

# MAPLE RIDGE COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER



Updated November 2008



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## Whonnock Cemetery

### 96<sup>th</sup> Avenue

*Neighbourhood:*  
Whonnock



#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Whonnock Cemetery is a public space located in a wooded area of the Whonnock historic neighbourhood in the District of Maple Ridge. Surrounded by an evergreen hedge, it has gravel pathways, deciduous and coniferous tree planting, and a variety of grave marker types and a naturalistic character.

#### HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of the Whonnock Cemetery lies in its association with the history of different cultural and religious groups in Whonnock, its historical layering, its location, elements of its design, and its sacred character.

Heritage value is found in the evolution and historical layering of Whonnock Cemetery, which reflects the close-knit and multi-faceted Whonnock community. The Cemetery is composed of two separate parts, adjacent to the Whonnock First Nations Cemetery: the Scandinavian Lutheran Churchyard, dating from 1905, and the Whonnock Municipal Cemetery which was established on a piece of reserve land purchased from the Kwantlen First Nation in 1919.

The Whonnock Cemetery reflects the varied ethnic communities within the historic neighbourhood of Whonnock. Settlers from an area near Trondheim, in Norway, formed the Trondheim Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Whonnock in 1895, and the site for a cemetery was purchased from the Lee family; a Lutheran church stood on this site from 1906-1958. The Municipality of Maple Ridge established its cemetery on land between the Whonnock First Nation and Lutheran cemeteries. A number of Japanese settlers, many of Buddhist faith, and their children, are buried in the Whonnock Cemetery. The grave markers reflect the variety of nationalities, economies, and traditions that reflect the community as a whole. Two commemorative plaques, celebrating the Lee family and the Japanese community, further demonstrate the non-sectarian nature of this burial ground.

There is heritage value in the design, layout and character of the Whonnock Cemetery, which exhibit the characteristics of the 'rural cemeteries' movement, which had an impact on many Canadian cemeteries in the early part of the twentieth century. As part of the movement away from small churchyard cemeteries, the larger and non-sectarian nature of the Whonnock Cemetery, combined with its location away from the town centre in a naturalized setting, reflects this design aesthetic, and projects an image of permanence, a connection with nature, and a sacredness of place.

The design of the Whonnock Cemetery is unique in that the two separate parts read as one unified whole. While exhibiting differences in detail such as the grave markers, overall the rural cemetery aesthetic is reflected in the pathway design, woodland location, and naturalistic landscaping.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Whonnock Cemetery include its:

- Location in a rural woodland, characteristic of Whonnock
- Size, which reflects both the rural cemetery aesthetic and its expansion and evolution over time
- Gravel pathways in a naturalized setting
- Naturalistic landscaping including deciduous and coniferous tree planting, and a surrounding coniferous hedge
- The sense of sacredness that is created by both its use as a cemetery and its out of the way setting
- Its non-sectarian nature as reflected in the graves of different religions and ethnicities
- A variety of grave marker types such as marble monuments, inset markers and wooden crosses
- Two plaques commemorating the Lee Cemetery and Japanese settlers

## **Sugar Maple Trees**

### **26721 – 100<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Neighbourhood:*  
Whonnock

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

These two landmark Sugar Maple trees stand approximately 25 metres tall on the edge of an historic rural road in Whonnock, between a public transportation route and a private lot located at 26721 100 Avenue, Maple Ridge.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The heritage value of these mature Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*) is their association with early settlement of pioneering families coming from Eastern Canada in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. William Charles Drewry (1876-1948) and his wife, Mary Jane Drewry (1880-1964), arrived in Whonnock from Perth, Ontario in 1914 and established a poultry farm; they brought these two trees with them as saplings, to act as a reminder of their former home.

Possessing a particular reverence within the community of Maple Ridge as a symbol of the District, the Sugar Maples are reminders of early settlers who came from other parts of Canada and abroad and helped to form what is now Maple Ridge. The maples also indicate the domestication of the once wild and undeveloped property in Whonnock that would have occurred as settlers occupied local lands.

The historic community of Whonnock is characterized both by its rural and treed nature, heightened by these Sugar Maples.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of these two mature Sugar Maple trees include:

- species (*Acer saccharum*)
- orientation to 100 Avenue, which is an important historic road, marking the transition from a public transportation route to private property
- presence of the pairing two mature specimens as part of the streetscape
- proportion and massing of the tree canopies
- deciduous nature of the trees, changing with the seasons: creating shade in the summer and vivid fall foliage in the autumn.

## Miller Residence

### 28594 - 104<sup>th</sup> Avenue

*Neighbourhood:*  
Ruskin

#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Miller Residence is a one and one half-storey wood-frame bungalow over a basement/garage that is set into the south western slope of the large rural property, which features orchard trees, berry fields, and ornamental deciduous trees, all set against the backdrop of the conifer forest downslope.



#### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1932, the heritage value of the Miller Residence lies in its location in the historic community of Ruskin, its mix of orchard and berry field typical of small farm holdings in its time, its association with Albert Miller who was involved in the evolution of the community, and in its shingle-clad cottage-type architectural style commonly built in B.C.'s rural and suburban settings during the 1920s and '30s.

The house is valued for its representation of the characteristic local rural settlement pattern found away from the centre of Ruskin. This pattern includes small, somewhat isolated farms in forest clearings on sloping sites that make best use of the terrain for orchards and berry fields.

There is heritage value in the association of the building with Albert Miller, an early resident of Ruskin who arrived in 1903 and who epitomizes the independent Ruskin settler and resident: a farmer who also made ends meet by working seasonally elsewhere – on the riverboats, fishing, or in the logging camps. Miller was a master-builder, well-known in the Ruskin area for his design and construction-supervision work on local projects in Ruskin and neighbouring Whonnock.

Miller's involvement in local construction resulted in buildings which characterize the independence of Ruskin and Whonnock as outposts in the eastern part of Maple Ridge, including the Heaps Sawmill in Ruskin, the Whonnock Memorial Hall (1912), the Ruskin community hall (1916), and the still-standing second Ruskin Community Hall (1923).

The Miller Residence is a memorable amalgamation of the typical shingle-clad bungalow design of the house itself set on top of a workmanlike farm-oriented basement/garage level. As such it is both a good example of a prevalent style of domestic building of the time, and a good representation of the work of an independent-minded resourceful small farm operator.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Miller Residence and grounds include:

- The siting of the building making full use of its south western aspect and situation of having its basement level set into the slope
- The grounds appearing to be a clearing with a backdrop of conifer forest downslope
- Landscape features that reflect the rural quality of the area and the agricultural land use, including fences, orchard and ornamental deciduous trees, rows of berry bushes oriented north/south
- The direct informal driveway through orchard and deciduous trees to the downhill side of the house (the garage entrances)
- The late-Craftsman influence in the design of the house and the shingle siding common to the time period, including generous wood trim around door and window openings, and fascia boards
- Details that express the architectural style, including the hip roof, and separate secondary roof over the entry porch to the east
- Double-hung wood sash windows 1-over-1; of various sizes befitting the activities of the various rooms

## Spencer Farm Milk House

23448 - 23498 - 105<sup>th</sup> Avenue

*Neighbourhood:*  
Albion

### DESCRIPTION

The Spencer Farm Milk House is a small, one-and-one half storey wood frame building with stucco cladding, a hipped gable roof and three entry doors, and is located on the agricultural fairgrounds in the historic Albion neighbourhood of Maple Ridge.



### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed c.1922, the Spencer Farm Milk House is valued for its recollection of the early agricultural history of Maple Ridge, and in particular Albion. Originally located near an access road within a grouping of buildings of associated agricultural uses, the Milk House was constructed for the specific purpose of cooling and storing milk while awaiting transportation off the farm, and for the cleaning, sanitizing, and storing of materials and equipment used in the production and handling of milk on a small scale.

The building is significant as an unusual and very good example of an early agricultural outbuilding constructed as part of a larger dairy farming operation. Its overall form, window design, stucco cladding and roof form suggests a domestic design language applied to an agricultural building that reflects local and regional residential architectural styles of the time. Its size reflects the local, small-scale farming operation and the small quantities of milk that were stored here; without refrigeration milk could not be held for long periods and was shipped regularly off the farm.

There is heritage value in the building features which reflect its agricultural use, such as the roof ventilator and the additions which indicate the adaptation of the building to suit changing requirements in the farm operation. Mature deciduous trees located to the south of the building reflect both the early organization of the farm and a summer cooling function for the stored milk.

Heritage value is found in the building's historical association to Samuel Robertson, the first European settler in Maple Ridge, who established a large farm here with "...fields, fences, barns, orchards, residences...", and in the continuation of agricultural traditions on the property through its purchase by David Spencer's Limited of Vancouver in 1919 as a dairy operation and stopover for beef cattle from the Prairies en route to the coast. The Milk House is the last remaining structure on the site that reflects this early agricultural use.

