



# Heritage Interest Inventory Review and Update

City of Chilliwack

Appendix A – Updated Heritage Interest Inventory – January 2024



Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Sumas Methodist Church</b> 42415 Adams Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional; Place of Worship; Church</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>1885-1886</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Victorian Gothic</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Single storey front-gable form with gable wing on the east side, a bell tower and entry set in the interior corner of the two primary wings, with shed roof extension at the rear. Tower features a flared roof at the base with an open bell holding with balustrade, and a secondary soffit on which the spire is set with a double cross; wide covered drop siding, small flat roof covered entry, double-hung ribbon windows on the original section with a “Gothic” top point, knee brackets and smaller double hung windows on the extensions, round decorative window on the front and east side.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The first Methodist church services in the area had been held in 1965 in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kipp. Following this, a Methodist church was built just west of Atchelitz Creek. Dedication of this church was held October 1886, with a sermon by Rev. E. Robson. Final services were held in 1971, and the congregation joined with Carman United Church in Sardis.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Continuing growth in the Sumas area necessitated the construction of this larger building, on land donated by settler resident George Chadsey.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Address changed to Adams Road from 42422 Yale Road to reflect current addressing.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chilliwack Municipal Hall</b> 45910 Alexander Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional; Residential &amp; Commercial</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1914</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Shirley and Love  <b>Style:</b> Italianate (in its most Vernacular form)</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cut stone cladding, wide concrete front stairway, arched portico entryway, moderately pitched roof, fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> From 1873 When Chilliwack incorporated the Council met at various locations. Rapid expansion in the period prior to the First World War led to the construction of this Municipal Hall in 1914, on two lots purchased from E.A. Kipp. This Municipal Hall was in use until the current City Hall was constructed on Young Road in 1959. Directory listing for the year 2000 gives occupants of this building as: Chilliwack German Canadian Club, Sam's Flooring Supplies Distribution, and Gabriele K Clothing &amp; Design.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates Pre-World War I expansion in Chilliwack occurring in conjunction with infrastructure improvements such as dyking and connectivity of BC Electric Railway and Canadian National Railway.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Bailey House</b> <b>46986 Bailey Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>c. 1885</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> James Bailey  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey plus attic, cross gabled roof, double diamond fixed windows at attic height in each gabled end, end gabled porticos with square cut posts and front and side entries, fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> James Bailey (b.1858-d.1932) who settled in Chilliwack 1877. On this site he first constructed a one storey log house, the logs sourced from the lot. Bailey married Nellie Lavina Hooper in 1892. The couple had 12 children together, four boys and eight girls. The house visible today on the lot is constructed around the original log building.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the early settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Gillanders House</b> 8310 Banford Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Earnest Hill  <b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey, running-bond patterned concrete block house with a pyramidal roof, center capped chimney, front dormer at attic level, full width front porch with smooth iconic columns and concrete block stairs. Door fenestration to porch roof on second storey. All windows have plain concrete sills.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Albert Gillanders (b. c.1856; d. 1946) who moved to area at age 17 or 18 in 1873 with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gillanders, his four brothers and two sisters from Ontario. The family claimed over 1,000 acres to farm in the area at one time known as Cheam.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Walker House</b> 9079 Banford Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1909-1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Earnest Hill  <b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey running-bond patterned concrete block house with a hipped roof, front centered dormer at attic level, full width front porch with square columns and centered stairs, roof of porch functions as a balcony. Door and window fenestrations appear to be in original locations. All windows have plain concrete sills.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> William Walker manufactured the blocks with his brother used to build his house, constructed by Earnest Hill. Construction began in 1909 and finished in 1911. In the 1940s it was owned by Count and Countess von Rechteren or Rechteran. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands was one of their visitors to the house during the Second World War, prior to being crowned Queen in 1948. The DeGroot family purchased the home around 1965 and saw it designated as Chilliwack’s first privately owned residence on the Chilliwack Heritage Register in 1990. It is reported that the DeGroots, named it "Zoetermeer" after their home area in Holland.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Parker House</b> 9285 Banford Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> John Martin  <b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Square floor plan, hipped roof with symmetrical hipped dormers, overhanging eaves and brick chimney, wrap-around porch with square cut posts, double hung windows, centered front door and door to second storey porch utilizing a portion of the ground floor porch roof.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Alfred Parker (b. 1869, Cornwall, England; d. 1945) arrived in Fraser Valley in the 1880s. On the land where the house now stands, he operated a dairy farm of 80 acres. The house was lived in by Parker, his wife Alice nee Snider (b. 1873; d. 1952) and their children. The Parker's lived in the house for 39 years.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Ramsay House</b> 46510 Brooks Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> R.H. Brock</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Symmetrical form with a high hip roof and front gabled dormers, center front portico with a gabled roof and paired square columns with wide concrete stairs, wood encased fenestrations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> P.B.H. Ramsay (Patty) was a partner in Ramsay and Hewer Reality, and in 1910 became a partner in The Chilliwack Produce Company.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early residential development of the neighbourhood adjacent to downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Cooper House</b> 50459 Castleman Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1919</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Jack Martin  <b>Style:</b> Four Square -Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross gabled two and a half storey, plus basement, wood framed building with a large brick chimney, full width front hipped roof porch with a centered front gable and square cut posts, lap siding and vertically board and baton siding at gables, fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Henry Cooper (b. 1870 in England; d. 1939) and wife Sarah nee Davis (b. 1885 in Ontario; d. 1965) operated a dairy farm on the property. The Davis family came to Chilliwack in 1889 and Henry Cooper came in 1903 after serving in the South African War. The Coopers had a son, Thomas and a daughter Frances.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Aitken House</b> <b>10506 Chapman Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1918</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Jack Martin  <b>Style:</b> Four Square -Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross gabled two and a half storey form. The cast-in-place concrete construction. The large brick chimney. Full width front hipped roof porch with square cut paired posts with concrete bases and a wide centered staircase has a centered second storey front gable portico or sleeping porch. The second ground level porch on the south side of the building. Siding appears to be stucco. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> House was built for Robert M. Aitken (b. 1866; d. 1937). Originally from Ontario, Aitken moved to Chilliwack in 1904 after prospecting on Texada Island. Married to Jane nee Straford (b. 1876; d. 1970); in 1900 the couple had two daughters and three sons.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>East Chilliwack Women’s Institute Hall 49089 Chilliwack Central Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1930</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Ray and Alvin Atkin  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Simple wood construction and wood lap siding, end gabled single-storey form, round wood vent at gabled end, enclosed entryway portico with gabled roof, window combinations and locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The East Chilliwack Branch of the Women's Institute completed the construction of this building which served as the first purpose-built hall in British Columbia by the organization. Ray and Alvin Atkin were hired to complete the work. The Women’s Institute was founded in Canada in 1897. The group is an “organisation for women who, by working together, <b>expand their skills, broaden their interests and work together to improve conditions in the home, the community, and around the world</b> through <i>Service, Self-Fulfillment and Sociability.</i>” In the 1990s the building had a pre-school operating in it.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement by people of European descent in the Fraser Valley. Social and community development.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Log Barn 7032 Chilliwack River Road</p>	<p>Structure: Agricultural; Barn</p>	<p>Rosedale</p>	<p>c. 1880s</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Rectangular form constructed of old growth hewed logs with square notched corners. Logs were likely sourced from immediate local when land was cleared for agriculture.