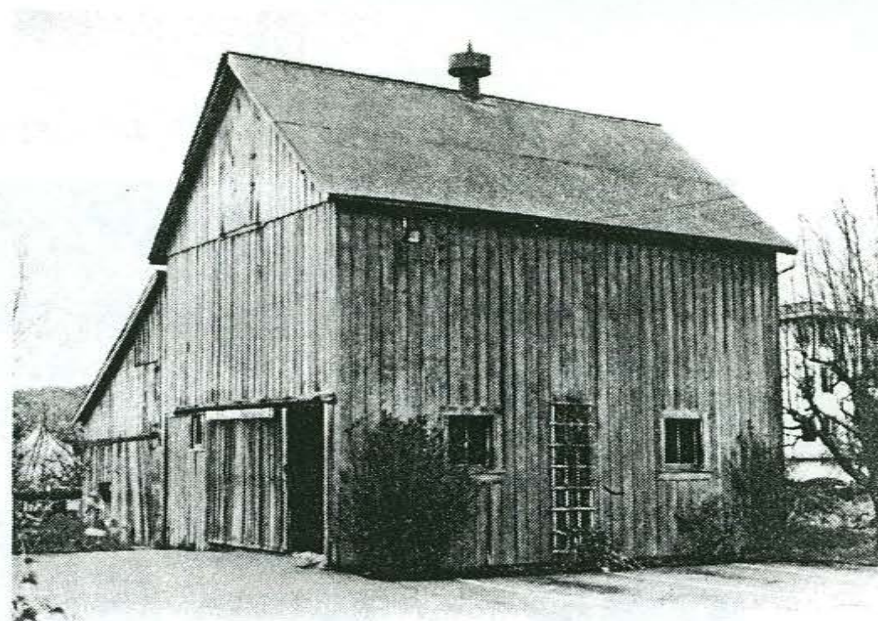
COQUALEETZA DIRECTOR'S HOUSE
7201 VEDDER ROAD
THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT (ATTRIBUTED), CIRCA 1896

The first Coqualeetza Home had been founded in 1888 for the assistance of Indian children. Coqualeetza was named after a stream which ran through the property, named by the natives "Place for Cleaning Blankets". A large brick building, designed in 1894 by Thomas Hooper, housed 120 pupils and 8 staff. This wood frame house was built for the director of the school, and was likely designed by Hooper; it closely resembles the A.C. Wells house at 45593 Spruce Drive. In 1920 a larger residential school was constructed; from 1941 until 1971 the site was used as a hospital.

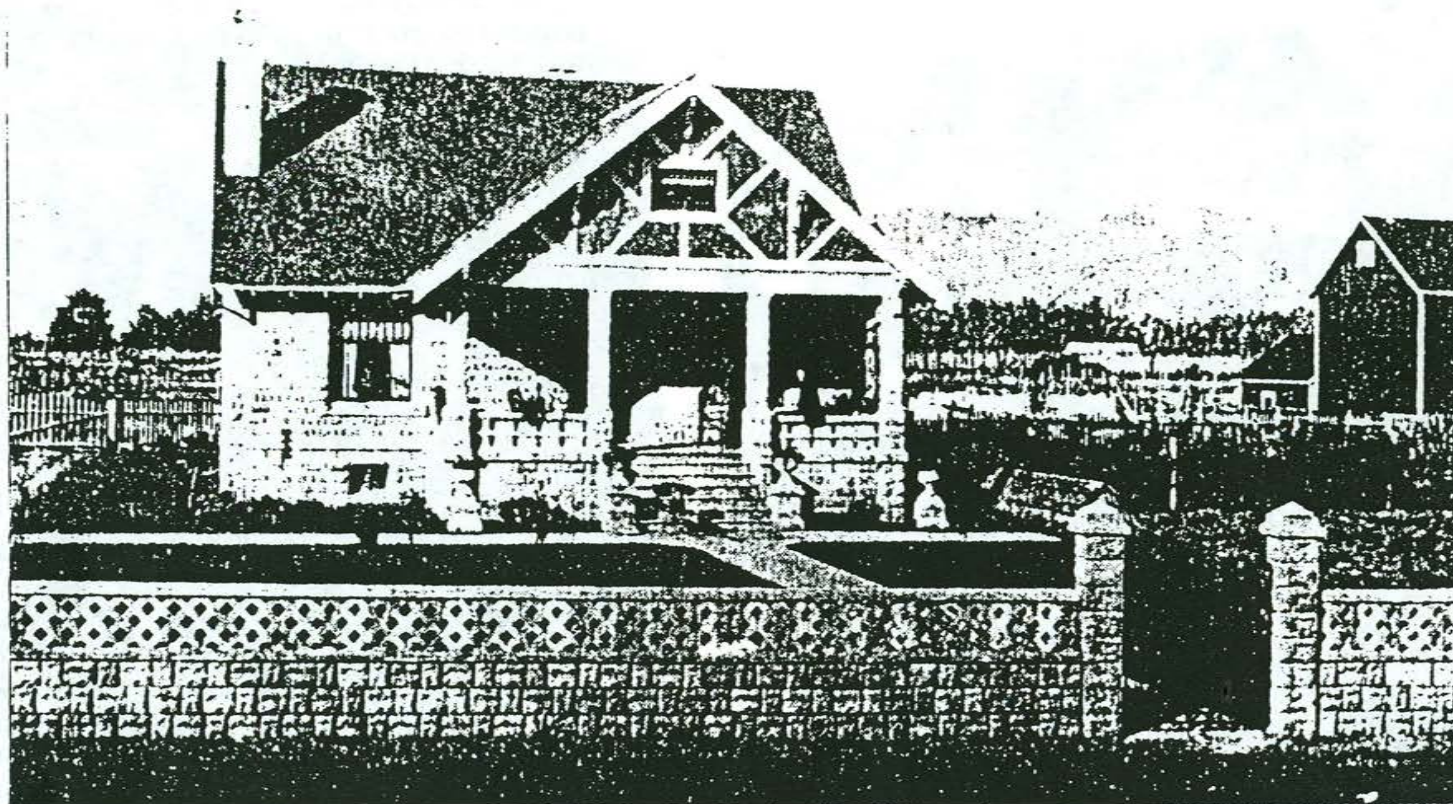


WEBB HOUSE
7447 VEDDER ROAD
CIRCA 1911

This was built as a retirement home for Horatio Webb and his wife Lucy. Webb had bought 80 acres from A.C. Wells in 1878; part of this land was later resold to the Methodist Church for the Coqualeetza Institute. Contractor Ernest Hill built this house; the concrete blocks were made with sand found 300 feet away. Probably built from a pattern book design, it is a very good example of a Craftsman bungalow of the pre-World War I era.



Behind the house is a gable roof barn with a shed addition. It remains in good condition, and has been adapted for use as a studio.



HOME OF H. WEBB AT SARDIS

THE WEBB HOUSE, 7447 VEDDER ROAD (B.C.A.R.S. Nwp 971.1 Ch C538)



BRADSHAW HOUSE
46001 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST
1891

William Bradshaw, a carpenter, built this house for himself in 1891. It is an excellent example of the exuberant ornamentation that was popular in the late Victorian era, here rendered in wood. Four different types of shingles are used to provide