Purchased in 1959 by the Municipality of Maple Ridge, the Milk House and its site retains significance as the location of the North Fraser Valley Exhibition and Maple Ridge Agricultural Fair, an important tradition of rural life in Maple Ridge and throughout British Columbia.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Spencer Farm Milk House include its:

- Location in Albion, the site of early agricultural activities in Maple Ridge
- Location close to an access road
- Small size
- Features which support its use as a milk house, including its interior layout, the roof ventilator and ceiling height
- Entry doors, windows and building detailing which support the domestic residential character
- Thick rough cast stucco cladding
- Few windows and irregular fenestration
- Dual paned, double hung wooden windows, 6-over 1, of domestic scale and design
- Hipped gable roof with cedar shingles
- Mature trees which reflect the site's early use as a dairy farm and its current use as a setting for agricultural fairs

## **St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

### **22279 – 116<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Other Name(s):*

St. Andrews United Church

St. Andrews Heritage Church Hall

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*

Bylaw 2996-1981

*Neighbourhood:*

Port Haney



#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is located on 116 Avenue in its original location, adjacent to its 1906 manse and close to the historic core of Port Haney. The steeple is prominent in the area and the rear of the building is highly visible from the Haney By-pass.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is a significant heritage resource within Maple Ridge and is valued as one of the oldest churches in the District, for its association with area pioneer Thomas Haney. It is also indicative of the early brickmaking activities in the area as a contributing factor in the growth of Port Haney at the time of its construction.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly-opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road. Port Haney remains as a heritage precinct and a reminder of the early history of the District of Maple Ridge and the development of its original small town centres.

The Presbyterian Church was considered an important community facility as demonstrated by the use of volunteer labour in its construction, the donation of land by Thomas Haney, who was Catholic, and the donation of bricks by the local small kiln operators in the area. The community spirit fostered by the construction of the church was further reflected in the growth of the commercial area of Port Haney, in close proximity to the church.

Clad in local brick and designed in a manner that gives the building a strong sense of purpose, the presence of the building afforded the residents of Port Haney a feeling of permanence within their community. The Church is also valued as one of the few early churches in British Columbia clad with brick. A reflection of the bustling brick making businesses in the area, this structure is unique among the early pioneer churches of the region.

The adjacent manse, located at 22289-22291 116 Avenue, was built in 1906, and was first occupied by the Reverend William Reid and his family. St. Andrew's Church operated as a Presbyterian Church, until 1925 when it merged during Unification with the Maple Ridge Methodist Church, and became St. Andrew's United Church. The church steeple was built in 1934 to house the disused bell from the Maple Ridge Methodist Church. In 1956, the bell followed the congregation to a new church built on Dewdney Trunk Road. The preservation of this important heritage structure demonstrated a growing community consciousness of the value of historic resources; the District of Maple Ridge acquired the church, and in 1983 the structure was restored for community use by the Maple Ridge Historical Society.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church include:

- location near the core of historic Port Haney
- form, scale and massing
- symmetry of plan and elevation
- steep front gable roof
- steeple at the front
- locally made brick cladding
- parged brick courses and foundation
- double-hung wood sash 4-over-4 windows with blind pointed arches above
- surviving interior features including original window trim
- adjacent manse

## **Manager's House, Port Haney Brick Company** **22520 – 116<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Other Name(s):*

Maple Ridge Museum and Archives  
Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*

Bylaw 3080-1982

*Neighbourhood:*

Port Haney



### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Manager's House is a one and one-half storey plus basement wood frame

Edwardian residence, that was later clad with locally made brick. It is situated on the site of the former Port Haney Brick Co. Ltd., in Jim Hadgkiss Park in the community of Port Haney, on the north bank of the Fraser River.

### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Manager's House is valued for its association with the early industrialization of Port Haney and Maple Ridge and as a symbol of the success of the Port Haney Brick Co. Ltd.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many small brick making businesses were located throughout the Port Haney area, due to its rich clay deposits. During this period, there was an enormous demand for construction materials, due in part to Vancouver's rapid growth and development as the main commercial centre of the Province. Brick was favoured for many commercial applications as it satisfied the requirements of Vancouver's fire limits bylaw, which mandated fire-resistant construction in the downtown area. In the later part of the nineteenth century, the majority of local brick yards were located in the vicinity of Port Haney.

Port Haney Brick Company Ltd. was formed largely to supply the very successful contracting firm of Baynes and Horie, the partnership of pioneer settlers Edgar George Baynes (1870-1956) and William McLeod Horie (c.1858-1940). The firm prospered as the region developed in the boom years prior to the First World War. In order to supply bricks for their many projects, in 1907 Baynes, Horie, and Harold Burnet formed the Port Haney Brick Company, which operated continuously for the next seventy years, providing drain tile and clay partition blocks as well as their trademark bricks. The success of this brick yard and its close proximity to the core of Port Haney contributed greatly to the growth of the area.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area and continued to be an important factor in local industry, such as the brick plant. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a

devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly-opened Loughheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road. The Port Haney Brick Company, however, remained in the area for many years afterwards, and was a prominent local industry and employer.

The brick company manager lived on site in the original 1907 wood-clad house, re-clad c.1930 in brick from the plant as a demonstration of the quality and versatility of the brick being produced by the Haney Brick and Tile Company. The residence is important because it showcased the modern and fashionable ornamentation styles possible with brick construction, including the use of combed brick and courses of differently coloured brick.

Community value also lies in the site, which was named Jim Hadgkiss Park in honour of his work in the community through the Rotary Club and Freemasons, as well as the leadership he demonstrated as Manager of the Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.

This was also a significant example of a local heritage conservation initiative, as the Manager's House and Office were relocated to ensure their survival when the Haney By-pass was constructed in 1980, and restored and adapted for a new community use. In its current context, the Manager's House is valued as the home of the Maple Ridge Museum and Archives since 1984, where historic artifacts of the region are preserved and displayed, and of the Dewdney Alouette Railway Society, who jointly occupy the building to ensure its conservation.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Manager's House include its:

- location close to Port Haney and the waterfront
- orientation of the House to the Office and the surrounding yard
- form, scale and massing
- side dual pitch gable roof with front gable dormer
- c.1930 local brick cladding, including three types of combed brick, located on the front and both side facades
- original horizontal wood siding at rear elevation
- full open front veranda
- double-hung 1-over-1 wooden-sash windows
- stained glass windows
- intact interior features, such as a clinker-brick fireplace, light fixtures and ornamentation

## **C.P.R. Van Caboose #437115**

### **22520 - 116<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Neighbourhood:*  
Port Haney

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The CPR Van Caboose is a wood framed structural steel Canadian Pacific Railway train caboose set on a portion of standard gauge rail track next to the Maple Ridge Museum and Archives, in the historic neighbourhood of Port Haney. Now painted its original red colour, the caboose has covered entry porches at each end and a raised viewing cupola. The restoration of the caboose by the Dewdney –Alouette Railway Society was recognized with a District of Maple Ridge Heritage Award in 2003.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE**

Built in 1944, the heritage value of the CPR Van Caboose #437115 lies in its association with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its importance in manned freight transportation in the early history of Maple Ridge. Constructed along the north shore of the Fraser River from 1882-1885, the Canadian Pacific Railway played a role in connecting the major communities of Maple Ridge to the larger centres of New Westminster and Vancouver. The railway was important through the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries for the movement of passengers and freight, including supplies and machinery for the local logging industry, in and out of Maple Ridge's communities.

The Van Caboose is valued for its illustration of the lives of freight workers on the railway and its support role in the day-to-day running of the trains. Located at the rear of freight trains, the caboose, or "Van," served as living quarters for train crews, as an office for the train conductor, as an ambulance, and as a conveyor of goods and newspapers when necessary. The raised cupola with its large windows, located above the rear hall and accessible by ladders, contains crew seats for viewing the train. The caboose manifests the importance of personnel in the smooth operation of the railway system and illustrates the simplicity of freight crew accommodation on the job.

The CPR Van Caboose is constructed of wood over a structural steel frame, an indicator of the wartime shortages of steel. Used mainly in Western Canada, it is similar in design to earlier CPR van cabooses, a compact and efficient structure whose form closely reflects its use. Rebuilt by the CPR in 1983, the caboose's original tongue and groove V-joint siding and red paint colour were covered with plywood which was painted yellow.

Caboose No. 437115 is one of a rare few remaining all wood cabooses from the World War II era and still exhibits its original use through the interior layout and furnishings, such as the wood stove, cupboards, tables, and sleeping benches which illustrate the surroundings of the crews in their everyday life on the rails.