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The barn is located on the property known as the William Harold Higginson Farm. William Harold Higginson (b. 1872; d. 1940) came to Chilliwack as a child. He lived on this property with his wife, three sons and one daughter.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Lapum House 7195 Chilliwack River Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p>Rosedale</p>	<p>1899</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Full front width portico, side gabled, double hung windows, narrow lap siding and brick chimney.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Jessie Lapum (b. 1850; d. 1937) came to the Chilliwack area in 1876 and homesteaded on this property with her husband Jesse S. Lapum (b. 1841; d. 1925). When they arrived, their property was forested, and they cleared it so that they could grow turnips, wheat, and potatoes. The couple had three daughters and lived at the property until 1902. The subject house is the second house built on their property. From 1902-1908 Andrew Atchison, the Lapum’s son-in-law, rented the property. Current business listed at the property is the C&amp;A Mink Ranch.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>“Glencove”</b> 7519 Chilliwack River Road</p> 	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not Known  <b>Builder:</b> Ernest Hill  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Square plan, two-storey form of concrete blocks with quoins, pyramid roof with a gabled window, doors and windows surrounded by decorative concrete blocks. All visible fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> In 1911 Albert Knight and his wife Jessie Jane Knight (nee. Hall) had this house built. Both came to Chilliwack as children with their settler parents – the Knights in 1879 and the Halls in 1887. Albert and Jessie Knight farmed this property. The house was constructed by Ernest Hill; he used sand from the Little Chilliwack River on the property to form the blocks. According to the 1991 Inventory, ‘there was an originally an imposing front verandah, which was removed when the concrete columns cracked during an earthquake. On this house and several others, Hill used red mortar, a decorative feature that gives a warmer appearance to the concrete block walls.’</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Kickbush House 7955 Chilliwack River Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p>Rosedale</p>	<p>1909</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> R.H. Block</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Edwardian</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Wood framed and clad house with a sweeping roofline and large projecting bays, open porch with rounded columns. All visible fenestrations in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Frederick Charles George Kickbush, was born in 1859 in Germany and came to the Fraser Valley in 1886. He served as a Councilor, Reeve and Sheriff locally, and was an founder of the area’s first creamery. At the time of his death in 1934 he was survived by a wife and two sons, Fred and Frank.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Caskey House</b> <b>9467 Corbould Street</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1906</b>
			
<b>Integrity:</b> Excellent			
<b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown			
<b>Builder:</b> M.S. Wilson			
<b>Style:</b> Craftsman			
<b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Wood framed, and cedar shingled clad house with a side gabled roofline and large projecting bays, river-stone chimney, square cut wood brackets at the roofline. All visible fenestrations in original locations.			
<b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Thomas Caskey born in Ontario in 1874 had this house built in 1906. He lived at the property with his wife Rebecca who came to the Fraser Valley in the early 1900s. Professionally Caskey worked as the Editor of <i>The Chilliwack Progress</i> . He died will serving as a Major for the 29 <sup>th</sup> Battalion C.E.F. in England during World War I in 1917. Mrs. Caskey remarried in 1943 to Cameron Biggs. Cameron Biggs managed the Brackman-Kerr Milling Co. Ltd. and died in 1955. She remained in the house until close to the time of her death in 1967. Her maiden name is unknown. It is one of the earliest known examples of a Craftsman style house in Chilliwack.			
<b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and commerce development by people of European descent.			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>“Edenbank”</b> 7001 Eden Drive</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Sardis</b></p>	<p><b>1913</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Thomas Hooper  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Wood framed and wood and shingle-clad house with a hipped roof featuring a widow’s walk, square cut wood brackets at the roofline, square and curved bays, portico with squared wooden columns, all visible fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Allen Casey Wells (b. 1837; d. 1922) originally of Ontario established his family’s Edenbank Farm in 1866 and became one of the Fraser Valley’s largest dairy farms. Wells lived on the property with his wife Sarah M. nee. Hodge. They had two daughters Lillie and Mildred and a son Edwin. Lillie came up with the name because she thought the garden of Eden must have looked like the land they were to farm. This house was built for Edwin in 1913, he and his wife had seven sons. Edwin was one of the first members of the Cultus Lakes Parks Board and helped cut a horse trail through the top of Mount Tom with a friend who was Stó:lō. The Wells family remained on the property until the farm was subdivided in 1981. The house was retained by the subdivision and used as a clubhouse.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Robertson Elementary School</b> <b>8855 Elm Drive</b>	<b>Building: Institutional;</b> <b>Education; School</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1921</b>
			
<b>Integrity:</b> Good			
<b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown			
<b>Builder:</b> R.H. Brock			
<b>Style:</b> Prairie			
<b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey, hip-roofed building with a rectangular footprint, round roof top cupola with wood vents and bell-shaped top, centered entry portico with flat roof and Doric columns. All visible fenestrations in original locations.			
<b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built just outside of what were the city limits in 1921 on four acres of land. School was named for School Board member and longtime Chilliwack resident J.C. Robertson. In 1961, 212 students attended the school. It is now known as Kw'íyeqel Secondary School and is operated as an alternative school.			
<b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent. Education of children.			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Johnston House</b> 47409 Fairfield Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1920</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Wood framed and clad house with a cross gabled roofline, open porch upstairs, wood brackets at gabled ends. All visible fenestrations in original locations on historic portion of the house. Property has well-kept mature landscaping.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was Lydia A. Johnston. A real-estate advertisement from 1966 stated farm had poultry barns on the five-acre property.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>David Spencer Company, Manager's House 46028 First Avenue</b></p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1926</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> An end-gabled bungalow with a rectangular form, river rock chimneys and porch piers. All visible fenestrations in original locations on historic portion of the house.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built as management housing for the David Spencer Company Limited, a Victoria-based department store with a branch in Chilliwack that opened in 1925.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the commercial development and settlement in Chilliwack.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Gervan House</b> <b>46054 First Avenue</b></p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Italianate Vernacular</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey plus attic pyramid roofed square building with dormers on each elevation, two tall brick chimneys, front gabled and flat roofed arched entryway. All visible fenestrations in original locations on historic portion of the house. It has a mature manicured privacy hedge.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Local hardware store owner Harry Herbert Gervan (b. 1869; d. 1948) had this house built in 1911. Gervan came to Chilliwack in 1908 from Ontario. He was engaged in the community serving terms as an Alderman and leading the efforts to build a half mile horse track at the fairgrounds. House was also owned by Robert J. Banford (b. 1875; d. 1956). Banford was born in Chilliwack and was involved in the meat business for 20 years, followed by a second career in the flour and feed business. Linda and Albert Phelps (b. 1920; d. 2007) purchased the property in 1954. Dr. Albert Phelps, originally of Toronto, began his surgical practice in Chilliwack the same year they purchased the house.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Marston House</b> 46066 First Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1910</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey plus attic pyramid roofed square building with dormer centered at front of roof, two tall brick chimneys on either side of dormer, hipped roofed verandah with heavy square columns, wood lap siding. All visible fenestrations are in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Orlando Marston operated Fashion Livery on Princess Avenue. He sold the business in 1913 to pursue auto livery. In 1992 the Chilliwack Music School purchased the building and operated from it until 2010 when they relocated to the City-owned Chilliwack Cultural Centre.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Jack Henderson House 46155 First Avenue</p>	<p>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</p>	<p>Chilliwack Proper</p>	<p>1921</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> John C. (Jack) Henderson  <b>Style:</b> Dutch Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey plus attic gambrel roofed square building with dormers centered on each side of roof, wood lap and shingle siding, symmetrical form, full width porch with a hipped roof and square cut columns, second storey centered porch, brick chimney. All visible fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built by John C. (Jack) Henderson, purportedly a converted barn. Jack Henderson was the son of John Calvin Henderson and grandson of Arthur Cotter Henderson who settled in Chilliwack in the 1870s. Jack was known for organizing local bands and playing the trombone. Professionally Jack worked as a driver salesman with the Brackman – Kerr Milling Company.