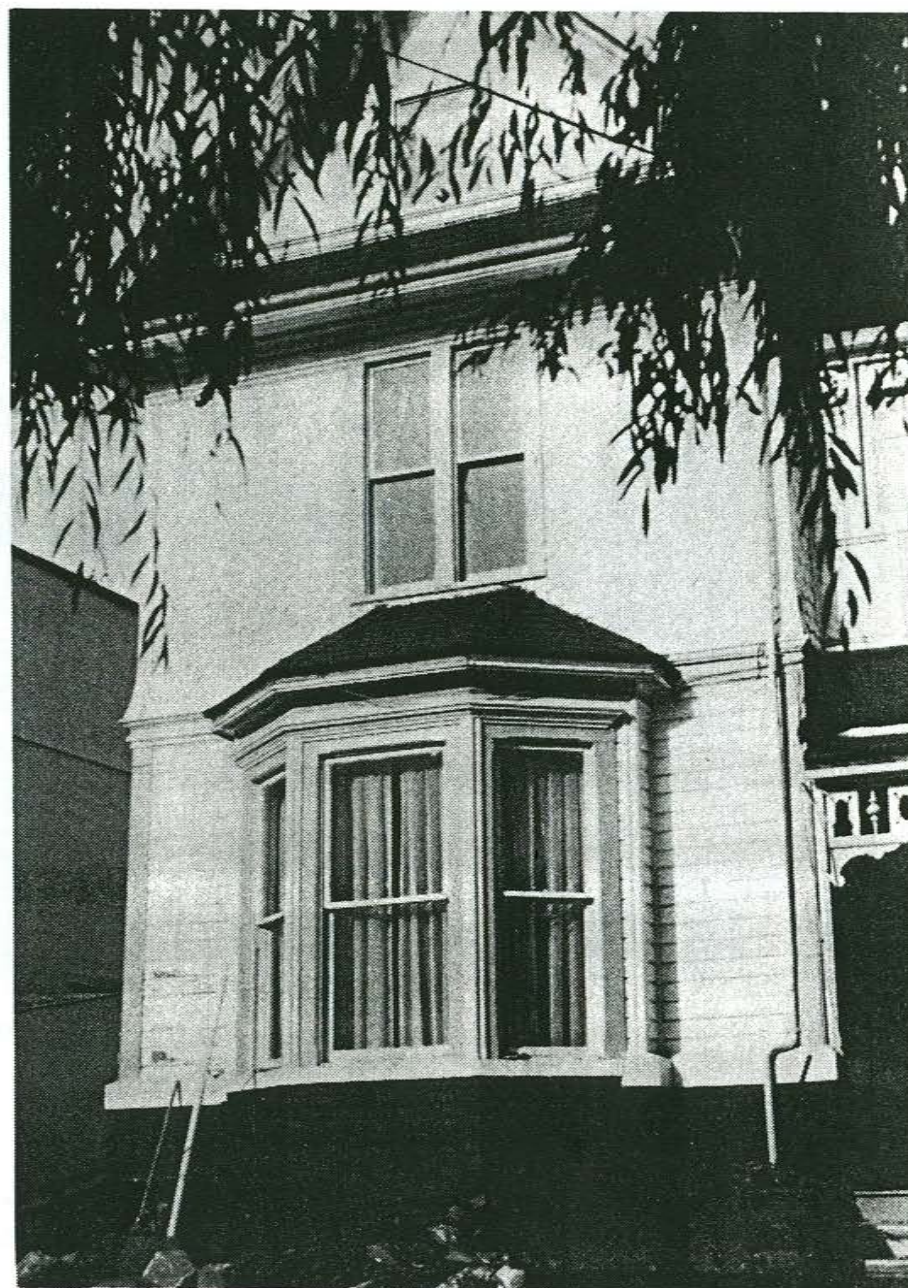
Add Nos 814 Heritage
File 22 (Advisory
Committee)

Benjamin
Southwell
Bradshaw and
son Benjamin
Franklin Bradshaw
Built this house

surface texturing, in addition to decorative brackets and struts, and vertical "Stick" strapping. The massing of the house is complex, with a projecting front gable cantilevered over a semi-octagonal bay, and jerkin-headed roofs.

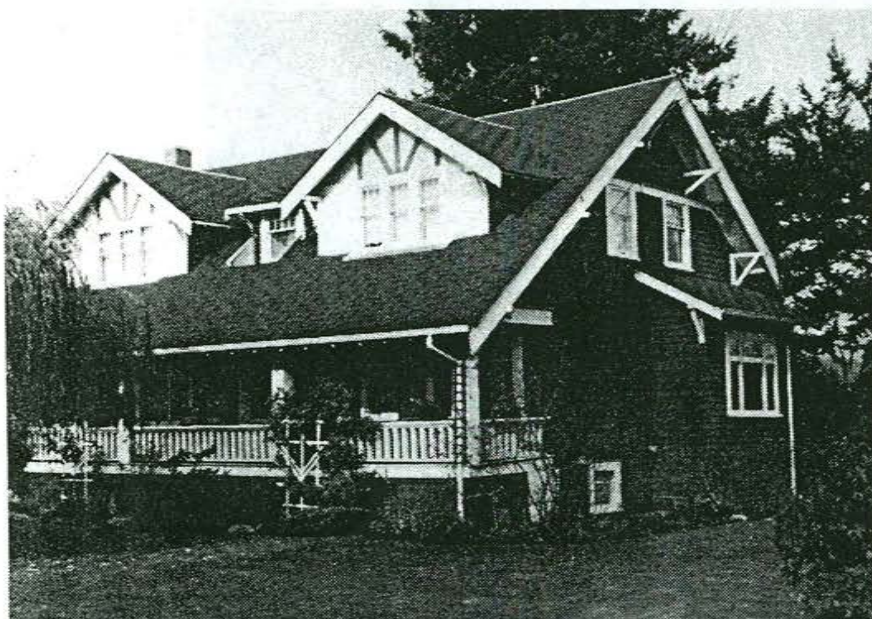
ASHWELL HOUSE
46029 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST
SHARP AND MACLURE, ARCHITECTS,
1891-1892

Built for J.H. Ashwell, of G.R. Ashwell and Sons General Store, this was the first architect-designed house to be built in the District. Sharp and MacLure were based in New Westminster, and this house is similar to some of their buildings that still exist there. MacLure became very well known as B.C.'s finest architect of residential buildings. Ashwell served as postmaster of Sardis, and was later Mayor of the City.





THE ASHWELL HOUSE, 46029 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST, CIRCA 1907 (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P732)



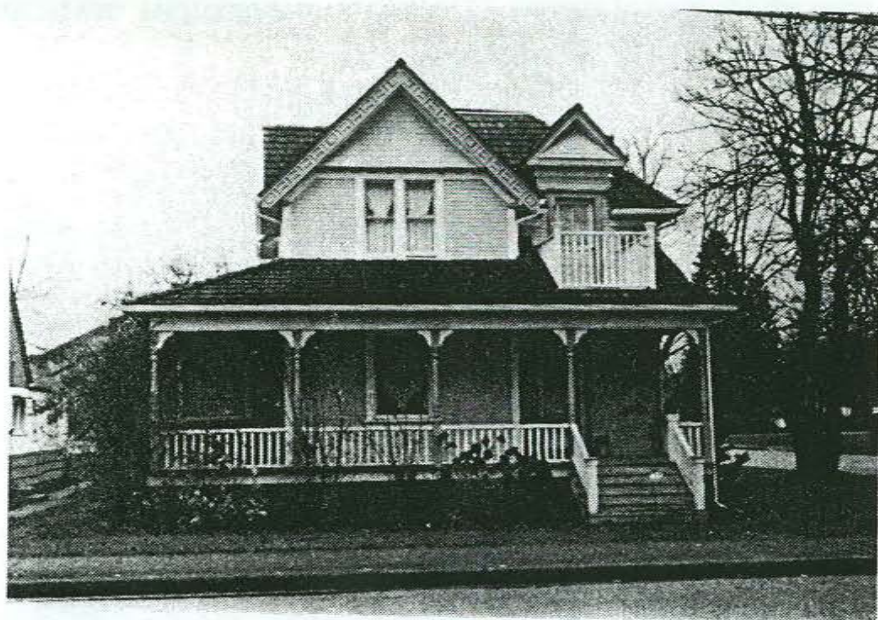
ROLFE HOUSE
45621 WELLINGTON AVENUE
CIRCA 1912-1914

When this property was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Rolfe, the land had to be cleared of trees before construction could begin. This is an excellent example of the Craftsman style, and has a notable full-width front verandah. The contractor for the house was Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Rolfe owned a dry goods and ladies' ready-to-wear store on Wellington Avenue near Five Corners.



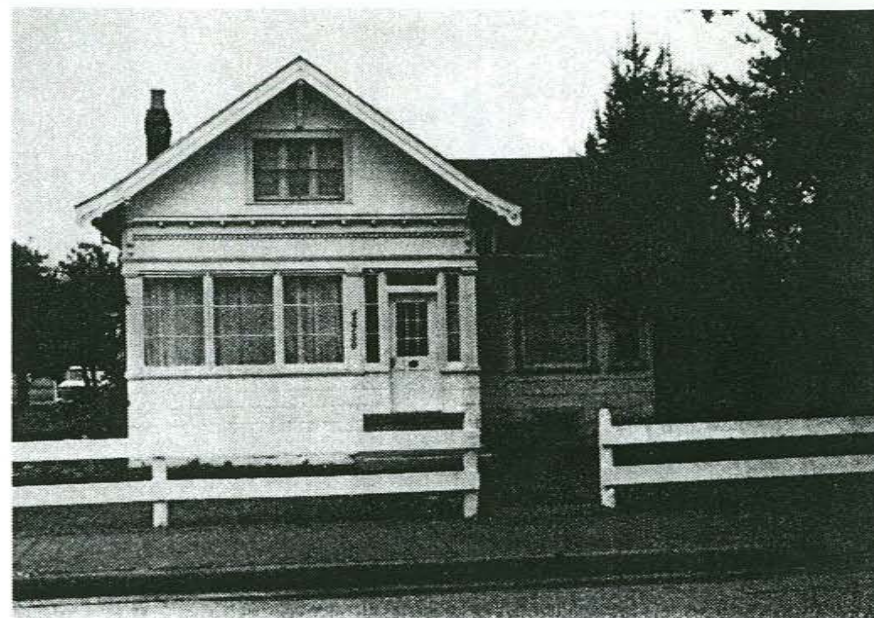
PAISLEY HOUSE
45632 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1894

This large, rectangular-plan house was built for L.W. Paisley, who was in a real estate and insurance company partnership with Sam Cawley. Paisley was later Reeve of the municipality. The house was purchased in 1899 by Isaac Kipp, who retired here. The house, reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, retains much of its original carpenter ornamentation.