There is heritage value in the association of the caboose with the Dewdney –Alouette Railway Society, and the contribution of many community members to its restoration. Donated to the Society in the early 1990s, the Caboose was moved to its final resting place on a short segment of standard gauge track outside the Maple Ridge Museum. The Dewdney –Alouette Railway Society members donated countless hours in the careful restoration of the caboose.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the CPR Van Caboose #437115 include its:

- Location near the original CPR railway track on the north side of the Fraser River
- Overall compact form that arises directly from its function
- Steel structural frame, arched roof and red painted wood siding in recognition of the original CPR red painted cabooses
- Exterior elements which speak to its use, including covered entry porches, front and rear doors with two vertical windows and sliding storm doors, metal access stairs and railings, and the viewing cupola with windows on all four sides
- Matching window fenestration on each side, consisting of small vertical sliding windows
- Simple interior furnishings that speak to its accommodation and office functions including cupboards, counters, benches, table, cupola access ladders and wood stove used for heat and cooking

## **Port Haney Brick Company Office**

### **22520 – 116<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Other Name(s):*

Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.  
Maple Ridge Museum and Archives

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*  
Bylaw 3080-1982

*Neighbourhood:*  
Port Haney



#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Port Haney Brick Company Office is a one-storey masonry structure situated on the site of the former Port Haney Brick Co. Ltd., in Jim Hadgkiss Park in the community of Port Haney, on the north bank of the Fraser River.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Port Haney Brick Company Office is valued for its association with the early industrialization of Port Haney and Maple Ridge and of the success of Port Haney Brick Ltd.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many small brick making businesses were located throughout the Port Haney area, due to its rich clay deposits. During this period, there was an enormous demand for construction materials, due in part to Vancouver's rapid growth and development as the main commercial centre of the Province. Brick was favoured for many commercial applications as it satisfied the requirements of Vancouver's fire limits bylaw, which mandated fire-resistant construction in the downtown area. In the later part of the nineteenth century, the majority of local brick yards were located in the vicinity of Port Haney.

Port Haney Brick Company Ltd. was formed largely to supply the very successful contracting firm of Baynes and Horie, the partnership of pioneer settlers Edgar George Baynes (1870-1956) and William McLeod Horie (c.1858-1940). The firm prospered as the Lower Mainland developed in the boom years prior to the First World War. In order to supply bricks for their many projects, in 1907 Baynes, Horie, and Harold Burnet formed the Port Haney Brick Company, which operated continuously for the next seventy years, providing drain tile and clay partition blocks as well as their trademark bricks. The success of this brick yard and its close proximity to the core of Port Haney contributed greatly to the growth of the area.

The brick yard thrived throughout the 1910s and 1920s and this success was demonstrated in the construction of the Office by 1930. The design of the Office is significant as an early advertisement of the versatility of brick construction. Built in the popular Period Revival style, which re-interpreted past architectural styles in a modern context, the Office exhibited the capacity to incorporate brick and tile into

the most modern and fashionable styles of the 1930s. Although modest in scale, the small structure shows an unexpectedly high level of design sophistication.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly-opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road. The Port Haney Brick Company, however, remained in the area for many years afterwards, and was a prominent local industry and employer.

Community value also lies in the site, which was named Jim Hadgkiss Park in honour of his work in the community through the Rotary Club and Freemasons, as well as the leadership he demonstrated as Manager of the Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.

This was also a significant example of a local heritage conservation initiative, as the House and Office were relocated to ensure their survival when the Haney By-pass was constructed in 1980, and restored and adapted for a new community use. In its current context, the Office is valued as an adjacent facility to the Maple Ridge Museum and Archives.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Port Haney Brick Company Office include its:

- location close to Port Haney and the waterfront
- orientation of the Office to the Manager's House and the surrounding yard
- form, scale and massing
- brick construction and masonry detailing manufactured on site, including decorative chimney tops, a wall niche and courses of differently coloured brick
- simple gabled and pantiled roof clad with drainage tiles
- structural openings delineated with high fire brick
- double-hung 3-over-1 wooden-sash windows
- metal fire escape on east side
- original spatial configuration of interior floor plan, and original features including a large walk-in vault and fireplace
- decorative tile floor in interior

## The Copper Beech Tree

### 21780 - 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Neighbourhood:  
Haney

#### DESCRIPTION

The Copper Beech is a large specimen tree, species *Fagus sylvatica* f. "*Cuprea*". It is located close to the road and near a creek on the eastern property line of a private lot at 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the historic neighbourhood of Haney in Maple Ridge, B.C.



#### HERITAGE VALUE

Likely planted as part of the adjacent Davison house landscape when the house was built, around 1929, the Copper Beech, *Fagus sylvatica* f. "*Cuprea*" (syn. "*Purpurea*, *Atropunicea*") has heritage value as a representation of the new suburban nature of the Haney community in the 1920s. Accelerated by the construction of the Lougheed Highway, the centre of Haney moved northward away from the Fraser River and the early commercial activity that occurred along its banks.

Originating in Europe and used extensively as a specimen tree in Britain, the Copper Beech is valued as an example of the English roots of many Maple Ridge and Fraser Valley settlers. It also reflects the developing British Columbian horticultural tradition which often followed English patterns of planting and design, such as the use of major deciduous trees as prominent landscape features.

The *Fagus sylvatica* f. "*Purpurea*" species is the true purple leaf beech of which "*Cuprea*", or Copper Beech, is one of many named offspring. It has high heritage landscape value as a fine specimen tree, and was a frequently planted as an ornamental because of its availability and hardiness, as well as for its beauty, which is of the grand scale.

The Copper Beech has heritage value in its significant contribution to the evolving streetscape of 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue, reflecting the large and open scale of the landscape during this period of early suburban development, and the significance of the act of planting a tree species that would be permanent. Suburban landscape features in early British Columbia reflected both an interest in horticulture as well as pragmatic concerns about what would survive in the local climate. In the early twentieth century access to new and tested plant material, both ornamental and agricultural, began to be available to local communities around the province.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Copper Beech include its:

- Species, *Fagus sylvatica* f. "*Cuprea*", one of the striking specimen trees that make up the European Beeches
- Landmark status as specimen tree in a domestic landscape
- Orientation to the street, house and creek, and its contribution to the suburban streetscape character of 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue which is a major travel route
- Characteristics of the species which include the tree form and canopy which is a dense, upright rounded pyramid, with branches close to the ground and stately in outline; deciduous nature which reflects the changing seasons; foliage, green in spring changing to a pale purple in summer, then to a russet brown in late fall, and which remains on the tree over winter providing interest and contrast; striking silvery-grey, smooth bark on a large trunk which distinguishes the beech even in winter
- Symbolism as a tree of European origin and extensively used in England and later in British Columbia as an important landscape feature

## **Tanaka House**

### **24077 - 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Neighbourhood:*  
Albion

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Tanaka House is a two and one-half storey Craftsman-influenced farmhouse built in the 1920s by Japanese settlers on a rural corner lot in the historic neighbourhood of East Haney in Maple Ridge.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE**

Constructed in the early 1920s, the heritage value of the Tanaka House lies primarily in its assumed association with the Japanese agricultural community, in East Haney particularly, and in Maple Ridge and the Fraser Valley more generally.

Part of the largest and final wave of Japanese immigration into the Fraser Valley, the Tanaka family arrived in Maple Ridge in 1920, settling in this area where they could purchase unwanted, less-than-prime agricultural land. The Tanakas and other Japanese immigrant families transformed literally thousands of acres of logged-off wasteland into productive farms, significantly influencing the settlement patterns, choice of soft fruit crops, and economy of Maple Ridge.

The house is valued for its expression of the rural character of Haney in the 1920s and is representative of farmhouse dwellings built by Japanese settlers in Maple Ridge in the early twentieth century. The original house – even before later additions – is of substantial size, attesting to the prosperity of the family.

There is value in the house's representation of Japanese solidarity in the face of local discrimination. Agriculture was a way in which the Japanese could construct their communities in the tradition of the Japanese farming village based on a spirit of cooperation on the margins of mainstream settlements. Their strong internal cooperation meant that the agricultural sector often provided better opportunities for living than the sometimes discriminatory industries such as fishing, mining, lumbering and railway work. Prejudice against the Japanese community only strengthened its solidarity and improved its position within the broader community of Maple Ridge.

The Tanaka House is valued for its symbolism of the impact of racial discrimination and the appropriation of property during World War II. The Tanaka family were relocated to Alberta with a limited amount of luggage, leaving their house and many of their belongings behind.

### Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Tanaka House include its:

- Location in an area of east Maple Ridge, where the majority of the Japanese community settled
- House fronting onto 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue, the main access road
- Craftsman-influenced design form typical of farmhouses built by the Japanese community:
  - Distinctive gable roof with shed dormers symmetrically positioned on either side of the main roof ridge
- Craftsman-influenced details in original portions of the house:
  - Double-hung wood sash windows on the main floor, 1-over-1, banked for more light into major rooms
  - Generous bargeboards, fascia and trim

## **McFarlane Residence**

### **11395 – 205<sup>th</sup> Street**

*Neighbourhood:*  
Hammond

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The McFarlane Residence is a one-storey wood frame Craftsman bungalow located in an area formerly referred to as 'Swede Row' in the community of Hammond.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The McFarlane Residence is valued as one of several residences constructed by the Hammond Cedar Company for its mill workers who had served overseas during the First World War. This area of Hammond was once known as 'Swede Row,' named for the Swedish families that lived along this street, reflective of the multi-cultural nature of the wood products workforce in the early twentieth century.

The community of Hammond can be characterized by its relationship to the commercial and industrial activity that still occurs in the area. Settlers were originally attracted to Hammond due to the opportunities provided by the junction of the steam and rail transportation. The ease of transportation in the community provided a natural draw for the lumber industry in the early twentieth century. Many immigrant groups and individuals, attracted by the lumber mill's demand for labour, settled their families in the affordable homes in the townsite of Hammond. The association of the community to industry is valued because of the small number of historic industrial sites remaining in Maple Ridge. Noted for its growth relative to that of the company, the connection between community and industry creates a unique pattern of expansion in the community.

The modest size of the McFarlane Residence is indicative not only of the influence of the Craftsman style fashionable at the time, but also of the fast-paced construction and economic situation that following the end of the First World War, when houses such as this were built to accommodate both returning soldiers and a growing immigrant workforce. This house was built by the Hammond Cedar Company; McFarlane, the first resident, occupied this house while working as a sawyer at the mill.

The McFarlane Residence is also valued as a representative example of the popularity of the Craftsman bungalow, which became the most wide-spread local residential style. It is exemplified in the full open front veranda and tapered columns that are hallmarks of the style.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the McFarlane Residence include its:

- location close to the mill
- location on property set close to the street
- form, scale and massing
- Craftsman bungalow design and details including: open front veranda, central entry, tapered square columns, piers, and side gable roof
- narrow lapped wooden siding
- multi-paned wooden-sash double-hung windows

## Maple Ridge Cemetery 214<sup>th</sup> Street

*Neighbourhood:*  
The Ridge

### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Maple Ridge Cemetery is an historic burial ground that consists of six hectares of public property located on 214 Street south of Dewdney Trunk Road, in Maple Ridge.



### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Maple Ridge Cemetery is valued as a fine example of the type of rural cemetery, influenced by Picturesque Romanticism, which emerged in Canada in the nineteenth century. Its heritage value lies in its association with the prominent settlers of the District of Maple Ridge, both as its developers and as their final resting place. The value of the site also relates to its continuing connection with the growth and evolution of the area, in particular Port Haney and The Ridge. The original entrance was located on River Road, one of the major historical transportation corridors in the area.

The historic community of The Ridge takes its name from the maple trees that ran for two miles, high above the Fraser River on a ridge between Hammond and Port Haney. The early farming settlers in this area encouraged the incorporation of the District of Maple Ridge in 1874. As the commercial centres of Haney and Hammond developed, The Ridge slowly developed as a residential neighbourhood of modest family homes.

The first burials occurred in the mid-1870s on a private lot belonging to William Nelson, which he donated to the District, at what is now the extreme southwest corner of the cemetery. The District of Maple Ridge established this larger property as a municipal cemetery in the 1880s. The cemetery is designed to enhance views within and across it, creating a formal spatial structure considered fashionable in the era contemporary to the cemetery's establishment.

An important aspect of the cemetery are the many prominent citizens of Maple Ridge that are buried here including: Thomas Haney and the Haney family; William Nelson, the original owner of the property, and his Kanaka (Hawaiian) wife and family; John McIver, the visionary who organized the first meeting of the District of Maple Ridge; Mary Berry Charlton Storey, a successful and well recognized early entrepreneur in Port Haney; and J. Inouye, pioneer of the Japanese community in Maple Ridge.

The cemetery features many decorative and unique monuments and headstones, ranging in materials from wood to stone and zinc and other metals. Located throughout the cemetery, the headstones are often very ornate, depicting animals (often indicative of a child's grave), hands clasped in prayer, and symbols that are important to the families represented in the cemetery. The markers display the changing tastes, values and

economies that have dictated the Cemetery's development and configuration over time. Originally the dominant white community did not allow burials from Chinese, Japanese and Native communities, but later accepted these burials in a specific section of the cemetery, in a location furthest away from the historic entrance. In more recent times, the cemetery has become an ethnically integrated space, although clusters of historic monuments help identify historic ethnic sections of the cemetery.

The cemetery also has an important connection to the artistic growth of community. The gates to the new entrance off Dewdney Trunk Road are the work of Maple Ridge's first artist-in-residence, Colin Southwell.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Maple Ridge Cemetery include its:

- orderly and open spatial qualities with the plots and pathways laid out at right angles on evenly graded topography, based on the Picturesque Romanticism of the late nineteenth century
- rectilinear concrete curbing, delineating family plots
- elegant, high quality and unique grave markers, including carved granite, zinc and wood
- open expanse of lawn with healthy vegetation and mature trees and plantings
- mature trees at the gate, including a Royal Oak of England
- different methods of commemoration over time, including the move to horizontal lawn markers, more uniform in size and material, after the 1960s
- new metal entrance gates located at the end of 214 Street, south of Dewdney Trunk Road

## Royal Oak of England

### 21404 Dewdney Trunk Road at 214<sup>th</sup> Street

Neighbourhood:  
The Ridge

#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Royal Oak of England, or English Oak, is a large specimen tree of the species *Quercus robur*, located on the entry road to the Maple Ridge Cemetery on 214<sup>th</sup> Street in The Ridge neighbourhood. It is part of a row of mixed species trees which line the entry road and provide a canopied entrance to the cemetery.



#### HERITAGE VALUE

The Royal Oak of England is valued for its association to an event of provincial importance and its symbolism as a tie between the Dominion of Canada and its parent nation of England. During 1937 and 1938, more than 200 rural organizations in British Columbia planted a seedling oak in their communities. Originating in the Windsor Forests in England, these seedlings, *Quercus robur* or English Oak, were sent by the British government to commemorate the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and were distributed to communities in British Columbia by the provincial Department of Agriculture.

The heritage value of the Royal Oak of England lies in its association with the Haney Women's Institute through an event at the Armistice Day service on November 11, 1938 when the Institute planted the small commemorative oak tree. Women's institutes were established throughout British Columbia in the early 1900s to "serve home and country". Evident in the service they gave during two World Wars, their activities included the provision of food, money, clothing, hospital supplies, bedding and reading material for shipment overseas. In rural areas such as Maple Ridge, these activities often involved value added farm products such as fruit, vegetables and wool.

There is social value in the locally named "Royal Oak of England", England's national tree, through its connection to the English roots of many of the early settlers in Maple Ridge. The Oak tree has a long tradition in England as a symbol of life and security and was taken for the knightly order, Order of the Royal Oak, to symbolize the restoration of the crown to Charles II from Oliver Cromwell and his parliamentary forces in 1660. Its size, grandeur and potential longevity of 600-700 years gives it landscape value as a particularly appropriate tree for cemeteries and other large civic open spaces.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Royal Oak of England include its:

- Species, *Quercus robur*, the most well known and well recognized oak tree species
- Landmark status in its location at the entry to the Maple Ridge Cemetery and as an important and well-known specimen tree species
- Tree form and canopy which is large, massive, broadly rounded and with spreading, densely leaved branches that provide good shade.
- Deciduous nature of the tree, which changing with the seasons, creates shade in the summer, fall foliage in the autumn, and distinct rounded branching pattern in the winter
- Distinct and recognizable leaf shape which has 2 to 7 rounded lobes, and its acorn fruit
- Symbolism as the national tree of England and a connection between the community of Maple Ridge and England.

## Haney House

### 11612 – 224<sup>th</sup> Street

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*  
Bylaw 2631-1979

*Other Name(s):*  
Thomas Haney House  
Hawley House

*Neighbourhood:*  
Port Haney



#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Haney House is a two-storey vernacular wood frame farmhouse, with many original interior furnishings remaining onsite, now operated as a municipal museum. It is located on 0.39 hectares of its original 64.8 hectares. Situated on a prominent rise on the north bank of the Fraser River, the house overlooks the historic Port Haney townsite and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

Haney House is an excellent example of an early pioneering settler's house in the District of Maple Ridge, and is valued for its association with Thomas Haney, who was largely responsible for the founding and growth of Port Haney. It also demonstrates the value of the railway to burgeoning towns along the Fraser River in the late 1800s, and the desire of entrepreneurial pioneers to settle near the railway.