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>R.A. Henderson House 46035 Gore Avenue</p>	<p>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</p>	<p>Chilliwack Proper</p>	<p>1909</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> D.H. Day  <b>Style:</b> Dutch Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross-gambrel roof with upper return eaves, lap cladding, brick chimneys, hipped roof front porch with four Doric columns. Visible fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for R.A. Henderson and his family in 1909. Born in Kansas in 1876 his parents came to Chilliwack when he was a baby. After gaining an education at McGill University, Henderson worked first as a provincial land surveyor, then as a railway engineer and then as the City Engineer. In 1917 he was killed on Vimy Ridge while serving with the 131<sup>st</sup> Battalion. Josephine E. Thomas is also reported as a later owner of the house. In 1995 the building served as the Green Gables Parlor Antiques store owned by Tammy Dargatz. It appears to have returned to residential use.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>St. Thomas Anglican Church</b> <b>46048 Gore Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Institutional; Place of Worship; Church</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1897</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross end gabled construction, steeply pitched roof and tall steeple with an octagonal roof, gothic arched stained-glass, leaded and plain glass windows, wood crosses on the roof.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> This building, constructed in 1897, was moved from Five Corners to its current location on Gore Avenue in 1909 when the Five Corners lot was sold for \$22,000 for the commercial development of the Heart Block. This sale also funded the construction of St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Sardis on Higginson Road and St. Peter’s Anglican Church on Church Street in Rosedale. The Church of England had been active in Chilliwack since 1872 with services first being held in a schoolhouse and later in a church building constructed in 1859 moved by canoe to Chilliwack from Fort Douglas in 1873. In 1949 its exterior was covered with stucco.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates spiritual development within a growing community at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Brock House</b> <b>46063 Gore Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1910</b>
			
<b>Integrity:</b> Excellent			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> R.H. Brock  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> One-and-a-half storey building, hip roof with four symmetrical hip dormers and exposed eaves, lap siding and dentil molding, open porch with square framed columns, brick chimney. All visible fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Robert Harvey “Bob” Brock (b. 1868; d. 1947), a Chilliwack builder, constructed many local homes as well as Central School, Robertson Elementary School and the Agricultural Hall. Brock moved to Chilliwack in 1904 after a four-year stay in Vancouver; he was originally from Ontario.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Ramsdell House 46110 Gore Avenue</p>	<p>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</p>	<p>Chilliwack Proper</p>	<p>1909</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Bungalow</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Front gabled bungalow with a shed dormer, lap and shingle cladding, unadorned four-square cut post porch. All visible fenestrations in original locations. Centered front door.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> While living in the house, Ed Ramsdell (b. unknown; d. 1941), was a partner in the Chilliwack Implement Company, selling farming equipment.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>W.T. Jackman House</b> <b>46122 Gore Avenue</b></p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Ward M. White <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Bungalow</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Side gabled bungalow with secondary front gable and a small, centered dormer, lap cladding, unadorned wrap-around verandah with square cut posts. All visible fenestrations in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Ward M. White (b. 1870; d. 1948), a building contractor, came to Chilliwack in 1908. Among the building he constructed were this house as well as the extension to the Chilliwack Hospital, the nurse’s home, 8979 School Street house, and the Chilliwack United Church. White built the subject house for T.H. Moore a property developer and investor. W.T. Jackman (b. unknown; d. 1927) purchased the house in 1912. Jackman founded the <i>Chilliwack Progress</i> newspaper and maintained involvement in the publication from 1891 until 1927.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			
<p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Name of building changed from White House to W.T. Jackman House reflect name of long-term early owner and to avoid duplication and confusion with White House at 8979 School Street.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Watson House</b> 46123 Gore Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Western Home and Improvement Company  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Front-gabled roof with dormer and projecting bay on the east side, triangular eave brackets, insert corner entry porch, second-floor balcony and balustrade, lap and shingle cladding. All visible fenestrations in original locations. Many windows appear to be intact.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built by the Western Home and Improvement Company a real estate and development company which was established around 1907. Allan Springett Watson (b. unknown; d. 1963) purchased the house from the Company. Watson worked in the real estate industry and was a member of St. Thomas' Anglican Church just down the street. He served in World War I as the Regimental Sergeant Major of Seaforth Highlanders. At times his wife and his daughter Linda I. Watson ran a dance studio from this house.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Western Home and Improvement Company House</b> <b>46131 Gore Avenue</b></p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Western Home and Improvement Company  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Front gabled roof with dormers on the east and west sides, front portico, exposed eaves, brick chimney, shingle cladding. All visible fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built by the Western Home and Improvement Company a real estate and development company which was established around 1907. In early 1911 it is reported that there was a housing shortage in Chilliwack and the Company had plans to help curb it by constructing five new houses in the spring available to rent or to buy. The first owner of this house is unknown. Charles A. Barber second owner of the Chilliwack Progress lived in this house. Barber was born in Chilliwack in 1878. His family left the area when he was five and he returned in 1911. He purchased the Chilliwack Progress newspaper in 1923. He served as Mayor for three terms and was heavily involved in community organizations. He died in 1964.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Log Barn</b> 9661 Grigg Road</p>	<p><b>Structure: Agricultural; Barn</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1880</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Gable end form, hand hewn, square cut old growth timber barn, corrugated metal roofing.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> James Oliver Grigg (b. 1890; d. 1969), who went by Oliver, resided on the property with his wife Uzella nee Smith. He came to Chilliwack from Manitoba with his parents and siblings sometime between 1899 and 1903; they homesteaded on Yale Road East. His 50-acre farm is part of their original homestead, and he ran a dairy operation on the property. It is not known if the property had been cleared by previous residents who had built the barn or if the barn dates closer to 1900 and was built by the Grigg family.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the early settlement and development of agriculture by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>“Kinkora”</b> <b>46040 Higginson Road</b></p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1904</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> R.H Brock <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Bell cast hipped roof, brackets and dentil molding at the roof line, two and a half storey rectangular form, centered brick chimney, full wrap-around hipped roof porch with Doric columns, lap siding. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> House was built for James Higginson (b. 1875; d. 1955) and his wife Jessie nee DeWolfe on land gifted from his father Charles Tweed Higginson. The family, originally from Ontario, purchased the 214-acre farm previously owned by David Bicknell in 1887. According to records kept by the Chilliwack Museum and Archives, “Livestock on the farm included cows, horses, sheep, pigs, turkeys and chickens. A well-stocked orchard was planted, with assistance in land clearing provided by Chinese workmen, on contract. The Higginson farm was named “Kinkora” after the ancestral home in Ireland and meaning Haunt of the Fairies.” Dairy was a major focus of the farming operation, but the operations were mixed. House was still in family as of 2021.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>St. John the Baptist Anglican Church</b> <b>46098 Higginson Road</b>	<b>Building: Institutional; Place of Worship; Church</b>	<b>Sardis</b>	<b>1912</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Poor <sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Davis and Wright  <b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross-gabled form with bell tower, gothic arched, memorial stained-glass windows, enclosed entrance vestibule on north side of the building, and its prominent corner location at Higginson and Stevenson Road.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Charles Tweed Higginson donated the one acre of land for the church rectory and hall. The hall and church are both still standing however the rectory is gone. The Higginson family, originally from Ontario, purchased the 214-acre farm originally owned by David Bicknell in 1887 from which the land was donated as well as maple wood used for pews and choir stalls. Labor to build the church was in part volunteer. The funding of its construction as well as that of St. John the Baptist Anglican Church in Rosedale came from the sale of the land which St. Thomas Anglican Church stood on at Five Corners before being moved to Gore Avenue. The bell came from the first Anglican Church in the area located at Fort Douglas.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and spiritual development by people of European descent in the Fraser Valley.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> A “poor” rating for integrity would normally warrant exclusion from an Inventory, but in this case the spiritual and cultural values attributed to this site supersede the aesthetic