MURPHY HOUSE
45738 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1909

This house was one of a number owned by Thomas Bartlett. The first residents were the Murphy family; H.R. "Bert" Murphy was a salesman for the Beatty Washing Machine and Farm Equipment Company. The Murphys only lived here a short time; by 1911 Peter J. Brown, the City Clerk, was the Agreement Holder. The house features a prominent verandah, and unusual decorated vergeboards.



CHADSEY HOUSE
45750 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1911

John Laughlin was the contractor for this Craftsman bungalow, which is notable for its sophisticated detailing of wooden elements. It was built for Hannah Chadsey, the widow of Chilliwack pioneer Chester Chadsey. The property was originally part of the old Fairgrounds site, which had been subdivided just before this house was built.



ROYAL HOTEL
45886 WELLINGTON AVENUE
R.H. BROCK, DESIGNER, 1909

Construction on the 42 room Royal Hotel commenced in late 1908. The Chilliwack Progress reported that this was "...another evidence of the growth of the City and faith in its prospects". Robert H. Brock designed the hotel, and was also its contractor. The adjacent structure was originally the Royal Bank, built in 1906; like the hotel it has been altered from its original appearance.





COMMERCIAL BUILDING
45930-45934 WELLINGTON AVENUE
CIRCA 1908

This two storey concrete block-faced commercial structure was built for Robert O. Atkins and Charles James Ott. It housed a pool room and store on the first floor, with a hall above. A fire in the Five Corners area in 1906 had led to a By-law that mandated fireproof construction downtown, and many of the remaining wooden structures were rapidly rebuilt.



MENZIES HARDWARE BUILDING
45938 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1925

Arthur Menzies was a hardware store operator from Manitoba; after he moved to Chilliwack he married Dorothy Kipp. With Fred and John Menzies he had this building constructed to house their local hardware store operation. The brick facing shows the continuation of fireproof construction in the period after the First World War.



COMMERCIAL BUILDING
45950 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1925

This site was vacant for many years, until Joseph H. Turpin had this two storey commercial structure erected. It is a simple vernacular building that contributes to the consistent streetscape of masonry facades along Wellington Avenue.



SKELTON BUILDING
45957 WELLINGTON AVENUE
1930

This building was a remodelling of an earlier structure that was damaged in the 1929 downtown fire. Robert G. Skelton operated his men's store here for many years. The highly decorative storefront, with its colourful mosaic tile, is intact, although hidden by the later metal street canopy. Skelton lived in the Craftsman style house that still stands at 45483 Spadina Avenue.

1930 downtown
fire
(20th March 1930)
Progress #



THE STOREFRONT OF THE SKELTON BUILDING, 45957 WELLINGTON AVENUE (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES #P3184)



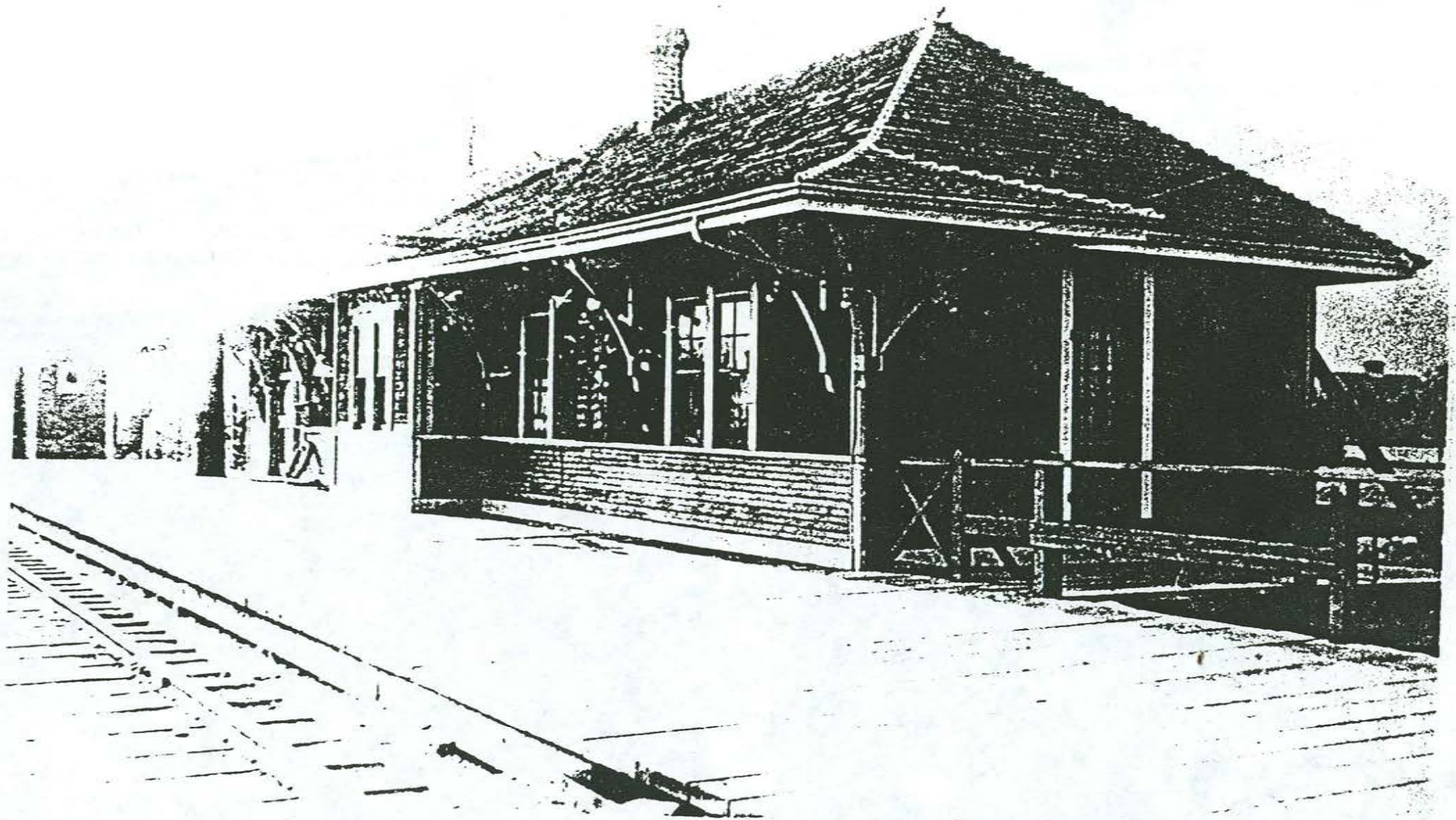
B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY SARDIS STATION
45660 (45675-45677) WELLS ROAD
CIRCA 1910

This is one of the last remaining physical vestiges of the B.C. Electric Railway, which had a number of local stops in Chilliwack. The station has been moved back from the tracks and converted to a duplex residence; its decorative brackets have also been removed.



GORDON HOUSE
9634 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH
1908

This small farmhouse was originally built for Alex and James Gordon, and features decorative shingling in the gable ends and finials at the gable peaks. The traditional English plantings include a mature boxwood hedge and a mature holly, as well as a specimen Japanese Maple.



SARDIS B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATION (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P.3284)



FORD HOUSE
9745 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH
1920

This Late Craftsman style house was built by George R. Calkins, and sold the next year to Martha C. (Mrs. John) Ford. The use of brick as a facing material is unusual for both the style and the area.



CHADSEY HOUSE
42045 YALE ROAD WEST
CIRCA 1862

Chester Chadsey left Ontario in January of 1862 to try his hand at gold mining; having little luck at prospecting, he settled in Chilliwack and took up farming. His laminated timber structure, three planks thick, may be the oldest continuously occupied residence on the mainland of B.C. It is now buried under later sidings and additions, but its structure is allegedly intact.