Thomas Haney purchased 64.8 hectares of land, and local contractors Daniel J. Callaghan and Samuel Edge built this house for Thomas and his wife, Annie Haney in 1878. Haney House is a modest farmhouse that has become a symbol of the pioneering spirit and accompanying traditions that founded Maple Ridge; its effigy is located atop the Maple Ridge Coat of Arms (1999).

In anticipation of the coming national railway and after negotiating its route along the north bank of the Fraser River, in 1882 Haney subdivided the southwest corner of his 64.8-hectare property to create the townsite of Port Haney, which today is part of downtown Maple Ridge. As the townsite developed, Haney subdivided much of his original acreage and thereby facilitated the growth of Port Haney and the surrounding areas. The subdivision allowed for increased population and amenities near Haney House, which became a major hub of commerce and transport along the Fraser River.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major historic transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre, causing commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road. Port Haney remains as a heritage precinct and a

reminder of the early history of the District of Maple Ridge and the development of its original small town centres.

Haney House is important as an indicator of the modest beginnings of the area and because it was the location of many community functions in the budding days of Port Haney. Prior to 1881, when no church was available, the devoutly Catholic Haney family held Roman Catholic services in the house.

The house is also significant because it provides insight to the domestic life of a family in the late 1800s and demonstrates its consequent evolution until the 1970s. For over one hundred years, three generations of Haney's lived in Haney House and preserved it in its original form, including the daughter of the Haney's, Elizabeth (Haney) Hawley, and her daughter, Mary Hawley Isaac.

The house, contents, and what remained of the original property were donated in 1979 by the Haney family to the District of Maple Ridge to be operated as a museum. The house, contents, and property, including landscape elements such as the historic plantings and the garden design, remain intact.

A further value associated with the donation of Haney House in 1979, its restoration, and subsequent opening as a museum was that this was the founding epicentre of the local heritage preservation movement in Maple Ridge. Haney House was the first site in the District of Maple Ridge to receive municipal heritage designation.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The house remains on its original site on a prominent rise facing south towards the Fraser River, and remnants of mature and historic plantings, contemporaneous to the Haney's occupation, still exist on site. Key elements that define the heritage character of Haney House include its:

- location on a prominent rise above Port Haney
- form, scale and massing
- original cedar drop siding
- double-hung 1-over-1 wooden-sash windows
- veranda with reconstructed decorative balustrades and porch brackets
- replica dairy 'shed' attached to the original house
- circa 1908 machine-planed wooden flooring and cottonwood wainscotting in the dining room and parlour
- circa 1878 hand-planed wood flooring on second storey
- brick pillars at entrances of the walkway and driveway leading from 224 Avenue
- a wide variety of mature plantings including Cedar Trees (*Thuja plicata*); an apple (*Malus domestica*) orchard, climbing roses (*Rosa* sp.) on the veranda, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), rhododendrons (*Rhododendron* sp.), a mature magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*) tree west of the house, Broad Leafed Maples (*Acer macrophyllum*) along the property bordering 224 Avenue, and the 'moss rose' (*Rosa centifolia*) planted in the garden at the front of the house.

## **Former Post Office and Federal Building** **11841 - 224<sup>th</sup> Street**

*Neighbourhood:*  
Haney

### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Post Office is a modern asymmetrical two- and three-storey brick building located in Haney's town centre.



### **HERITAGE VALUE**

Opened as the Haney Post Office and Federal Building in August of 1951, this building is significant as an indicator of the growth and expansion of Haney along the new Lougheed Highway, and of the wide geographical area serviced by the Haney post office. Its name change to the Maple Ridge Post Office in 1960 was the result of the start up of door to door mail delivery in the District of Maple Ridge, and is evidence of the continuing pre-eminence of Haney Town Centre as the centre for the whole District of Maple Ridge after World War II.

The building is an example of the Federal government's practice of commissioning distinctly modern designs for small regional centres in the province. Its bold simplicity in its very prominent central location exemplifies the forward-thinking optimism of the community in the post-war era of expansion, and the Federal government's contribution to the development of the burgeoning community.

Unusually, the building was designed not only to house the postal service and offices for the Department of Veterans Affairs, but also included a caretaker's suite.

The brick used in the building is significant: it was produced locally at the Haney Brick & Tile Company to federal specifications. An extra supply of blue clay was excavated for the special order of rug brick for facing the building (produced by scoring the moist bricks following their extrusion).

The Post Office building illustrates the importance of local post offices in the early neighbourhoods of Maple Ridge. The names chosen for post offices often named communities and helped define them. The name change from Haney to Maple Ridge Post Office reflected a sensitivity to non-Haney residents, who refused to have their mail sent to "Haney". The resulting compromise in the use of the District name - Maple Ridge - is significant for its role in the shift of emphasis on historic neighbourhoods to the District of Maple Ridge as the source of community identity.

Its current non-Federal ownership reflects a waning governmental commitment to facility stewardship.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Maple Ridge Post Office and Federal Building include its:

- Location on a prominent corner on 244<sup>th</sup> Street in the Haney town centre
- Formal presence imparted by substantial building materials, landscaped approaches to the building, and the flag pole
- Dynamic massing of simple stepped horizontal south section against the prominent vertical composition of the north section with its bold vertical fenestration for the stair
- The rug brick cladding, and pre-cast concrete window surrounds
- Flat roof
- Multi-paned windows and the plain concrete trim around the windows, and concrete banding over the entry doors

## Haney Post Office

### 22375 Callaghan Avenue

*Other Name(s):*  
Old Post Office

*Neighbourhood:*  
Port Haney



#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Haney Post Office is located on Callaghan Avenue, in Calligan Park, the site of the old District of Maple Ridge Municipal Hall. A modest single-storey wood frame commercial building that displays the influence of the Craftsman style, it is sparsely ornamented, with a rectangular plan interrupted by a recessed section in the centre of the rear facade of the building.

#### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Haney Post Office is significant because it represents a transitional period of Haney's growth, after the construction of the Lougheed Highway in 1931 and the shift of the business centre at the Port Haney townsite from its original location near the railway tracks and the waterfront, to a new location farther north, easily accessible by road.

Port Haney remains as a heritage precinct and a reminder of the early history of the District of Maple Ridge and the development of its original small town centres. The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along and near the newly-opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road.

In 1933, a small post office was built at 22371 River Road, beside the railway at the delivery point for the mail. The post office was reluctant to move closer to Lougheed Highway, as they found the location beside the railway was more convenient. Public pressure led to the construction in 1939 of this new, larger post office on Fraser Street near the new centre of town. It was built by local contractor Ernie E. Adair. The 1939 post office was soon judged to be too small, and was made obsolete by a more modern facility on 224th Street, built in 1951 at a time of increasing growth in the community. This new facility fostered the ongoing

development of Haney as the administrative and commercial centre of the municipality. The locational shift of the post office function also illustrates a dramatic change in methods of the distribution of goods in the mid-twentieth century, as rail transportation became less important and most goods, including mail, were shipped by truck. The growth of road-based transportation allowed greater flexibility in land development and heralded new suburban development throughout the region in the postwar era.

The Haney Post Office is also valued for its association with an important historic personality, Mary Berry Charlton Storey, who built the post office and acted as Post Mistress. Well known as an ambitious early entrepreneur, she was the wife of Alfred Charlton, a retailer and post office operator in Port Haney. After his death she assumed his professional responsibilities, taking on the role of post master, harbour master and retailer in addition to raising her children. Additionally, she is important to the history of Port Haney for opening the first bank in the community, cementing Port Haney's prime position in the river-based life of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. She later married William Storey, Mr. Charlton's cousin. Mary Berry Charlton Storey is buried between her two husbands in the Maple Ridge Cemetery.

In order to ensure its preservation, the Haney Post Office was moved in 1979 from its location on Fraser Street to its current location in Calligan Park, the former site of the Maple Ridge Municipal Hall.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The character-defining features of the Haney Post Office include its:

- form, scale and massing
- simple architecture with Late Craftsman influence
- side-gable roof with front gable porch
- wide horizontal lapped wood siding
- multi-paned wooden-sash six-over-three patterned windows
- exposed rafter tails
- tongue-and-groove detailing in porch gable
- interior features such as tongue-and-groove panelling

## Broad Leafed Maple Tree

### 20818 Golf Lane

*Neighbourhood:*  
Hammond

#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

This Broad Leafed Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) is located within the boundaries of the present-day Maple Ridge Golf Course, 360 metres south of the Club House, at the junction of the south end of the first hole and the entrance to the second tee. The tree is visible from many parts of the golf course.



#### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

The heritage value of this tree lies in its association with the incorporation of the District of Maple Ridge in 1874, at a time when the total non-native population of the District was about twenty families.

It is also important for its association with one of the original pioneering settlers of Maple Ridge, John McIver. The site was homesteaded by McIver in 1859, and he named his dairy farm after the maples, which eventually became the namesake to the District.

This one tree is recognized with a plaque and is one of the last remaining of a stand of maples growing on the crest of a ridge that ran for two miles between what is now Hammond and Haney, along the north side of the Fraser River. The historic community of The Ridge takes its name from this stand of maple trees. As the commercial centres of Haney and Hammond developed, The Ridge slowly developed as a residential neighbourhood of modest family homes.

Also valuable is the association of the maple tree to the first council meeting of the District of Maple Ridge, an important historic event in the District. The first official Council meeting was held beneath this maple on McIver's farm on October 10, 1874, because it was considered the geographic centre of the community.

#### CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The maple tree is approximately 24 metres high with a wide spreading root system and thick, extensive limbs. Two of the main limbs have been braced with a cable for support. Key elements that define the heritage character of the maple tree include its:

- location on the crest of a ridge, originally considered to be roughly the centre of the original settlement of the District
- unimpeded view planes of the property to and from the specimen tree
- community accessibility of the tree to citizens of Maple Ridge
- role as a shade tree, casting filtered light in the summer, and for its foliage in the autumn

## **Leslie Residence**

### **21695 River Road**

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*  
Bylaw 5549-1997

*Neighbourhood:*  
The Ridge

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Leslie Residence is a one-storey plus basement, finely detailed rectangular plan wood frame Craftsman bungalow located in the historic community of The Ridge.



The building stands on a residential street and is fronted by a generous, mature, hedged garden.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

This house is a valuable record of the urban and social development of The Ridge, originally a rural area that gradually gave way to residential growth in the early years of the twentieth century, and became an area where people could build a home in a semi-rural setting. The historic community of The Ridge takes its name from the collection of maple trees that ran for two miles, high above the Fraser River on a ridge between Hammond and Port Haney. The early farming settlers in this area encouraged the incorporation of the District of Maple Ridge in 1874. As the nearby commercial centres of Port Haney and Hammond developed, The Ridge slowly developed between the two as a residential neighbourhood of modest family homes.

Built for Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Leslie by contractors Bill White and Howard Leggatt in 1925-26, this house is valued as a good example of the Craftsman style, demonstrating its development at a local level through regional variations. Though not as ornate as many urban examples of the style, the house displays an adept handling of Craftsman detail and ornamentation. The Craftsman bungalow was often long and narrow, designed to suit the subdivided lots available in urban settings; here the house is designed to be wide and shallow, with a central front entry on the long side, reflective of the larger size of the lots in this semi-rural area. Built on a simple rectangular plan with one-storey massing, the house reflects the modest scale of 1920s residential development in Maple Ridge.

The Leslie Residence is complemented and enhanced by the surrounding homes along this portion of River Road with a similar setback from the road; together they constitute a residential grouping of the post-First World War era. The residence is also valued for its excellent exterior restoration and was the recipient of a local residential heritage award in 2003.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Leslie Residence include its:

- siting and orientation on the lot, set back in line with its neighbours and the street
- location in a semi-rural setting in The Ridge
- form, scale and massing
- side-gable roof with a generously proportioned gable-fronted porch
- shallow-pitched roof and deep eaves
- Craftsman bungalow design, with symmetrical massing and central entry on the long side of plan
- local variation in Craftsman details, structural elements and proportions
- expressed structural elements such as rafter tails and brackets
- exterior decorative features such as half-timbering over shingles and the dentil course in the porch gable
- large brackets on the porch and side gables
- multi-paned double-hung wooden sash windows, including large front windows with a geometrical muntin pattern
- surviving interior features such as wooden floors, decorative mouldings and plate rails, interior doors and plaster walls

## **Wharf Office**

### **22300 Block River Road**

*Neighbourhood:*

Port Haney

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Wharf office is a small, one-storey, rectangular, wood-framed structure with a false front style façade located on the Haney wharf in the historic neighbourhood of Port Haney in Maple Ridge.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE**

Constructed in 1935, the heritage value of the Wharf Office lies in its association with the early commercial development of Maple Ridge and in particular Port Haney, in its secondary use as a river-oriented business office, and in its current community function and relationship to the Fraser River. The Wharf Office's rare false front design, adaptability as a single room building, and the relative ease with which it can be moved, have all permitted the longevity of this charming building, and its contribution to the neighbourhood's overall historic value to the community of Maple Ridge.

There is heritage value in the subsequent use and reuse of the Wharf Office building. Originally a real estate and insurance office on 224th Street, the main commercial street in the neighbourhood of Port Haney, the building was constructed as part of the commercial development of Maple Ridge during the prosperous years of the 1920s and early 1930s. As an office for the Beckstrom Towing Company that towed log booms and chip barges on the Fraser River in the 1950s, the building was moved to a location just west of the Haney wharf. The use of the building by the towing company demonstrated the continued focus on the importance of the Fraser River to industry in Maple Ridge, and the historical pattern of commercial enterprise centred on the riverfront.

Currently used as a community building, the Wharf Office has significance as a demonstration of community efforts to save and rehabilitate heritage buildings in the Port Haney neighbourhood. Donated by Northview Enterprises, successor to the Beckstrom Towing Co., to the Maple Ridge Historical Society, the Wharf Office was rehabilitated and a permanent home found for it on the Port Haney Wharf in 1992, where it joined several other heritage buildings that have been moved to, and preserved in, the Port Haney neighbourhood by the community of Maple Ridge.

The Wharf Office also has value as a locally rare example of an iconic west coast commercial building style. The false front, gable roof, and parapet structure gave the modest commercial structure a more significant presence in its original location among larger and more prominent businesses on 224<sup>th</sup> Street.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Wharf Office include its:

- Narrow profile horizontal drop-siding, corner boards, and false front façade which speaks to its earliest use as a commercial office building
- Large storefront window and single front entry door
- Gable roof and tall shaped parapet
- Stand alone, adaptable, single room structure
- Small size and easily movable

## **Bank of Montreal**

### **22355 River Road**

*Other Name(s)*

The Billy Miner Pub

*Neighbourhood*

Port Haney

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Bank of Montreal is a two-storey, rectangular-plan wood frame structure located in the centre of the historic commercial district of Port Haney. Oriented towards the Fraser River and the railway tracks, this commercial building has now been adapted for use as a local pub and restaurant.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Bank of Montreal is one of the last active commercial buildings in the historic core of Port Haney and is valued for its associations with the historic precinct. Originally a branch of the Bank of Montreal, it was strategically positioned close to the Fraser River in the commercial core of Port Haney to take advantage of the river boat landing, CPR station and the services in the area including postal and retail outlets. Opened in 1911, it was built for Mary Berry Charlton Storey and was the first and only bank in the community.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly-opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road.

With the shift in economic activity the Bank of Montreal eventually relocated and this structure served a number of functions before being adapted for use as a neighbourhood pub. The architecture of the building is valued as a very good local example of a vernacular false front, pioneer style commercial building, once common but now rare. Witness to its role as a bank, the interior retains its wooden wainscoting and part of its original vault. The second floor served as residential space for the bank manager, as was common practice at the time of construction, and still serves a residential function today. The simple style of the structure indicates its function as a branch bank in an isolated location, distinct from those in more urban settings, which were usually constructed in solid masonry in the Classical Revival style that was popular during the Edwardian era.

The use as a neighbourhood pub also reflects the change in liquor laws in the 1970s that allowed pubs to locate in local settings rather than having to be wedded to a connected to a hotel function. Prior to this, local pubs had been located in purpose-built hotels generally located along the Lougheed Highway.

Little remains of the historic downtown streetscape of Port Haney, which increases the value of the pub as the only intact building from the early days of the town that still serves a commercial function. Port Haney remains as a heritage precinct and a reminder of the origins of the District of Maple Ridge, and this building remains a vital part of the local neighbourhood.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Bank of Montreal building include its:

- original siting and orientation to the street
- its proximate relationship to the railway
- boxy cubic form, prominent scale and rectangular massing
- exterior features such as the false front parapet, inset central storefront entry and large shop-front windows
- double-hung 1-over-1 wooden sash windows on the second floor
- exterior horizontal wooden drop siding
- interior wooden paneling including wainscotting
- elements of original bank vault

## Whonnock Post Office

### 26915 River Road

*Neighbourhood*  
Whonnock

#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Whonnock Post Office is a one-storey vernacular wood frame commercial structure that is part of the historic core of Whonnock, located in what was known locally as 'The Front.' It is situated on the north side of River Road, facing south toward the Fraser River.



#### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

The Whonnock Post Office, built in 1928 and rebuilt in 1932, is valued as an integral part of this once isolated and self-supporting community. Since the first Whonnock Post Office was built in 1885, it has been a focal point for the community; a place where people met on an almost daily basis to collect mail and share news. The Post Office is a meaningful reminder of the modest size of the community and the importance of centralized services to rural areas.

The historic community of Whonnock is characterized both by its rural and treed nature, and its well-defined centre known as 'The Front.' Containing the Whonnock Post Office and the last remaining commercial store, and located near other community gathering places, 'The Front' is the core of Whonnock's sense of place and community. 'The Front' also represents the gateway to Whonnock and creates a sheltered transition area between the busy Lougheed Highway and the rural properties in the heart of Whonnock.

The Post Office is valued locally, as an indicator of enduring traditions and for its association with the modest scale of the community. In recognition of its significance and to acknowledge the unique identity of the region and importance of the Post Office to this area, Canada Post presented it with its own postmark in September 2003 that includes the 'humpback salmon,' the symbol of Whonnock.

#### CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Whonnock Post Office include its:

- relationship to the historic core of Whonnock, known as 'The Front'
- orientation and location on the property set close to the street
- form, scale and massing
- gable roof
- wooden construction
- small windows facing the road with eight divided lights
- interior features such as post boxes and other details that denote its continuous use as a postal station

## Whonnock General Store

### 26927 River Road

#### *Other Name(s)*

Whonnock Feed Store  
Whonnock Red and White Store  
Showler's Store

#### *Neighbourhood*

Whonnock



#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

Whonnock General Store is a modest 1920s flat-roofed wood frame commercial structure, that is part of the historic core of Whonnock, located in what was known locally as 'The Front.' It is situated on the north side of River Road, facing south toward the Fraser River.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Whonnock General Store is valued as the last remaining commercial building in the historic centre of Whonnock, in an area locally known as 'The Front,' which contains the Whonnock Post Office and is located near other community gathering places. 'The Front' is characterized both by its rural and treed nature and retains Whonnock's sense of place and community. The Store, along with the Whonnock Post Office, stand as symbols of the self-supporting and self-contained community. 'The Front' also represents the gateway to Whonnock and creates a sheltered transition area between the busy Lougheed Highway and the rural properties in the heart of Whonnock.

Built by Nils C. Nelson in 1919-1920, it was initially operated by F.W. Showler as a general store, and was later associated with the retail chain of Red and White stores. It is indicative of the evolution of typical small community stores and their impact on the areas they serve, illustrating the importance of centralized services and communications to a small rural community. This value is reflected partly in its modest architecture, including signage and its spatial relationship to 'The Front,' but also in its association with the rural character of the area that remains to this day.

As the hub of the community, the store served a social function as well as one of supply and service. Additionally, it is valued because of its role in facilitating the growth and continued survival of the Whonnock area as a local community within the larger municipality. The varying character of additions and alterations to the store are indicative of the slow growth of the area over time and the continued use of the store by local residents.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Whonnock General Store include its:

- relationship to core of Whonnock and surrounding buildings
- location on the property, set close to the street, with the long side of the building parallel to the street
- form, scale and massing
- open glazed storefront with transom windows typical of early commercial buildings
- staircase up to a central entry leading to a covered and open porch
- historic 'Whonnock Red and White Store' with flanking '7-up' signs above entrance
- wood framed windows
- wooden siding and framing
- surviving interior features such as tongue-and-groove panelling

## Hill House

### 10036 – 240<sup>th</sup> Street

*Neighbourhood*  
Albion

#### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

Hill House is a two-storey Edwardian wood frame farmhouse with a large wraparound veranda and corner turret. It is located near the commercial centre of the Albion neighbourhood, in Maple Ridge. The house is now located at 9992 240 Street.



#### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

Hill House is valued as a unique local example of an Edwardian-era farmhouse, built for Henry Hill in 1912 by local Finnish contractor Victor Rossi. It is a sophisticated residential design, especially within the context of the rural farming community of Albion. Features such as the large veranda, corner turret and asymmetrical plan highlight the Edwardian architecture of the building and exemplify the house's prominence within this once remote region of Maple Ridge.

As one of the largest and most distinguished homes in Albion, Hill House was valued as a highly recognizable local landmark, and was originally sited atop a prominent rise to the east side of the main local north-south road. The house is still valued for its landmark character although relocated in 2001, altering its original site orientation. Despite the relocation, the house still remains on a portion of its original property and retains its associative value with the area. It reflects the agricultural roots of the community and the many successful farming families that settled throughout Albion, which established the area as one of the important farming communities in Maple Ridge. The community spirit fostered by the effort to conserve and relocate the house is also a valued part of the story of Hill House.

Hill House is particularly valued within the rapidly changing context of Albion. A reminder of the area's modest origins and rural history of the area, the historic character of Hill House now stands in contrast to the new residential development in the neighbourhood.

#### CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of Hill House include its:

- location on its original property
- form, scale and massing
- square floor plan
- bellcast octagonal corner turret
- bellcast pyramidal roof
- wraparound 'clamshell' veranda with twinned columns
- double-hung 1-over-1 wooden sash windows
- original wooden siding, currently obscured by asbestos shingles
- surviving interior features including wood panelling, lath and plaster walls, wood floors, and door and window trim

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## **Renstrom Residence**

### **20540 Lorne Avenue**

*Neighbourhood*  
Hammond

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Renstrom Residence is a vernacular wood frame, one-and-one-half storey dwelling, situated on a large corner lot in the community of Hammond.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Renstrom Residence is valued as a working class home typical of Hammond in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the community consisted mainly of industrial workers from the Port Hammond Lumber Company. As such, it has important associative values with the industrial origins of the settlement.

The community of Hammond is characterized by its relationship to the commercial and industrial activity that occurred in the area. The opportunities provided by the junction of water and rail transportation at Port Hammond provided a natural draw for the lumber industry in the early twentieth century. Many immigrant groups and individuals, attracted by the lumber mill's demand for labour, settled their families in the affordable homes in the townsite of Hammond. The association of the community to industry is valued because of the small number of historic industrial sites remaining in Maple Ridge. Noted for its growth relative to that of the company, the connection between community and industry creates a unique pattern of expansion in the community.

This house was built for V.E. Renstrom. The architectural detail found on the house is an excellent example of the desire to distinguish the appearance of individual residences. In a community where everyone worked and lived together, often in company-built housing, individuality of expression could have been an important social distinction for the members of the community.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Renstrom Residence include its:

- location in proximity to the nearby Port Hammond Lumber Company
- form, scale and massing
- exterior design elements such as the single tapered porch column and pier at the front, double-hung, multi-paned wooden-sash windows and two stained glass piano windows
- exterior decorative elements such as the twinned coursed lapped wooden siding, the shingled gables, and the combed-brick chimney
- landscape elements such as a mature tree and grassed yard

## **St. John the Divine Anglican Church**

### **21299 River Road**

*Neighbourhood*  
The Ridge

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

St. John The Divine Church is a simple wooden church located in the community of The Ridge, one of Maple Ridge's oldest neighbourhoods.



#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The heritage value of St. John The Divine Church lies in the cultural and social history of the communities on the banks of the Fraser River, as it represents the early years of settlement when the river was of signal importance as the route to the Fraser River Gold Rush of 1858.

The historic community of The Ridge takes its name from the stand of maple trees that ran for two miles, high above the Fraser River on a ridge between Hammond and Port Haney. The early farming settlers in this area encouraged the incorporation of the District of Maple Ridge in 1874. As the commercial centres of Haney and Hammond developed, The Ridge slowly developed as a residential neighbourhood of modest family homes.

The church is valued as a demonstration of the importance of the Anglican Church in the early communities in British Columbia, both by its early date and the quality of craftsmanship employed. The church that currently exists in Maple Ridge is an adaptive reconstruction of the material from an earlier church built in 1859 by Edward L. Fells for the Reverend William Burton Crickmer at Derby, the original colonial capital located on the south side of the Fraser River, near Fort Langley. The church at Derby was only briefly used, and had been abandoned when the capital was relocated to New Westminster in 1860. In 1882, the growing Anglican community in The Ridge hired contractors Daniel J. Callaghan and Samuel Edge to salvage wooden elements from the church, raft them across the river and construct this smaller church from them. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the Rev. William Govier, missionary chaplain from 1906-1915, added a new altar, font, floor, interior cladding, and diamond-paned windows. The efforts, in the early years of the twentieth century, of the incumbent and the ladies of the Congregation to enhance and maintain the fabric of the church also demonstrate the continued value of the building to the community.