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Isaac Kipp House 45360 Hodgins Avenue</p>	<p>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</p>	<p>Chilliwack Proper</p>	<p>c. 1885</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Victorian</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross-gabled two-storey form, concrete chimney, wrap around hipped roof porch with square cut paired posts, prominent gable screens. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Isaac Kipp (b. unknown; d. 1921) moved from Ontario to the Cariboo and then to the Fraser Valley in the early 1860s. He amassed ownership of a large portion of lands on what would become the City of Chilliwack. He farmed much of the land. He and his wife Mary Ann (nee Nelmes) had ten children. This house originally stood on the western end of Hodgins Avenue and was moved to its current location in 1912.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Name of building adjusted to Isaac Kipp House to avoid duplication and confusion with (renamed) Henry and Caroline Kipp House at 46435 Yale Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Driscoll/Gwynne-Vaughn House</b> 46181 Hope River Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Fairfield Island</b></p>	<p><b>1896</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Victorian</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> L-shaped two-storey form, bell-cast shingling at the gabled ends and decorative verge boards, brick chimneys, corner verandah with turned posts, projecting front bay. Fenestrations are in original locations. Mature and well-kept landscaping and gardens.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for local surveyor Alfred Fred Driscoll and his wife Margaret (nee Ryder) in 1896. Driscoll invested locally in the commercial Barber Block near Five Corners and helped to plan the dyking system. Driscoll sold the house to D.E. Gwynne-Vaughn (b. 1850; d. 1919) in 1902. Gwynne-Vaughn immigrated from England to the Chilliwack area around 1890. He was involved in local politics and the development of the Chilliwack Telephone Company Ltd. The house stayed with the Gwynne-Vaughn family and Adelaide Ann Gwynne- Vaughan Bateman daughter of D.E. willed the land and house to the City of Chilliwack at the time of her death in 1993. The land became a park and the house conserved.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Dundas House</b> 45723 Kipp Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey form with a steeply pitched front-gabled roof above an integral porch, square porch posts, central and side stairways onto the porch, box bay, lap and shingle cladding, saddle-bag dormers. Fenestrations are in original locations. There are mature trees shading the property.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Helen Dundas (b. 1853; d. 1943) originally from Ontario, moved with her husband David Swain Dundas (b. 1850; d. 1931) first to the United States then to Chilliwack in 1904. Mr. Dundas built and owned the Royal Hotel on Wellington Avenue which he sold in 1912 and then retired. The couple had four children. It is not known if he built this house, however he was “engaged in the building trade.”</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Knight House</b> 45961 Knight Road	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1901</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Victorian</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Hipped roof with return eaves, ornamentation including ornate screen on west side of building, scroll cut brackets, paired eave brackets, gable screen, window trim, clap board and shingle cladding. Fenestrations are in original locations. The mature trees shading the property.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Shelton Knight was the original owner for this house. He married Caroline Knight (nee Chadwick) and they had seven children. The couple came to the area from Ontario around 1879. He died in early February of 1903. Caroline Knight born in 1851 continued to run the farm until she died in 1928.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Keith House</b> 6112 Lickman Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Hipped roof with two corbeled brick chimneys, two front bays on the ground floor, clap board cladding. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> This house was built for the Keith family. James Herrett Keith (b. 1865; d. 1942) was born in Havelock, New Brunswick and came to British Columbia around 1892. He married Laura Alma Bonter in Chilliwack in 1893. The couple had six children. They ran a dairy farm on this property. The Keiths sold the house in 1921 and moved to Victoria. The house and farm were later owned by William Thomas Richardson (b. 1884; d. 1974). Richardson came from Lincoln, Nebraska to the Chilliwack area in the early 1920s. Richardson served as a Chilliwack Council member for 31 years with a term as mayor. He too farmed the property on Lickman Road. He was a longstanding member of the Canadian Guernsey Breeders Association and the Atchelitz Farmers' Institute.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of agriculture by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Clark House</b> 7248 Lickman Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>1915</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian- Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Front gabled roof with enclosed return eaves, two corbeled brick chimneys, large open front verandah, cladding of lap board and square cut shingles. Fenestrations are in original locations. It appears to have original windows and doors.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> This house was built for Andrew D. Clark (b. 1867; d. 1960) and his wife Eloise (nee Chadsey) (b. 1867 or 1871; d. 1933). They married in 1893 and had two children. Clark came to the Chilliwack area from Ontario in 1890. He purchased land on Lickman Road where he operated a farm. The Clarks left Chilliwack for a period to live at 134 Mile House where Mr. Clark worked with a stagecoach line. They returned to Chilliwack in 1898 and lived on Lickman Road until 1933.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chinese Labourer’s Log Cabin</b> 44150 Luckakuck Way</p>	<p><b>Building: Museum</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1900</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Not known</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Simple unhewn log construction. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> This log cabin is typical of those built for farm laborers. It likely served as basic shelter, maybe for seasonal use only. The cabin’s construction is off smaller logs, not old growth timber indicating that it may have been constructed later. It was moved to the Atchelitz Threshermen’s Association (ATA) museum between 1983 and 1984. A false front was added to the building at this time, and it is used for an exhibit about blacksmithing.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement of people of Chinese descent in the Fraser Valley and their contributions to the area’s agricultural industry.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Relocated from 7778 Lickman Road to 44146 Luckakuck Way.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Hamilton House</b> 9008 McElwee Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1905</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Isaac Hamilton  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> The two-storey structure with a side gabled roof, lap siding, fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Isaac (b. 1842; d. 1920) and Helen Hamilton (b. 1838; d. 1926) built this house. The two came from Ontario where they were married in 1863, arriving in the Fraser Valley in 1888. The couple had seven children. In the early 1890s they ran the first post office in Rosedale. This was their second property in the area and at the time of purchase it was considered to be at the end of Chilliwack Central Road. The Hamilton's sold it to Samuel McElwee around 1922. The McElwee's moved to Chilliwack in 1909 and worked as farmers.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Walker House</b> 47813 McGuire Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Vacant</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1885-1886</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Charles Walker and James Bailey  <b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Hand hewn, square cut old growth timber, with dovetail notching, end-gabled, steep-roof with center dormer, shed roofed full width portico with turned columns, brick chimney. All fenestrations appear to be in original locations. Front door and side window combination.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Charles Walker (b. 1843; d. 1916) came to the area around 1876 from Ontario but was born in Quebec. He never married. He and Mr. A. B. Willis worked as farming partners together. Walker was well known for the excellent beef cattle he raised. The house was originally located at 46771 McGuire Road and was moved to 47795 McGuire Road in 1972.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the early settlement and development of agriculture by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chilliwack Fairgrounds Barn</b> <b>47813 McGuire Road</b></p>	<p><b>Structure: Agricultural; Barn</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> End gabled barn with three cupolas evenly placed along roof's ridge line. Vertically hung plank siding. All fenestrations appear to be in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The barn previously used as a horse barn was moved to this site by William Henry Ellis from the Ag-Rec Centre at Chilliwack Exhibition Park in 1977 previously known as the Chilliwack Fairgrounds. He purchased it for \$250. Ellis was born in 1914 in Saskatchewan. His parents moved to Chilliwack in 1917. He had worked as a carpenter since his teenaged years in the area and had an interest in trail riding horses.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of agriculture by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Sieroslowski House</b> <b>10537 McSween Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>c. 1910</b> <b>Rebuilt 1914</b>
			
<b>Integrity:</b> Good			
<b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown <b>Builder:</b> Unknown <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Victorian			
<b>Character Defining Elements:</b> T-shaped two-storey form, decorative verge boards, brick chimney, centered dormer, verandah with turned posts, projecting front bay. Fenestrations are in original locations. Mature and well-kept landscaping and gardens.			