THE CHADSEY HOUSE, 42045 YALE ROAD WEST, CIRCA 1878: PHOTO BY HELEN MAYNARD (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P.775)



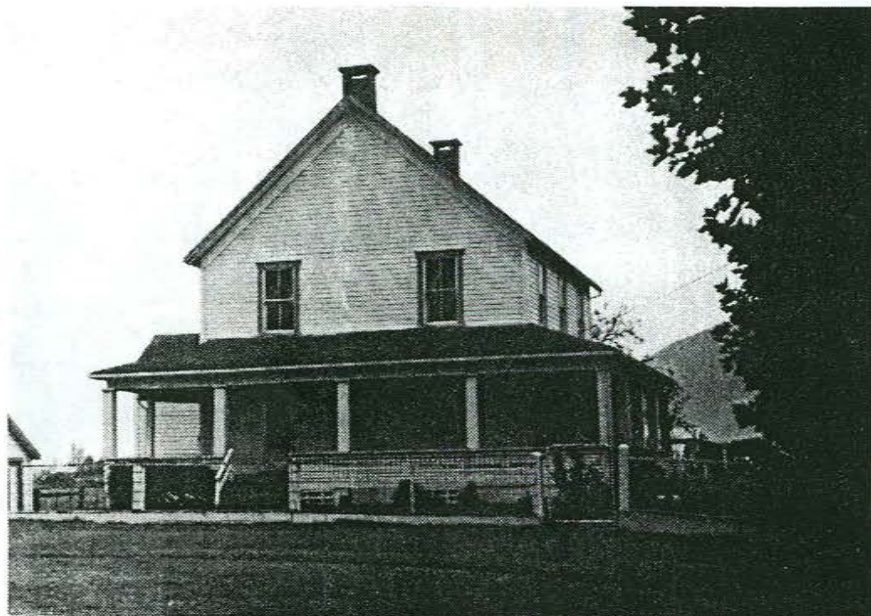
SUMAS METHODIST CHURCH
42422 YALE ROAD WEST
1885-1886

The first Methodist church services in the area had been held in 1865 in the home of Mr and Mrs Isaac Kipp. Following this, a Methodist Church was built just west of Atchelitz Creek. Continued growth in the Sumas area necessitated the construction of this larger building, on land donated by pioneer resident George Chadsey. The dedication was held in October 1886, with a sermon by the Reverend E. Robson. Final services were held in 1971, and the congregation was joined with Carman United Church in Sardis. This landmark late Victorian era church remains in mostly original condition, and is located at the corner of Adams and Yale Roads.



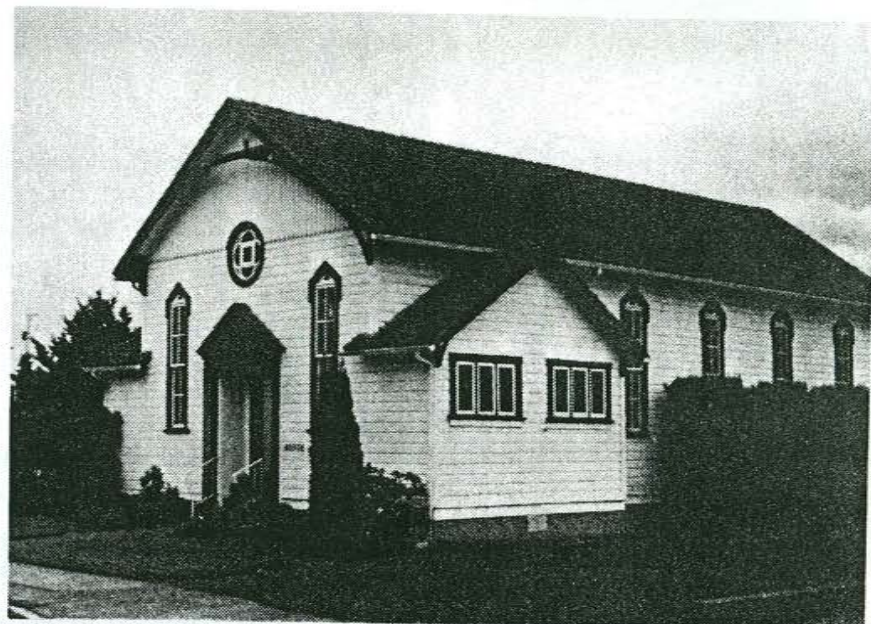
TOOP HOUSE
43407 YALE ROAD WEST
1910

This large farmhouse presents an unusual and imposing two storey south-facing verandah to Yale Road, concealing the boxy and utilitarian massing behind. The influence of the Craftsman style is shown by the use of triangular eave brackets, decorative vergeboards, and concrete block porch piers. Built for Sampson Toop, the house remains in substantially original condition.



TOOP HOUSE
43708 YALE ROAD WEST
CIRCA 1891

Hector Toop had been born in England in 1839; after travels to Australia and California, Toop settled in Chilliwack in 1875. Once his farm and orchards were established, he built this imposing dwelling to replace his earlier, smaller house; Toop and his wife Sara had nine children to accomodate. The verandah originally extended only across the north face of the house; it has since been extended around the side and rear facades. The context of the house has remained intact, with the driveway flanked by mature London Plane trees. The farm remains in the possession of the Toops' grandson, John Kenneth Toop.



METHODIST CHURCH
45974 YALE ROAD WEST
1882

This early church is likely the oldest remaining structure from the Centreville settlement, which later became the City of Chilliwack. It was built on land donated to the church by Isaac Kipp. Superseded by the new Methodist Church on Spadina Avenue which opened in 1909, this structure was acquired by the Christian Science Society, which has moved it back twenty feet onto a new foundation. There have been several alterations, such as the small additions to each side at the front, the rebuilding of the entry porch, and the removal of a small carillon tower; otherwise the church has survived for over a century in mostly original condition.



B.C. TELEPHONE BUILDING
46037 YALE ROAD WEST
1929

Prominent on its corner site, this modest commercial block was built to house the local operations of the Telephone Company. The brick facing is highlighted with the use of decorative precast concrete elements and a sheet metal cornice. It was built to replace an earlier wood frame structure, and still fulfills its original function.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
46200 YALE ROAD EAST
WILLIAM FARMER, ARCHITECT, 1896

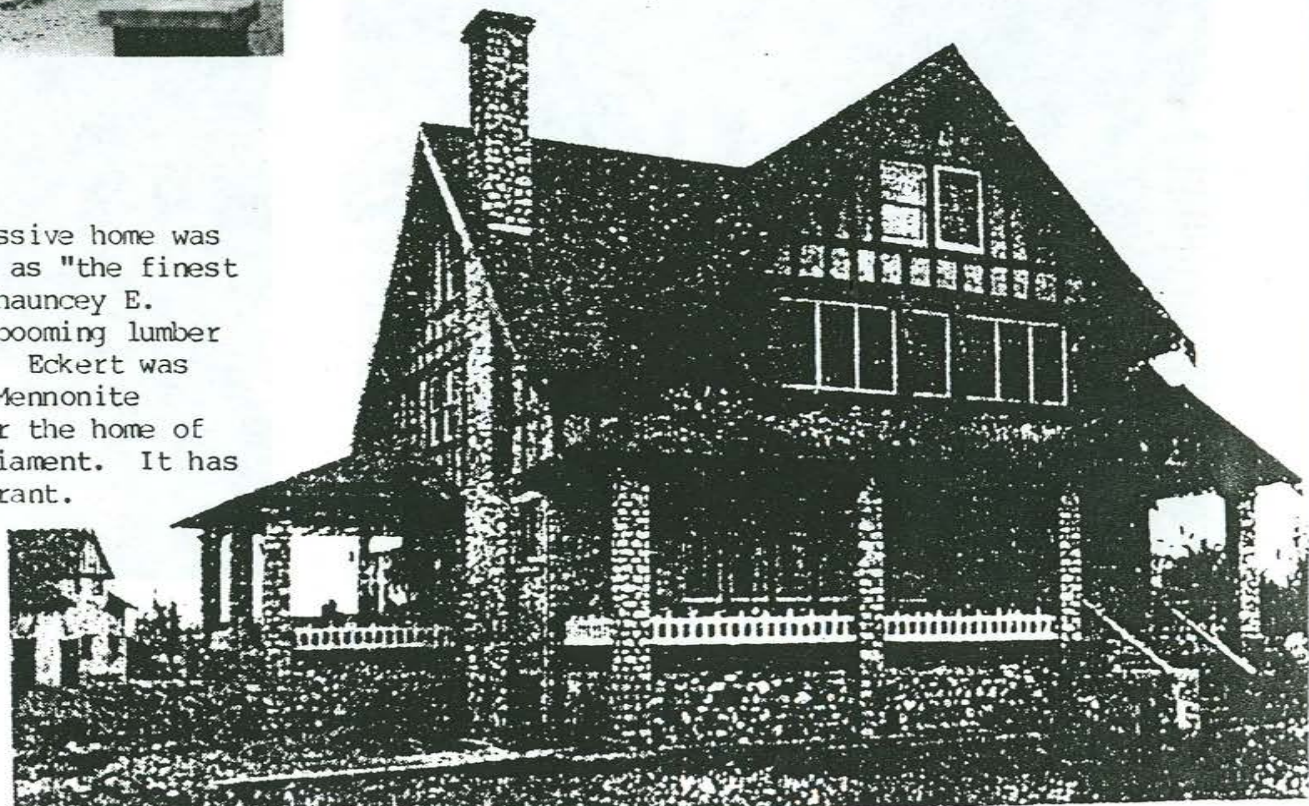
The first Baptist congregation in Chilliwack had been formed in 1892. Mr and Mrs Harry Stade donated two lots at the corner of Nowell Street and Yale Road for the construction of this building. This prominent church remains in active use; the structure has been raised, and a partial brick veneer added, but it retains much of its early character.