The physical materials of the church demonstrate the reliance, in the early years of the province's European settlement, on imported products such as Redwood from California. Its simplicity of design gives an indication of the initial economic conditions and rapid growth of the Colony at the time of its construction. The church has continuously served as a place of worship since its move to the District.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of St. John The Divine Anglican Church include:

- simple vernacular design with its characteristic porch at the west end and bell cote and cross
- simple rectangular plan and elevation
- wooden drop siding
- wooden-sash windows, installed in 1906, with diamond panes of glass with wooden muntin bars
- tongue-and-groove interior panelling

## **Masonic Hall**

### **22272 – 116<sup>th</sup> Avenue**

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*  
Bylaw 2951-1981

*Other Name(s):*  
Prince David Lodge No. 101

*Neighbourhood:*  
Port Haney



#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Masonic Hall is a two-storey rectangular wood frame building with vernacular Art Deco details. It is now located in the historic community of Port Haney, west of the Haney Bypass.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The heritage value of the Masonic Hall is linked to its architects, McCarter and Nairne, designers of the Marine Building in Vancouver, and one of the most prominent firms in the Province at the time of the Hall's construction in 1931. An unusually small commission for such popular and prolific architects, their involvement indicates the prominence and sophistication of the Prince David Lodge No. 101 as well as the scale of construction that was occurring during the depressed years of the early 1930s. Local contractor Dugald Brown, a mason, built the Temple.

It is a very good, locally rare, example of vernacular Art Deco styling. The architectural elements convey a sense of solemnity and ceremony, illustrated by facade elements such as the regular placement of windows, wooden ornamentation and the strong use of symmetry. The use of commonly available materials and simple ornamentation reflects the Depression period when little capital was available for new construction. The interior plan is guided by the concepts of symmetry and procession. A large foyer at the entrance is flanked by service areas and leads into a banquet hall with large open windows. From the foyer a stairwell leads to the second storey and a large anteroom that opens into the windowless Lodge Room. The plan is significant because it indicates the building's function as both a ceremonial and social gathering place.

The Masonic Hall is also valued for its association since 1931 with the local Masonic order, Prince David Lodge No. 101, who built and still use the Temple.

The early settlement of Port Haney was centred on the Fraser River, which provided the earliest access before the development of roads through the area. Over time, significant commercial and residential activity occurred and Port Haney became a major transportation hub in the region. Decline set in after the Great Depression and a devastating fire in 1932 that destroyed much of the business centre. The fire caused commercial activity to relocate to the north along the newly-opened Lougheed Highway, a make-work project that connected the Fraser Valley communities by road. Port Haney remains as a heritage precinct and a reminder of the early history of the District of Maple Ridge and the development of its original small town centres.

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Originally located on Lougheed Highway, the Hall was moved in 1980 to its current location to preserve it as part of a valued collection of historical buildings with similar setbacks and orientation in the heritage precinct of Port Haney.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Masonic Temple include its:

- form, scale and massing
- symmetrical massing and rectangular plan
- lapped, horizontal wooden siding with wide profile
- double-hung multi-paned wooden sash windows (4-over-4 on main facade, 6-over-6 on side facades)
- false front pediment
- simplified Art Deco geometric frieze at cornice
- Masonic symbol above entry and set into sidewalk
- inscribed corner stone
- surviving interior features including doors, window and door trim and plaster walls

## **Byrnes Properties**

### **26887 River Road**

*Protected by Municipal Designation:*  
Bylaw No. 6107-2003

*Neighbourhood*  
Whonnock



#### **DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE**

The Byrnes Properties are part of the historic core of Whonnock, located in what was known locally as 'The Front.'

The properties consist of two rustic one-and-one-half-storey plus basement wood frame residences and a mature landscape environment with other associated structures.

#### **HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE**

An integral part of the historic core of Whonnock, the value of the Byrnes Properties is found in their association with the community of Whonnock and their relation to 1930s Depression era housing.

The historic community of Whonnock is characterized both by its rural and treed nature, and its well-defined centre known as 'The Front.' Containing the Whonnock Post Office and the last remaining commercial store, 'The Front' is the core of Whonnock's sense of place and community. Built in the centre of Whonnock, these two houses on the Byrnes Properties reinforce the concept of a centralized service area in the heart of a small rural community, containing not only businesses, but also homes for those not directly engaged in the farming industry.

Originally built as housing for railway labourers during the Depression Era, the nearly identical houses are built of conventional materials on a simple rectangular plan with steeply pitched roofs. Contractors Ralph Daniels, Ray Steves and Richard Whiting built the two houses for Mrs. Winifred Gordon in 1931-32. Their intact siting, exteriors, interiors and significant mature landscape elements, including the forested area to the north of the properties, contribute to the historic rural character of the community of Whonnock.

A further value associated with the buildings for the District, and in particular Whonnock, is the significance of long-term residents Brian and Isabel Byrnes, for whom the properties have now been named. Amateur archaeologists, the couple made a careful and considered effort of cataloguing their collected artifacts of the area. They also landscaped the property, including the introduction of plantings and a creek, which was diverted to accommodate a koi pond and turtle habitat enclosed by greenhouses to protect them from roaming wildlife. Much is owed to the Byrnes for the preservation of the character and artifacts of Whonnock.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Byrnes Properties include:

**LANDSCAPE**

- setback from River Road amid a wooded and landscaped property
- siting on four legal lots although appearing to share a common site
- integration of the dwellings with their environment, and the continued use of the same plant materials and treatment on both properties
- wooded and landscaped areas around property
- significant landscape features with mature rhododendrons, mixed shrubs and trees and a grassed yard
- the koi pond and turtle habitat

**HOUSES**

- form, scale and massing
- use of simple materials displaying a rustic vernacular appearance
- notable roof massing with front and side gables
- large split barn shakes as roof covering
- vertical board-and-batten cladding
- double hung 1-over-1 wooden sash windows
- surviving interior trim and features

## Japanese Kindergarten

11739 - 223rd Street

*Other Name(s):*

CEED Centre  
(Community Education on Environment  
& Development)

*Neighbourhood:*

Port Haney

### DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC PLACE

The CEED Centre Society building is a small, simple 1½ storey, wood-frame building located in the historical area of Haney. Adjacent to the building is the Port Haney Compost Education



Garden. The building has been landscaped with tree and shrub planting, and a wooden fence surrounds the garden.

### HERITAGE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACE

Constructed in the early 1930s, the CEED Centre Society building is important for its historical, cultural and aesthetic values relating to its use as a Japanese kindergarten, its continued use by the local community, and for its design and scale related to its original purpose.

Originally part of a Japanese precinct consisting of the the No-Kai (Farmer's Association Hall) and a judo hall, the building is a rare tangible reminder of the Japanese presence in Maple Ridge in the 1920s and early 1930s. Active in strawberry production and other agricultural pursuits, the Japanese community became an integral part of early Fraser Valley communities. Anti-Japanese sentiment at the time saw the farmers barred from the local Agricultural Association and an insistence on segregated schools due to language conflicts.

The building represents a province-wide pattern of Japanese kindergartens receiving support and funding from various religious organizations to assist in assimilation. Appropriately, the original location of the Japanese Kindergarten was near the site of the first Haney school, built in 1888, continuing the tradition of education on the site.

With classes originally conducted in the No-Kai Hall along with the Japanese language school and other cultural functions, the Japanese Kindergarten provided instruction in English that prepared Japanese children for entry into the public schools as Grade 1 students. The Kindergarten is also a reminder of the cultural life of the Japanese in Haney through the provision of day care for mothers working in the agricultural industry.

The building is valued for its continued use by the local community for a variety of functions, including the Coquitlam Cable 10 television station and, most recently, in its new location, as a home for the Community Education on Environment and Development and its demonstration garden.

Purpose built as a kindergarten for the children of the Japanese in Port Haney and surrounding communities, the building is valued for its small scale, rectangular shape and large windows that recall its

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use as a one room kindergarten. Its wood construction materials reflect the local availability of wood products from the saw and shingle mills along the Fraser River, while it's style recalls the simple, vernacular building traditions for schools, using exterior cladding and detailing that were common at that time period.

#### **CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the CEED Centre include:

- The current location of the building on a site in the historical heart of Haney
- The siting of the building in the northeast corner of the lot to accommodate the education garden
- The landscape planting that has been placed as part of the building's use by the CEED Centre Society
- The presence of the Education Garden on the south side of the building
- The small scale and rectangular massing of the building
- Its form, roof shape and detailing which reads as a school structure
- Wood frame construction
- Shingle roof
- Gabled hip roof form with exposed rafter ends
- Horizontal painted bevelled wood cladding
- Shingles and ventilators in the gable ends
- Original double-hung wooden windows, 6 over 6
- The location of the two doors indicating front and rear entrances
- Interior Features
- Interior volume and spatial characteristics
- Original wood flooring
- Original horizontal painted wood siding