<b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> In 1907 Marcel Roman Sieroslowski purchased 30 acres from Malcolm McSween when he and his wife Caroline Harvey Roman (b. 1874; d. 1952) came from Manitoba to Chilliwack. Sieroslowski went by Marcel Roman. Marcel was born in 1866 his obituary states he was born in Essex England, the 1991 inventory said he was of Polish ancestry. In 1910 he contracted John MacFarlane to construct this house. He had it enlarged in 1914. The couple had five sons and three daughters. They grew fruit on their farm. At the time of his death in 1925 the property was sold to the McClays.			
<b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Wigham Barn, 11370 McSween Road</b>	<b>Structure: Agricultural; Barn</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1926</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Ray Aitken  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Tall gabled roofed building, plank siding, two storey end gabled tower at one end of the barn.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The barn was built by Ray Aitken who constructed over 100 barns in the area between 1920 and 1950. The 1991 Inventory stated that this would have been the second barn that Aitken built commercially. He built this barn for John and Thomas Wigham, who ran a dairy farm on the property. John Wigham (b. 1886; d. 1985) was born in England, and lived in Chilliwack for 71 years.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Prowse House</b> <b>7189 Maitland Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Sardis</b>	<b>1911</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey plus attic house with a hipped bellcast roof, enclosed eaves, center capped chimney, front dormer at attic level, full width front porch square cut posts, side bay. Fenestrations all appear to be in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Robert W. Prowse (b. 1854; d. 1932) came with his wife Lydia (nee Bryenton) (b. 1853; d. 1943) and family to Vancouver in 1884. Both were originally from Prince Edward Island. They moved to Chilliwack in 1887. The couple had three daughters and four sons.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Rosedale Mennonite Church</b> <b>9999 Nelson Road</b>	<b>Building: Institutional; Place of Worship; Church</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1912</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> The front gabled roof line with steeple, gothic arched windows and attached 1962 hall.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The funding of the construction of this building, as well as St. John the Baptist Church in Sardis both came from the sale of the land which St. Thomas stood on at Five Corners in 1909 before being moved to Gore Avenue. \$4,000 was granted towards St. Peter’s from the Anglican Dioceses and the land to build the church on was purchased. In 1962, a recreation hall, a small kitchen, meeting room and church office were built and connected to the church by a large foyer. The Anglican congregation was active in the building until at least 1992. Currently meeting at the building is the Rosedale Mennonite Church (initially known as Chilliwack Mennonite Church). It was organized in 2008 and is associated with the Eastern Pennsylvania Mennonite Church formed in 1968.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and spiritual development by people of European descent.</p>			
<p><b>Additional Notes:</b> The 1991 Heritage Inventory gave the name St. Peter’s Anglican Church but this has been revised to reflect the current congregation. St. Peter’s Anglican Church can remain as a historical name.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Nixon Log House 7715 Nixon Road</p>	<p>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</p>	<p>Eastern Hillside</p>	<p>1912</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Inconclusive</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> Henry Nixon</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey end-gabled log cabin constructed of old growth logs with square notches. All fenestrations appear to be in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> In 1911 property acquired by Henry Nixon (b. 1867; d. 1928) who was born in New Brunswick as was his wife Gertrude (b. 1874; d. 1948). They made their way to British Columbia around 1898, lived in Rossland for a time and came to Chilliwack in 1905. The Nixon's had eight children. The family first lived in a tent on the property, then a temporary cabin, then the log barn before moving into this log house. Nixon also worked as a Dominion Fire Warden with his charge over the Chilliwack River limits, protecting the area against forest fires and maintaining trails.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the early settlement and development of agriculture by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Patten House</b> 9254 Nowell Street</p>	<p><b>Building: Commercial;</b> <b>Restaurant</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1912</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Unknown</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> Earnest Hill</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Square plan, two-storey form of concrete blocks with quoins, pyramid roof with a gabled window, doors and windows surrounded by decorative concrete blocks. Many visible fenestrations in original locations.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> In 1912 Dr. Lee Alfred Patten had this house built. Patten born in 1880 in Michigan came to Chilliwack in 1910. He and his wife Ruth (nee Asson) (b. 1886; d. 1970) had three children two of which also became doctors. The senior Dr. Patten operated an office out of the building. The house was constructed by Ernest Hill who used sand to form the blocks. Hill constructed a number of block houses in the area.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and development of businesses by people of European descent.</p>			
<p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Conversion to a commercial use (restaurant) has compromised some of the earlier character.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Barker House</b> 9442 Nowell Street</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1891</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not Known  <b>Builder:</b> John Barker  <b>Style:</b> Gothic Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey form with a gabled house roof, with three dormer windows dominating the front elevation, front dormers at opposite ends feature arched windows, with twin porticos on either side of a center bay, shingle siding in gables. Many visible fenestrations in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> William Alexander Rose (b. 1857; d. 1940) came from Lowell, Massachusetts to Ontario before making it to Chilliwack around 1890. He engaged in two different careers including blacksmithing and being a veterinarian before opening a dry good store in 1893 or 1894. His wife Clara (nee Chadsey) Rose came to the Fraser Valley in 1862. The house was originally located on the north side of Victoria Avenue, at the intersection with Mill Street.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement by people of European descent.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Isaac Henderson House</b> 51773 Old Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1901</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> None  <b>Builder:</b> Isaac Henderson  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Isaac Henderson was born in Ireland in 1862 and settled in Rosedale in 1886, and built this house in 1901. His parents – Samuel Henderson and Martha McGowan – were one of the earliest settlers in the Rosedale area. Mary McLeod was born in December 1870 in Ripley, Ontario. She married Isaac Henderson in Rosedale on June 17, 1903. Isaac Henderson died in Rosedale in 1915 at the age of 52. Mary Henderson outlived her husband by a substantial number of years: she died in Chilliwack in February 1962 at the age of 91. At that time, she still lived in Rosedale, at 811 Old Yale Road.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> The house was built on land purchased by Isaac Henderson from his father, and represents a second generation of turn-of-the-century development that began in the 1880s.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Gardner House</b> <b>50000 Prairie Central Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1910</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> John Laughlin  <b>Style:</b> Undetermined</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Only the form is verifiable as gable with lower-set protruding side gable facing the road.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Captain Charles A. Gardner was a captain on the riverboats that ran on the Fraser and Skeena Rivers. In 1908 he moved from New Westminster to Chilliwack, and within two years this spacious house was built by John Laughlin for Gardner and his family. Charles Gardner lived from 1860 to 1948 and married three times. He is buried in New Westminster.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Ties to opening up of the area to agricultural development in the early 1900s.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Hawkshaw House</b> 7954 Prest Road	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1910</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Wrap-around porch on front and north sides, hipped roof form with attic dormer, single-set window openings, lap siding.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was William S. Hawkshaw. He was born in England and immigrated to Ontario, where he married Eliza Murton Shore. They had at least one son, Francis Robert Miller Hawkshaw, who was born in Glanworth, Ontario, in 1882. That son was employed for 14 years as an orderly at Coqualeetza Hospital.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Ties to opening up of the area to agricultural development in the early 1900s.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Raine House</b> 8652 Prest Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1914</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Ernest Hill  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey hipped roof form, with full width front porch wrapping around the south side, where the entry is located, and faux-stone (concrete block) cladding and base below the porch, with texture varying from smooth to coarse, and a variation of Ionic columns porch posts done in concrete. Variation of double-hung windows, some singles and others tripartite.