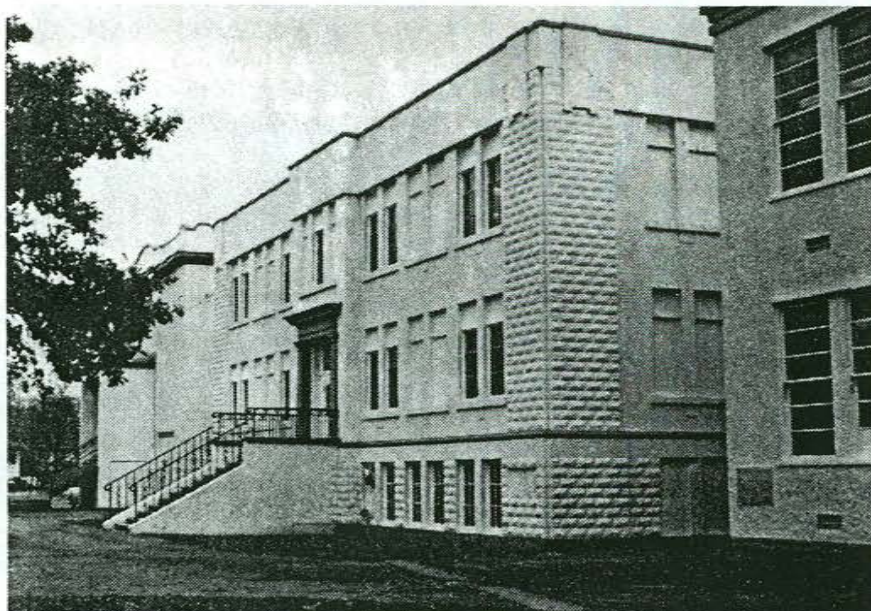


"STONEHURST MANOR"
46290 YALE ROAD EAST
1909

At the time it was built, this impressive home was described in the Chilliwack Progress as "the finest yet in the City". It was built by Chauncey E. Eckert, whose prosperity was due to booming lumber markets and real estate development. Eckert was also instrumental in initiating the Mennonite settlement in Yarrow. This was later the home of Harry Barber, a local member of Parliament. It has now been adapted for use as a restaurant.

(ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPH:
B.C.A.R.S. Nwp 971.1 Ch C538)





CHILLIWACK JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL,
46354 YALE ROAD EAST
THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT (ATTRIBUTED), 1912

Plans had been prepared in 1911 for a new school capable of handling 200 students; it was finished and opened the next year. The high hip, slate-covered roof was removed in 1951, and the current flat roof installed. Despite this, and the replacement of the original windows, the school maintains its commanding presence in the area, and is the oldest of a prominent grouping of similar buildings.



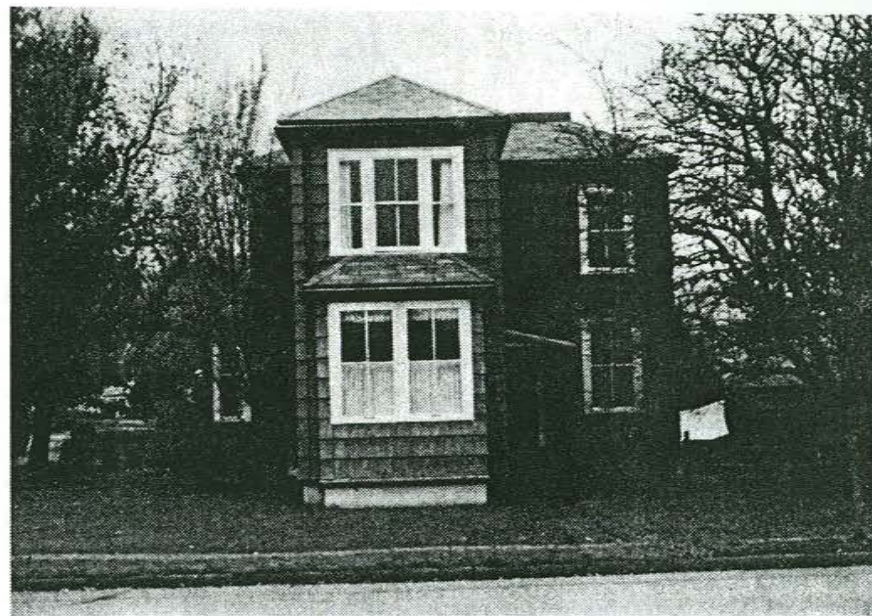
CHILLIWACK JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL,
46354 YALE ROAD EAST
GYM AND AUDITORIUM, 1929

The years following the First World War were spent in collecting funds for the construction of this combined gym and auditorium building. Except for alterations to the front entry porch and stairs, it remains in substantially intact condition, and is a key part of this prominent group of historic school buildings.



GROSSMAN HOUSE
46419 YALE ROAD EAST
CIRCA 1894

This Late Victorian structure displays asymmetric massing, a cross-gabled roof and a corner entry that are similar to the Bradshaw House, 46001 Victoria Avenue East. Carl Grossman, a grocer, was the first owner.



KIPP HOUSE
46435 YALE ROAD EAST
CIRCA 1894

Henry Kipp moved to Chilliwack in 1894 to join his brother Isaac. This house was built after Henry's previous house burned down in 1893. It was moved to this site from 46361 Yale Road East when the School Board Administration Offices were built.



STACEY HOUSE
46526 YALE ROAD EAST
1911

This square plan house was built for the Reverend F.B. Stacey, a United Church Minister and Member of Parliament. The property was originally much larger, but there are many remnant plantings, including Holly, Walnuts, and mature deciduous trees. The front verandah has been removed, but otherwise the house remains substantially intact.



MCADAM HOUSE
49090 YALE ROAD EAST
1918

This was the home of David and Annie McAdam. David McAdam was an engineer; he moved to Chilliwack in 1915 and owned his own mill in Murrayville. The house was begun in 1915 but not completed until three years later, and was occupied by the family until 1943.



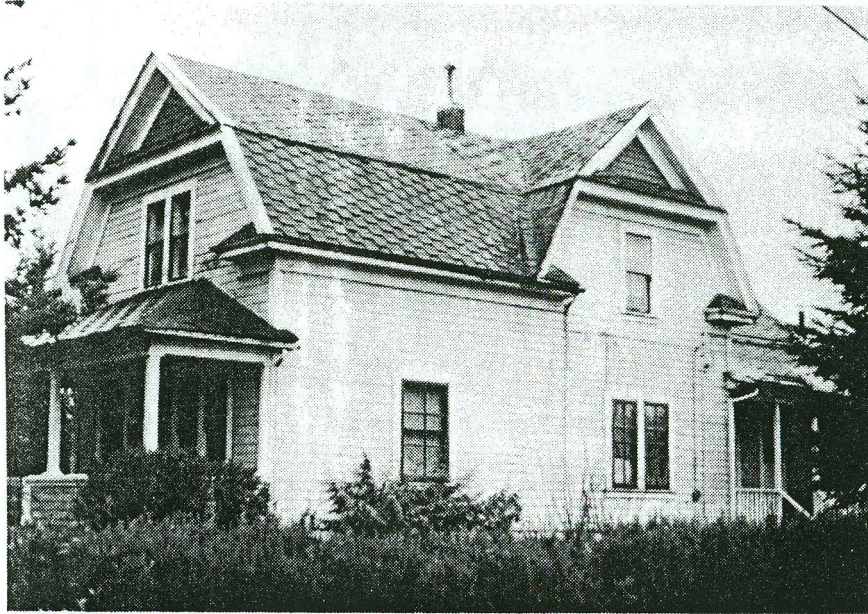
ROSEDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
51337 YALE ROAD EAST
1908

This simple frame structure was built at a cost of only \$125, due to generous contributions of materials and volunteer labour. A hall was later added to the west side. Although official Unification did not occur until 1925, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in Rosedale held joint services at the time of the First World War, due to the depletion of their congregations at this time. A prominent landmark, this structure remains in use as a United Church.



