



## **DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE COMMUNITY HERITAGE**

1. 96 Avenue – Whonnock Cemetery (R/99-549)
2. 26721 100 Avenue - Sugar Maple Trees (R/99-549)
3. 28594 104 Avenue – Miller Residence (R/99-549)
4. 23448 – 23498 105 Avenue – Spencer Farm Milk House (R/99-549)
5. 22279 116 Avenue - St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (R/99-549)
6. 22520 116 Avenue - Manager's House, Port Haney Brick Company (R/99-549)
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17. 20818 Golf Lane - Original Stand of Maple Trees (R/99-549)
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- 21. 26915 River Road - Whonnock Post Office (R/99-549)
- 22. 26927 River Road - Whonnock General Store (R/99-549)
- 23. 10036 240 Street - Hill House (R/00-399)            (now located at 9992 240 Street)
- 24. 20540 Lorne Avenue - Renstrom Residence (R/02-134)
- 25. 21299 River Road - St. John The Divine Anglican Church (R/04-214)

## **1) 96 Avenue - Whonnock Cemetery (R/99-549)**

A number of Norwegian settlers, from an area near Trondheim, came to Whonnock around 1890. They were farmers, loggers and fishermen, and they established the 'Trondheim Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Whonnock, BC' in 1895. Five years later the congregation bought one acre of land for \$25 for use as a cemetery, but in 1904 they selected a new site on property owned by Ole Lee Jr., adjacent to what was then the border of the Whonnock Reserve. The first burial at the new site was held in 1905. A Lutheran Church was also built on the site, which stood from 1906 until 1958.

In 1919, the District purchased an acre of the Reserve land to the east of the Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery for use as a cemetery for the Whonnock/Ruskin areas. Japanese settlers, and in particular their children, are also buried here. The former Scandinavian cemetery is now part of the municipal cemetery and many that are not Scandinavian have been buried there.

## **2) 26721 100 Avenue (Sugar Maple Trees)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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.

### **3) 28594 104<sup>th</sup> Avenue - Miller Residence (R/99-549)**

Albert Miller acquired 130 acres of the quarter section originally owned by Moses Ball. He later built this craftsman-inspired farmhouse, which has a gable-roofed porch to the east, and a garage built into the basement. This house was constructed in 1932.

#### **4) 23448-23498 105 Avenue - Spencer Farm Milk House (R/99-549)**

In 1919 David Spencer's Limited of Vancouver bought about 400 acres, including part of the original Robertson's farm. The low lying area on the Albion Flats was dyked, and the farm was located both as a dairy farm and as a stop-over for beef cattle from the Prairies. Later Colonel Victor Spencer, one of the sons of David Spencer, became interested in the Jersey breed of cattle, and turned the farm into a pure-bred Jersey farm, with a herd of 150 head, including some imported directly from the island of Jersey. Associated Dairies acquired the farm in the 1930's and it was later used for a variety of purposes.

The property was no longer being farmed when it was acquired by the Municipality in 1959; after which it was used as the Fairgrounds for the North Fraser Valley Exhibition. The Fairgrounds are still owned by the District of Maple Ridge; the milk house is the last remaining original structure on the site built for Victor Spencer. The house received a District of Maple Ridge Heritage Advisory Committee Plaque in July 1995.

## **5) 22279 116 Avenue - St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church**

### *Formal Recognition*

HCA Bylaw 2996-1981

R/99-549

### *Other Name(s)*

St. Andrews United Church

St. Andrews Heritage Church

### *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 Bypass.

### *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



## **6) 22520 116 Avenue (Manager's House, Port Haney Brick Company)**

### *Formal Recognition*

HCA Bylaw 3080-1982

### *Other Name(s)*

Maple Ridge Museum and Archives

Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.

### *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 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.

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 Bypass 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 verandah  
double-hung 1-over-1 wooden-sash windows  
stained glass windows  
intact interior features, such as a clinker-brick fireplace, light fixtures and  
ornamentation

**7) 22520 116 Avenue - C.P.R. Van Caboose #437115 (R/99-549)**

Caboose #437115 was built during wartime, one of hundreds operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the time. Its frame is steel, and the superstructure is wood. Originally, it was clad with vertical fir boards, but in 1963 was rebuilt with plywood sheathing. The original paint colour would have been Tuscan Red; the Action Yellow scheme dates from the 1970's. The Caboose was donated by the C.P.R. in June 1991 to the people of Maple Ridge through the efforts of the Dewdney-Alouette Railway Society. Many local individuals and businesses contributed to its restoration, and it is now located adjacent to the Maple Ridge Museum.