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Early association with G. (George) Harry Raine, who was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1880. He married Margarita Mary Laidler, who was also from Newcastle-on-Tyne. After moving to Chilliwack, they established a 340-acre dairy farm. Their first house, built of wood, burned down in 1912. Harry Raine then hired Ernest Hill to build this fire-proof concrete block house, including a metal roof. He died in 1940 in Chilliwack.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Example of second generation of pre-war houses in agricultural areas.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Princess Avenue Drill Hall</b> 45707 Princess Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional;</b> <b>Military; Drill Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1913</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Chief Dominion Architect (presumed)  <b>Builder:</b> Robertson Bros., Campbell and Wilkie  <b>Style:</b> Baronial style</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> One storey with basement and mezzanine, masonry construction with steel truss roof, now with stucco cladding, single-set window openings and pilasters with a narrow pediment at the top of gable.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Although there was already a company of Canadian Militia – the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment Westminster Fusiliers of Canada (1910), it had no facility to drill or where arms could be stored. The federal government allocated funds in February 1912 to have a new drill hall/armory built in Chilliwack. Construction began in November of that year and was completed, later than the planned April 1913 deadline due strong wind brining down a wall which had to be reconstructed. Completion was in June 1913. The shooting range attached to the south side was part of the original building.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the trend of many communities to build drill halls or armories as the military importance of these facilities became more apparent, as the need to protect the community, and particularly in the period immediately prior to, and during, World War I. It was also a matter of civic pride to have such a facility. Set on part of the Chilliwack’s first fairgrounds (1884-1909).</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Adamson House</b> 45724 Princess Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey front gable form with secondary side gabled wall dormers. Wrap-around half-hipped roof porch. Tripartite and paired window arrangements. Fretwork in the front and side gables.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> George Adamson was the first owner, who had previously lived at the corner of Reese and Robson. He ran a teaming business that he had acquired in 1907.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early residential development of the neighbourhood immediately west of downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Fadden House #1</b> 46064 Princess Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey front-gable form with strong division between main and upper floor using a wide bellyband. Knee brackets, decorative fascia ends in gable, shingle cladding on main floor and lap siding on upper floor. Remnant of full-width front porch remains with a small open entry stoop set within the main body of the house. Square fixed window sidelight to the right of the entry door.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was Melvin G. Fadden. Little is known about him except that he died in Sumas in 1944 at the age of 78.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Assumed to be built for speculative purposes, likely rental.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Fadden House #2</b> 46070 Princess Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey front-gable form with strong division between main and upper floor using a wide bellyband. Knee brackets, decorative fascia ends in gable, lap siding on main floor and shingle cladding on upper floor. Remnant of full-width front porch remains with a small enclosed entry stoop set within the main body of the house. There is one notable leaded glass window on the west side. Square fixed window sidelight to the right of the entry door.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was Melvin G. Fadden. Little is known about him except that he died in Sumas in 1944 at the age of 78.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Assumed to be built for speculative purposes, likely rental.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Dixon House</b> 45766 Reece Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Full two storey form, hipped roof with a side gable and a small front gable with arched inset framing a cantilevered “balcony”. Recessed front porch with turned posts and side balustrade, paired and single set double-hung windows with “horns,” clad with drop siding and cornerboards.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owned by Mrs. E.A. Dixon.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> May have been built in two stages. Represents some of the earliest residential development in this neighbourhood west of downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Webb House</b> 45855 Reece Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> W.D. Waring  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two storey foursquare form with bellcast hipped roof and a flat “widow’s walk” balcony at the peak. Full width hipped roof porch with turned columns and low balustrade. Faux-stone (cast concrete) cladding on the main floor with lap siding on the upper floor. Single set double-hung windows with a larger paired arrangement facing the porch.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was George Edward Fane Webb, born in Marston, Bedfordshire, England in 1860. He travelled to New York in 1887 to marry Miss Lottie Belle Bradley. Upon their return the following year, they purchased a farm on Fairfield Island, and sold it in 1910 to William Allison. This house was their retirement residence.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Represents some of the earliest residential development in the area north of downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Leary House</b> <b>45873 Reece Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1920</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1 ½ storey side gable bungalow form, with prominent low-pitched gable extending proud of the main wall face and forming the cover for a full-width porch. Flared porch posts, balustrade, knee brackets, stucco and board accent in front and side gable with a pair of small multi-pane windows at the front. Off-set front entry flanked by a detached sidelight and a large paired picture window. Small covered rear (side) porch with similar brackets, stucco and board cladding. Shingle cladding on the main body of the house. External brick chimney on the side.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Fred Gordon Leary. Fred Leary was born in St. John, NB, and in 1920 at the age of 31, he married 23-year-old Elizabeth Hilda Blanche Manuel, who was born in New Westminster in June 1897. The marriage took place in Chilliwack, and at that time she was described as a teacher. Frederick Leary was described as a merchant, but by the time of his death in 1985, was described as an accountant.</p> <p>At the time of Elizabeth Leary’s death in 1968, she was living at 33 Reece Avenue West, which is presumed to be the historical address of this house. Frederick Leary relocated sometime afterwards, and at the time of his death he was living on Hodgins Avenue.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Represents the second phase of residential development, during the inter-war era, when Craftsman styles were dominant.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Gibbens House</b> <b>46125 Riverside Drive</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1910</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Architect:</b> Unknown  <b>Builder:</b> Unknown  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> The cross gabled two-storey form. The triangular eave brackets. The brick chimney. The veranda which is partially inset and partially projecting with an overhanging second storey. The veranda square profile columns and balusters. Fenestrations are in original locations.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Thomas Gibbens (b. 1859 - d. 1949) originally England came to Canada in 1869. He came to the Chilliwack area around 1907 accompanied by his sister Lydia. He married Helen Howson in Vancouver in 1930 and she predeceased him in 1933. He was survived by a brother and 16 nieces and nephews. Gibbens owned acreage around the property which he farmed when it was on Hope River Road. In 2020 the land which the house stood on Hope River Road had been sold with the intent to develop a townhouse complex. The developer offered the home up to anyone willing to move it. The individuals who took on the project of moving and conserving the building owned a lot on Riverside Drive about a kilometer away. They had the building relocated by Nickel Brothers a house moving company and they then restored the house before listing it for sale in 2022.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the settlement and agricultural development by people of European descent in the Fraser Valley.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Relocated from 46239 Hope River Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>White House</b> 8979 School Street</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Ward White (presumed)  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey side gable form with a low-set front gable, small front porch with a unique “turret” roof at the corner that takes the porch out beyond the side of the house, behind which is a prominent dormer.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Ward White was born in Leamington, Ontario, and moved to Chilliwack and bought this property, building the house in that same year. While was a carpenter by trade, and kept books of house plans. It is assumed this is a pattern book design chosen by White. He was also the builder of the second Methodist Church, and 46122 Gore Avenue.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the development of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that was transforming the area from large lot agricultural uses to urban infill.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Hall House</b> <b>43390 South Sumas Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Greendale</b>	<b>c. 1894</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Not possible to assess due to distance from road and obscured visibility</p>			