MERCER HOUSE
51380 YALE ROAD EAST
1902

Built as a farmhouse for the Mercer family, this was one of the largest houses in Rosedale. It is distinguished by a tall pyramidal roof, and a large verandah that wraps around three of its four sides. The square floor plan is typical of the larger farmhouses built in Chilliwack at this time. Although the property has been subdivided, there are still some early plantings on the site, and the house retains its imposing presence on Yale Road.



EDGAR KIPP HOUSE
8975 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH
CIRCA 1911

Edgar Allen Kipp was the son of Isaac Kipp; Edgar was a contractor by trade, and built this, his own house. Edgar's daughter Dorothy married Arthur Menzies, whose hardware business was located on Wellington Avenue, and later lived in this house. An unusual cross gambrel roof gives this house a commanding presence; the lot has street frontage on three sides.



EMPRESS HOTEL
9260 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH
1927

The original section of the Empress Hotel was built in 1908; the older structure was turned around and moved to the back of the lot when this new portion was built. Designed in the Tudor Revival style, it is a commanding presence in the downtown area.

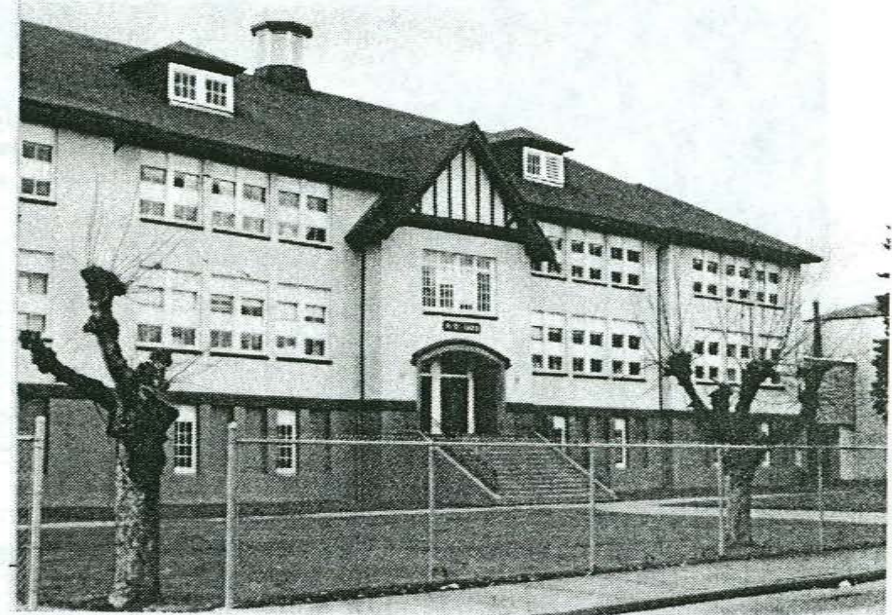


THE EMPRESS HOTEL, 9260 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH: 1927 PHOTOGRAPH BY LEONARD FRANK (VANCOUVER PUBLIC LIBRARY #9360)



IRWIN BLOCK
9282-9298 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH/46100-46108 YALE ROAD EAST
1909-1913

The Irwin Block was built in three stages, with the centre section being built last. Owned by B.A. Irwin, this imposing structure has always been a commanding presence at Five Corners. It is currently the oldest remaining building at the intersection.



CHILLIWACK CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
9435 YOUNG ROAD NORTH
BOWMAN & CULLERNE, ARCHITECTS, 1929

This 18 room wood frame schoolhouse is a local area landmark. Bowman & Cullerne were well known for their school designs throughout the Lower Mainland. Robert H. Brock was the contractor for this project.



THE IRWIN BLOCK, FIVE CORNERS (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P.566)



"HOLLYLODGE"

9915 YOUNG ROAD NORTH

1913

This was the home of Berkeley Reeves, after whom Berkeley Street is named. It was built by R.H. Brock of hollow clay tile, with a stucco facing over, an early example of fire-proof construction. It is located adjacent to the Hope River, on a beautifully landscaped site, and is a commanding presence in the area.

Two potential heritage conservation areas have been outlined, the Downtown commercial core (Five Corners) and the Mountain View subdivision.

The Five Corners area contains the following ten inventoried buildings:

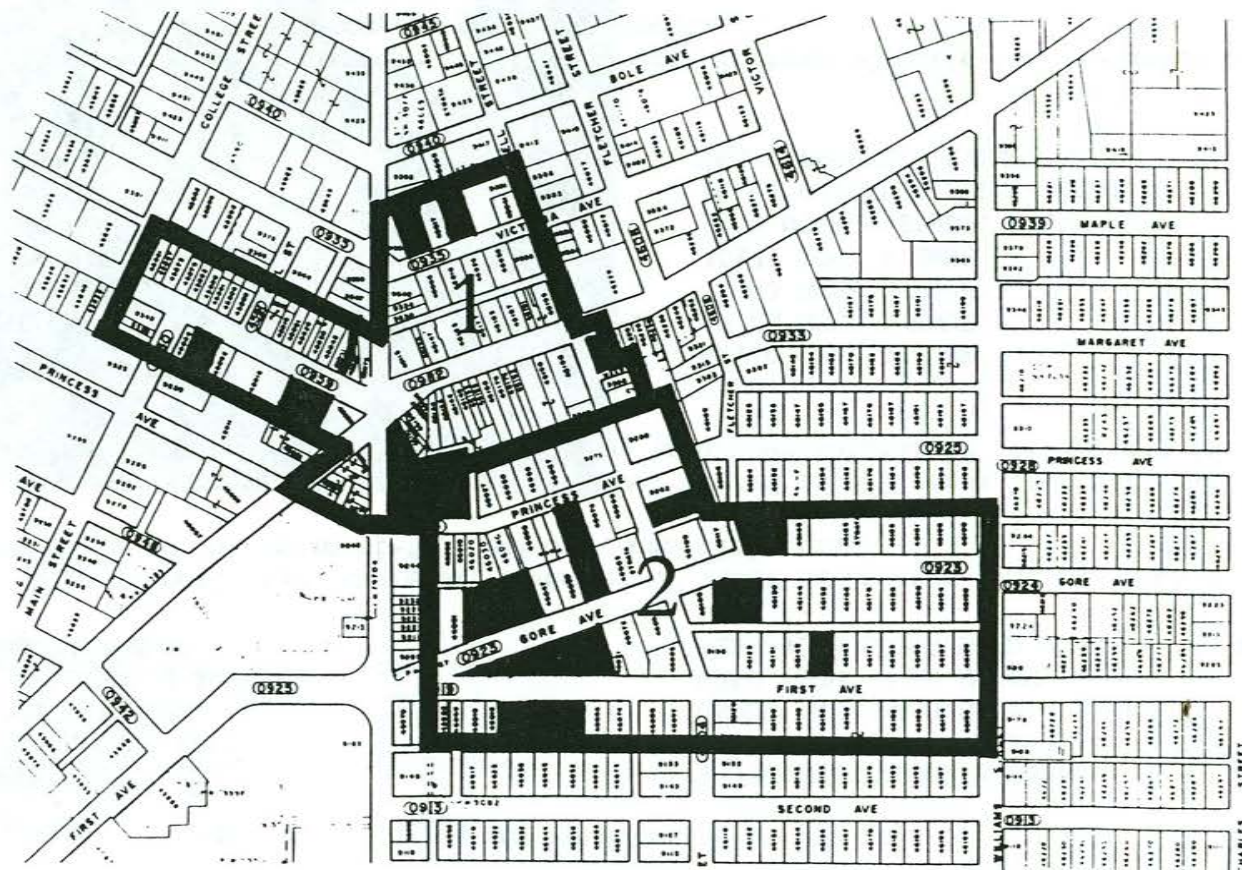
46001 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST	45950 WELLINGTON AVENUE
46029 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST	45957 WELLINGTON AVENUE
45886 WELLINGTON AVENUE	46200 YALE ROAD EAST
45930-45934 WELLINGTON AVENUE	9260 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH
45938 WELLINGTON AVENUE	9282-9298 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH/46100-46108 YALE ROAD EAST

In addition to these buildings, there are a number of other structures that contribute to the overall character and scale of this turn-of-the-century commercial core.