## **8) 22520 116 Avenue (Port Haney Brick Company Office)**

### *Formal Recognition*

HCA Bylaw 3080-1982

### *Other Name(s)*

Haney Brick and Tile Company Ltd.

Maple Ridge Museum and Archives

### *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.

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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

## **9) 21780 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue - The Copper Beech Tree (R/99-549)**

This beautiful specimen of a Copper Beech, a typically English Landscaped feature, sits adjacent to the Davison House, built in about 1929. The tree was undoubtedly planted at about the same time the house was built. The tree sits beside a small creek, and stands out as a landmark in the immediate area.



## **10) 24077 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue - Tanaka House (R/99-549)**

In 1920, the Tanaka family purchased 10 acres of land to build their home. Mr. Jiro Inouye was the carpenter with assistance from Mr. Shiro Oke and Mr. Takuma Oku. The cost of labour was \$0.25 an hour, with the carpenter receiving \$1.25 per hour. The cost of building the house was \$10,000. The Tanaka family was later relocated to Diamond City Alberta, and were only allowed to take 200 pounds of luggage per family, so most of their belongings remained in the home.

The house is rich in local history and has been extensively and lovingly restored. In 1998, the current owners were the recipient of the District of Maple Ridge Residential Heritage Award.

## **11) 11395 205 Street (McFarlane Residence)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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 verandah 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 verandah, central entry, tapered square columns, piers, and side gable roof

- narrow lapped wooden siding

- multi-paned wooden-sash double-hung windows

## **12) 214 Street (Maple Ridge Cemetery)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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

### **13) 214 Street - Royal Oak of England (R/99-549)**

This mature Oak near the entry to the Maple Ridge Cemetery has a plaque with the following inscription: 'Royal Oak of England, Planted for Haney Women's Institute on November 11, 1938 by Mrs. A. Stevenson, the Institute's First President.'

## 14) 11612 224 Street - Haney House

### *Formal Recognition*

HCA Bylaw 2631-1979

R/99-549

### *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



verandah 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 verandah, 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.

## **15) 11841 224<sup>th</sup> Street - Former Post Office (R/99-549)**

Continuing growth in the area necessitated the provision of more modern services, including this new post office. This represented an early use of the new modern styles of architecture, in contrast to the vernacular buildings in the area built at the time. The former Post Office displays an irregular massing, with a prominent stairtower. Clad in rug brick facing with stone trim, this is a handsome and sophisticated addition to the town centre.

## **16) 22375 Callighan Avenue (Haney Post Office)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *Other Name(s)*

Old Post Office

### *Neighbourhood*

Port Haney

### *Description Of Historic Place*

The Haney Post Office is located on Callighan 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

## **17) 20818 Golf Lane (Original Stand of Maple Trees)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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

## **18) 21695 River Road (Leslie Residence)**

*Formal Recognition*  
MA Bylaw 5549-1997  
R/99-549

*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

## **19) 22300 Block River Road - Wharf Office (R/99-549)**

This small commercial building was constructed around 1926 on what is now 224 Street as a real estate and insurance office. It also served as a bus shelter until the land on which it was located was purchased for a new post office. It was then moved to the banks of the Fraser River where it served until the early 1980s as an office for the Beckstrom Towing Company which moved barges and log booms along the river. The building was donated to the Maple Ridge Historical Society by Northview Enterprises and was restored by the Heritage Advisory Committee. This building was a recipient of the District of Maple Heritage Advisory Committee Plaque in 1992.



## **20) 22355 River Road (Bank of Montreal)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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 Loughheed 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

## **21) 26915 River Road (Whonnock Post Office)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/99-549

### *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

## **22) 26927 River Road (Whonnock General Store)**

*Formal Recognition*  
R/99-549

*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

## **23) 10036 240 Street (Hill House)**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/00-399

### *Neighbourhood*

Albion

### *Description Of Historic Place*

Hill House is a two-storey Edwardian wood frame farmhouse with a large wraparound verandah 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 verandah, 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' verandah 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

## **24) 20540 Lorne Avenue - Renstrom Residence**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/02-134

### *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

## **25) 21299 River Road - St. John The Divine Anglican Church**

### *Formal Recognition*

R/04-214

### *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