<p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known</p>			
<p><b>Builder:</b> Matthew Hall</p>			
<p><b>Style:</b> Not determined</p>			
<p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cannot be determined. Can only assume the same elements may be in place as were noted in 1991 Inventory.</p>			
<p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Association with earliest owner, Matthew Hall.</p>			
<p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Some of the earliest agricultural development of the area.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>McGillivray House</b> 43527 South Sumas Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>1914</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> One and a half storey cross-gable roof form with gable roof partial-width porch with low enclosed balustrade and faux-stone (concrete block) piers, between which is a slightly arched cross-support, prominent north side porch, all with knee brackets, various original double-hung windows, tripartite casement arrangement on the main floor, lap siding and corner boards.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was William McGillivray, son of the prominent early settler Donald McGillivray, who was the first Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in New Westminster District in 1872, and later Reeve of Chilliwack from 1884 to 1886, and first Police Magistrate of the City of Chilliwack. On this marriage to Alathra Laura Toop in Chilliwack in 1907, William McGillivray was described as a farmer. He was 35 and she was 28. She was the daughter of Hector Toop and Sarah Toop (nee Fox).</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Typical of the Craftsman tradition with low-pitched cross-gable roof, triangular eave brackets and concrete block porch piers, located at a prominent bend in South Sumas Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Carter House</b> 44988 South Sumas Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> George Carter  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey hipped roof form, full-width front porch with half-hipped roof, single set windows and a prominent attic dormer in the front with a Palladian window and fishscale shingles.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> First owner was George Carter.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Its style is one that was highly popular in the pre-war era across the Lower Mainland and a prominent farmhouse in the area. Ties to opening up of the area to agricultural development in the early 1900s.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Skelton House</b> 45483 Spadina Avenue	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1913</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Francis Green  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Side gabled 1½ storey form with a full width porch, inset second floor balcony and triangular eave brackets.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built in 1913 by Francis Green on land acquired from Isaac Kipp, and within that year it was owned by Robert Gooderham Skelton. Susan Cuthbert b. 1877 and Robert Skelton, both from Ontario, settled here where she</p> <p>They had one son, Normal Alfred Skelton b. June 4, 1909 and d. May 22, 1964, and two daughters: Clara Evelyn Skelton born c. 1901, Myrtle Gooderham Skelton born c. 1914.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Latter stages of the pre-World War I boom that was common in communities across the Lower Mainland.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Carmichael House</b> 45614 Spadina Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Side gabled 1½ storey form with front gable dormer. Inset entry porch, notched vergeboards and triangular eave brackets.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Maude Carmichael was the daughter of Chilliwack’s first mayor, Sam Cawley. In January 1911 she married John Carmichael b. May 16, 1885; he was killed in the First World War, on October 1, 1916. Maude sold the house around 1920.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Latter stages of the pre-World War I boom that was common in communities across the Lower Mainland.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chilliwack City Hall</b> 45820 Spadina Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional;</b> <b>Museum and Archives</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1910-1912</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Thomas Hooper <b>Builder:</b> James C. Robertson <b>Style:</b> Neoclassical Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cast-in-place reinforced concrete, curving staircases, colonnaded entrance porch with gabled pediment and tympanum, regular rows of round-arched windows.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Owned by the City of Chilliwack since its construction. Following incorporation of the city in 1908, the provincial court house was used for meetings. In May 1910, the city received notice from W.J. Bowser, Attorney General, noting that the city was being looked to by other municipalities for progressiveness as a corporation, and it was time that a building be constructed for use of Council and the city, and cease existing at the expense of the province so far as municipal offices and a place of public meetings. Council was given until September of 1910 to vacate, but it was not until April 1912 that they took possession and moved into their new building. It took 9 months to complete at a cost of \$20,000. It was converted to house the Chilliwack Museum and Archives.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the growing prominence of the community in the years immediately prior to World War I. A building of civic pride.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Promontory Flats Elementary School</b> 5650 Teskey Way</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional; Education; Pre-school</b></p>	<p><b>Promontory</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Architect:</b> Provincial Department of Public Works  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular one-room schoolhouse</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Front-gable form, five-window setting on side, enclosed entry porch on front, single-set double-hung windows on either side of entry that are original, drop siding and cornerboards.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Classes from Grades 1 to 8 were held under supervision of one teacher. Built on land donated by Ed Thornton, and used as a school until 1942. It later became a community hall, church, Women’s Institute facility and is now a pre-school. In 1971 the Promontory Women’s Institute undertook the restoration effort that has preserved it to the present day.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Typical of a number of one-room schoolhouses that once served the rural areas of the Fraser Valley.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p>Edenbank Trading Company Ltd. Store 7107 Vedder Road</p>	<p>Building: Commercial; Retail and Office</p>	<p>Sardis</p>	<p>c. 1907</p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Wells family  <b>Style:</b> Commercial vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Side gable form with hipped roof wrap around porch.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built by the Wells family and a group of shareholders who had previously opened up the Edenbank Creamery. In 1912 the store was taken over by William Albert Chambers and his partner F.G. Barr. In 1917, Edenbank Trading Company was incorporated.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Tied to the opening up of the immediate area around the rail line at Sardis around 1910.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Bradshaw House</b> <b>46001 Victoria Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1891</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> William Bradshaw  <b>Style:</b> Late Victorian “Stick”</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey cross-gable form, complex massing with jerkinhead roof, and front gable cantilevered over a semi-octagonal bay and four types of shingles are used to provide surface texturing, including sawtooth and fishscale, with decorative brackets and struts, and small entry porch tucked into the front corner.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> William Bradshaw was the first owner, and along with his son, Benjamin Franklin Bradshaw, built this house.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early residential development around the commercial core of Wellington Avenue and Young Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Rolfe House</b> 45621 Wellington Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1912-1914</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Mr. Woodruff  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 1½ storey side-gable form with paired dormers, full-width front verandah, shingle cladding with stucco and board in front gables.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> William T. Rolfe owned a dry goods store and ladies' ready-to-wear store on Wellington Avenue near Five Corners. It is not known how long he lived here, but it is known from the marriage record of his son, William Anthony, that William Thomas Rolfe married Gertrude Rebecca Barlow, who was originally from Hamilton, Ontario.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the pre-war prosperity reflected in growth and development of housing to the north of downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Murphy House</b> 45738 Wellington Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1909</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 2-storey gable form with gabled wall dormers on either side, and a small second floor porch above a prominent full-width wrap-around verandah with turned posts and modest decorative brackets, lap siding, decorated vergeboards.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Originally owned by Thomas Bartlett. The first residents were the Murphy family: H.R. “Bert” Murphy was a salesman for the Beatty Washing Machine and Farm Equipment Company. The Murphys only lived here for a short time, and by 1911, Peter J. Brown, the City Clerk, was the Agreement Holder.