The Mountain View subdivision was a prestige development opened in 1907 from land originally owned by Reuben Nowell. Parts of the streetscapes of early residences have been maintained intact; the fifteen inventoried buildings within the area are:

46028 FIRST AVENUE	46110 GORE AVENUE
46054 FIRST AVENUE	46122 GORE AVENUE
46066 FIRST AVENUE	46123 GORE AVENUE
46155 FIRST AVENUE	46131 GORE AVENUE
46013 GORE AVENUE	9254 NOWELL STREET SOUTH
46035 GORE AVENUE	46064 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST
46040 GORE AVENUE	46070 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST
46063 GORE AVENUE	

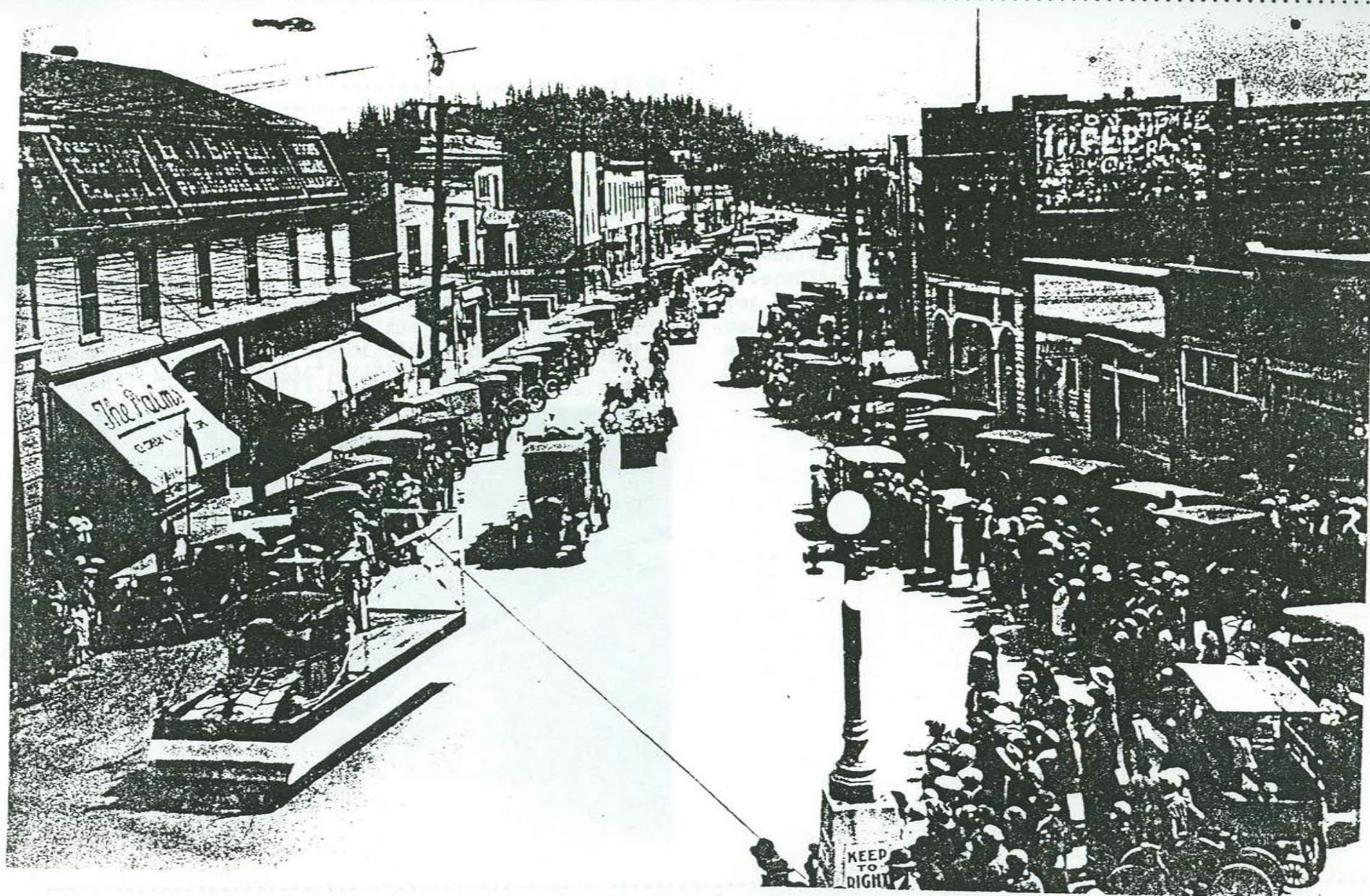
Suggestions for the preservation of these two significant clusters of buildings are contained within the Chilliwack Heritage Management Strategy, a separate report.



1. FIVE CORNERS CONSERVATION AREA

2. MOUNTAIN VIEW SUBDIVISION CONSERVATION AREA

 INVENTORIED BUILDINGS



THE FIVE CORNERS AREA (CHILLIWACK ARCHIVES P.580)



The Chilliwack Heritage Inventory has listed a number of significant historic structures that still exist. During the course of the study, a number of threats were identified to these buildings. Besides outright demolition, there were many examples seen of buildings which could not be included on the Inventory due to serious neglect or unsympathetic alterations. In one case, the McKenzie Barn, 48176 Yale Road East (pictured above), the structure was picked up in a preliminary stage of the inventory, but was found to have collapsed just as this report was being printed.

There are undoubtedly more of these structures which are threatened. This Heritage Inventory is intended as a research document, but it also acts as a basis for the Chilliwack Heritage Resource Management Strategy, a separate document, which outlines potential incentives and controls for the preservation of historic structures.

AITKEN, RAY.....	19,43
AITKEN BROTHERS.....	19
BAILEY, JAMES.....	14,41
BRADSHAW, WILLIAM.....	69
BOWMAN & CULLERNE.....	92
BROCK, ROBERT H.....	21,23,24,30,33,74,92,94
CARTER, GEORGE.....	60
DAVIS AND WRIGHT.....	34
DAY, D.H.....	28
FARMER, WILLIAM.....	84
HILL, ERNEST.....	15,21,37,43,47,52,67
HOOPER, THOMAS.....	3,21,62,64,66,86
LAUGHLIN, JOHN.....	51,73
MARTIN, JOHN ("JACK").....	16,18
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ...	40,45,58,64
ROBERTSON, J.C.....	62
SHARP, R.P.....	29
SHARP AND MACLURE.....	70
WEBB, STANLEY AND CURRIE, HARRY.....	27
WILSON, M.S.....	21
WHITE, WARD M.....	31,58
WOODRUFF, MR.....	72

ADAMSON, GEORGE.....	54
AITKEN FAMILY.....	18
ASHWLL, J.H.....	70
ATCHISON, ANDREW.....	20
ATKINS, ROBERT O.....	75
BAILEY, JAMES.....	14
BANFORD, ROBERT J.....	26
BAPTIST CHURCH.....	84
BARBER, C.A.....	32
BARBER, HARRY.....	85
BARKER, JOHN.....	49
BATEMAN, MRS. ADELAIDE.....	36
B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY.....	78
B.C. TELEPHONE COMPANY.....	84
BRADSHAW, WILLIAM.....	69
BROCK, ROBERT H.....	23,30
BROWN, PETER J.....	73
BRYANT FAMILY.....	46
CALKINS, GEORGE R.....	80
CARMICHAEL, MAUDE.....	61
CARTER, GEORGE.....	60
CASKEY, THOMAS.....	22
CHADSEY, CHESTER.....	80
CHADSEY, HANNAH.....	73
CHAPMAN FAMILY.....	19
CITY OF CHILLIWACK.....	62

CLARK, A.D.....	39
COOPER FAMILY.....	18
CURRIE, EARL.....	33
DANDY, W.H.....	33
DAVID SPENCER COMPANY LTD.....	25
DAVIES, W.V.....	23
DISTRICT OF CHILLIWHACK.....	13
DIXON, MRS. E.A.....	56
DRISCOLL, ALFRED.....	36
DUNDAS, HELEN.....	37
EAST CHILLIWACK WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.....	19
ECKERT, CHAUNCEY E.....	85
EDWARDS, JOHN T.....	50
EVANS FAMILY.....	14,65
FADDEN, MELVIN G.....	55
FORD FAMILY.....	80
GARDNER, CAPTAIN CHARLES A.....	51
GERVAN, HARRY HERBERT.....	16
GIBBENS, THOMAS.....	36
GILLANDERS, ALBERT.....	15
GORDON, ALEX AND JAMES.....	78
GROSSMAN, CARL.....	87
GWYNNE-VAUGHN, D.E.....	36
HALL, MATTHEW.....	59
HALL, WILLIAM.....	49
HAMILTON FAMILY.....	40

HAWKSHAW, W.S.....	52
HENDERSON, ISAAC.....	50
HENDERSON, JOHN C.....	27
HENDERSON, R.A.....	28
HEWER, F.A.....	17
HIGGINSON, JAMES.....	33
IRWIN, B.A.....	92
JACKMAN, W.T.....	31
JESPERSON FAMILY.....	37
JOHNSTON, LYDIA A.....	25
KEITH FAMILY.....	38
KICKBUSH, F.C.....	21
EDGAR KIPP.....	90
KIPP, HENRY.....	87
KIPP, ISAAC.....	35, 72
KNIGHT, ALBERT.....	21
KNIGHT, SHELTON.....	38
LAPUM FAMILY.....	20
LEARY, FRED G.....	57
McADAM FAMILY.....	88
McCLAY FAMILY.....	42
MacLEOD, J.A.....	60
McGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM H.....	59
McINTYRE, JOHN.....	14
McINTYRE, JOHN AND ANNA.....	51
MARSTON, ORLANDO L.....	26

MENZIES, ARTHUR.....	75, 90
MENZIES FAMILY.....	75
MERCER FAMILY.....	89
METHODIST CHURCH.....	66, 82, 83
MOORE, DR. JOSEPH DERBY.....	27
MURPHY FAMILY.....	73
NEWBY, WILLIAM.....	42
NIXON FAMILY.....	46, 47
ORD FAMILY.....	44
OTT, CHARLES JAMES.....	75
PAISLEY, L.W.....	72
PARKER, ALFRED.....	16
PATTEN, DR. LEE ALFRED.....	47
PEARSON, CLIFFORD.....	43
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.....	89
PROWSE, ROBERT W.....	44
RAINE, G. HARRY.....	52
RAMSAY, H.P.B.....	16
RAMSDELL, ED.....	30
REEVES, BERKELEY.....	94
RICHARDSON, W.T.....	38
ROLFE, W.T.....	72
ROSE, W.A.....	49
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST ANGLICAN PARISH.....	34
ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN PARISH.....	45
ST. THOMAS ANGLICAN PARISH.....	29

SCHOOL BOARD.....	24,40,45,58,64,65,86,92
SIEROSLAWSKI, MARCEL ROMAN.....	42
SKELTON, ROBERT G.....	61,76
STACEY, REVEREND F.B.....	88
THOMAS, JOSEPHINE E.....	28
THOMPSON FAMILY.....	46
THORNTON. GEORGE I.....	56
TOOP, HECTOR.....	83
TOOP, SAMPSON.....	82
TURPIN, JOSEPH H.....	76
VOIGHT, W.J.....	24
VON RECHTEREN.....	15
WALKER, CHARLES.....	41
WALKER, WILLIAM.....	15
WATSON, A.D.....	31
WEBB, GEORGE EDWARD FANE.....	57
WEBB, HORATIO.....	67
WELLS, ALLEN CASEY.....	64
WELLS, EDWIN.....	22
WESTERN HOME AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.....	31,32
WHITE, WARD M.....	31,58
WIGHAM FAMILY.....	43

45910 ALEXANDER AVENUE.....	13
7953 ATCHELITZ ROAD.....	14
46986 BAILEY ROAD.....	14
8310 BANFORD ROAD.....	15
9079 BANFORD ROAD.....	15
9285 BANFORD ROAD.....	16
46510 BROOKS AVENUE.....	16
8772 BUTCHART STREET.....	17
50459 CASTLEMAN ROAD.....	18
10506 CHAPMAN ROAD.....	18
10788 CHAPMAN ROAD.....	19
49089 (49113) CHILLIWACK CENTRAL ROAD.....	19
7032 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD.....	20
7195 (7185) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD.....	20
7519 (7541) CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD.....	21
7955 CHILLIWACK RIVER ROAD.....	21
9467 CORBOULD STREET NORTH.....	22
7001 EDEN DRIVE.....	22
9153 EDWARD STREET.....	23
9194 EDWARD STREET.....	23
49582 ELK VIEW ROAD.....	24
8855 ELM DRIVE.....	24
47409 FAIRFIELD ROAD.....	25
46028 FIRST AVENUE.....	25
46054 FIRST AVENUE.....	26
46066 FIRST AVENUE.....	26
46155 FIRST AVENUE.....	27
46013 GORE AVENUE.....	27
46035 GORE AVENUE.....	28
46040 GORE AVENUE.....	29
46063 GORE AVENUE.....	30
46110 GORE AVENUE.....	30

INDEX OF INVENTORIED SITES

104

46122 GORE AVENUE.....	31
46123 GORE AVENUE.....	31
45131 GORE AVENUE.....	32
9661 GRIGG ROAD.....	32
45987 HIGGINSON ROAD.....	33
46040 HIGGINSON ROAD.....	33
46098 HIGGINSON ROAD.....	34
45360 HODGINS AVENUE.....	35
46181 HOPE RIVER ROAD.....	36
46239 HOPE RIVER ROAD.....	36
11028 JESPERSON ROAD.....	37
45723 KIPP AVENUE.....	37
45961 KNIGHT ROAD.....	38
6112 LICKMAN ROAD.....	38
7248 LICKMAN ROAD.....	39
7778 LICKMAN ROAD.....	39
9008 McELWEE ROAD.....	40
10125 McGRATH ROAD.....	40
47795 (47759) McGUIRE ROAD.....	41
47768 McGUIRE ROAD.....	42
10537 McSWEEN ROAD.....	42
11370 McSWEEN ROAD.....	43
7158 MAITLAND AVENUE.....	43
7189 MAITLAND AVENUE.....	44
41810 (41755) MAJUBA HILL ROAD.....	44
45765 MANUEL ROAD.....	45
9999 NELSON ROAD (51380 CHURCH STREET).....	45
51260 NEVIN ROAD.....	46
7650 NIXON ROAD.....	46
7715 NIXON ROAD.....	47
9254 NOWELL STREET SOUTH.....	47
9442 NOWELL STREET NORTH.....	49
8050 OLD ORCHARD ROAD.....	49

51773 OLD YALE ROAD.....	50
47638 PRAIRIE CENTRAL.....	50
49990 PRAIRIE CENTRAL.....	51
6590 PREST ROAD.....	51
7954 PREST ROAD.....	52
8652 PREST ROAD.....	52
45707 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST.....	54
45724 PRINCESS AVENUE WEST.....	54
46064 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST.....	55
46070 PRINCESS AVENUE EAST.....	55
5655 PROMONTORY ROAD.....	56
45766 REECE AVENUE WEST.....	56
45855 REECE AVENUE WEST.....	57
45873 REECE AVENUE WEST.....	57
45790 RUSSELL ROAD.....	58
8979 SCHOOL STREET.....	58
43390 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD.....	59
43527 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD.....	59
43688 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD.....	60
44988 SOUTH SUMAS ROAD.....	60
45483 SPADINA AVENUE.....	61
45614 SPADINA AVENUE.....	61
45820 SPADINA AVENUE.....	62
45593 SPRUCE DRIVE.....	64
46377 STRATHCONA.....	64
6621 SUMAS PRAIRIE ROAD.....	65
5535 VEDDER ROAD.....	65
7107 (7101-7105) VEDDER ROAD.....	66
7201 VEDDER ROAD.....	66
7447 VEDDER ROAD.....	67
46001 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST.....	69
46029 VICTORIA AVENUE EAST.....	70
45621 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	72

45632 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	72
45738 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	73
45750 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	73
45886 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	74
45930-45934 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	75
45938 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	75
45950 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	76
45957 WELLINGTON AVENUE.....	76
45660 (45675-45677) WELLS ROAD.....	78
9634 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH.....	78
9745 WILLIAMS STREET NORTH.....	80
42045 YALE ROAD WEST.....	80
42422 YALE ROAD WEST.....	82
43407 YALE ROAD WEST.....	82
43708 YALE ROAD WEST.....	83
45974 YALE ROAD WEST.....	83
46037 YALE ROAD WEST.....	84
46200 YALE ROAD EAST.....	84
46290 YALE ROAD EAST.....	85
46354 YALE ROAD EAST.....	86
46419 YALE ROAD EAST.....	87
46435 YALE ROAD EAST.....	87
46526 YALE ROAD EAST.....	88
49090 YALE ROAD EAST.....	88
51337 YALE ROAD EAST.....	89
51380 YALE ROAD EAST.....	89
8975 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH.....	90
9260 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH.....	90
9282-9298 YOUNG ROAD SOUTH/46100-46108 YALE ROAD EAST.....	92
9435 YOUNG ROAD NORTH.....	92
9915 YOUNG ROAD NORTH.....	94