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early residential development of the neighbourhood immediately north of downtown.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Royal Hotel and Royal Bank</b> <b>45886 Wellington Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Commercial; Hotel,</b> <b>Retail and Office</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1908-1909 (hotel)</b> <b>1906 (bank)</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Robert H. Brock (hotel)  <b>Builder:</b> Robert H. Brock (hotel)  <b>Style:</b> Hotel: Edwardian Commercial; Bank: “Temple-style”</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Hotel: Three-storey commercial form with single-set window openings, remnants of fire escape doors on second and third floors, and historic neon sign; Bank: two-storey gabled front with pilasters and a full-height curved recessed corner entry framed by turned columns.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Hotel was built for David Swain Dundas, who sold it in 1912 to Cyrus W. McGilvray. In 1926 it was sold to Tom Berry, and owned and operated by the Barry family for 69 years, until 1995. Harry ‘Buck’ Berry took over from his father in 1947, and in 1950 bought the adjacent Royal Bank Building, for the purposes of adding a beer parlour.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> The hotel illustrates some of the earliest larger-scale development of the downtown in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the optimism surrounding the growth of Chilliwack at that time. It was built three years after the adjacent Royal Bank was completed. The name of the hotel likely draws from its neighbour and would have been a prominent and desirable location to draw customers in. The hotel is a typical three-storey commercial building, at that time was the tallest in downtown Chilliwack. The bank is a typical “temple-style” design used by the Royal Bank.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Although the two buildings now function as one due to ownership and internal renovations, <b>for the purposes of this report they should be considered two separate resources (see Section 6 – Conclusions).</b></p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Commercial Building</b> 45930-45934 Wellington Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Commercial; Retail</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1908</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Commercial</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 2-storey commercial form with cast concrete block (stone imitation) with paired window openings, smooth lintels and sills, and pilasters defining the two sections of the façade.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Robert O. Atkins and Charles James Ott were the original owners.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates some of the earliest commercial redevelopment of the downtown in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century where non-combustible material was required following a fire in the Five Corners area, and the optimism surrounding the growth of Chilliwack at that time.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Menzies Hardware Building</b> <b>45938 Wellington Avenue</b>	<b>Building: Commercial; Offices</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1925</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Commercial</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 2-storey commercial form with brick cladding on the second floor, with a central-set paired window opening, and flanking tripartite window openings, smooth sills, and flat lintels on the flanking windows with a protruding lintel on the central window, along with a gently arched central parapet.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Arthur Menzies was a hardware store operator from Manitoba. After his move to Chilliwack, he married Dorothy Kipp. Along with Fred and John Menzies, he had the building constructed to house their local hardware store operation.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the inter-war period of commercial development of the downtown with the continued use of non-combustible material, in this case brick, and the optimism surrounding the growth of Chilliwack at that time.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Skelton Building</b> 45957 Wellington Avenue</p>	<p><b>Building: Commercial; Retail</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1930</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Not possible to assess</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known</p> <p><b>Builder:</b> Not known</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Edwardian Commercial</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> One-storey commercial form with brick cladding on the upper parapet section.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Robert G. Skelton, whose house is still at 45483 Spadina Avenue.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the inter-war period of commercial development of the downtown which was the result of remodeling an earlier building that was damaged in the downtown fire of 1929. Similar to other neighbouring buildings, it featured non-combustible material, and also illustrates the optimism surrounding the growth of Chilliwack at that time.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Gordon House</b> 9634 Williams Street</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1908</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Cross-gable form with decorative shingles and finials in the gable ends.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Farmhouse built for Alex and James Gordon.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Represents a time when this area was still agricultural, located at the periphery of the community.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Ford House</b> 9745 Williams Street</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1920</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> George R. Calkins  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Low-profile bungalow form with knee brackets in the stucco-clad gable ends, and main floor clad with brick and a full-width front porch with brick posts, double-hung wood windows with multi-pane upper sashes.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Sold to Martha C. (Mrs. John) Ford in 1921.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Represents a time when this area was evolving into a more urban neighbourhood, at the periphery of the community.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chadsey House</b> 42045 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1862</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Chester Chadsey (presumed)  <b>Style:</b> Pioneer vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Low elongated single storey side gable salt-box form with single set window openings and picture window, wide board siding, with an extension on the west side.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Associated with Chester Chadsey, who left Ontario in January 1862 to try his hand at gold mining. He had little luck at prospecting, and settled in Chilliwack and took up farming. He was married to Hannah Fiddick, who was also from Ontario.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> The earliest development of housing in the rural agricultural areas of Chilliwack. His laminated timber structure, three planks thick, may be the oldest continuously occupied building on the BC mainland.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Samson and Emma Toop House</b> <b>43407 Yale Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Greendale</b>	<b>1910</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two and a half storey front gabled form with shed roof attic dormers on both sides, double-height full width porch, knee brackets, faux stone base porch pillars, lap siding, shingles in the gable, double-hung windows on the sides, open soffit, two exterior brick chimneys.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Samson Toop, the original owner. He was married to Emma Toop (nee Bidgood) and both came from Horrorbridge, Devonshire, England.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Large farmhouse representing the second generation (pre-war) development of larger and more ornate houses in rural agricultural areas.</p> <p><b>Additional Notes:</b> Name adjusted to Samson and Emma Toop House to distinguish it from the Hector Toop House at 43708 Yale Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Hector Toop House</b> 43708 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Greendale</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1891</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two and a half storey steep-pitched side gable form, single and paired windows with bay windows on the main floor (front), wrap-around porch (front and east side) with low enclosed balustrade, plain square porch columns, single-set double-hung windows, interior chimneys.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Hector Toop was born in England in 1839. After travels to Australia and California, Toop settled in Chilliwack in 1875. Once his farm and orchards were established, he built this imposing dwelling to replace his earlier house, which was smaller. Toop and his wife Sarah had nine children and the larger house provided that space. The verandah originally extended only across the north face of the house; it has since been extended around the side and rear facades. Hector Toop died in Sumas in 1911 at the age of 72 while Sarah Toop also died in Sumas in 1916 at the age of 69. The farm remained in the possession of the Toop’s grandson, John Kenneth Toop and his wife Phyllis. John Toop died on January 24, 2009, and was predeceased by Phyllis. It is not known whether the house still remains in the Toop family.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Earliest development of housing in the rural agricultural areas, as a replacement for pioneer houses that were often smaller and less adequate.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Methodist Church</b> 45974 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Commercial; Office</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1882</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Neo-Gothic</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Simple one-storey front gabled form with modest central set recessed entry and two lower wing extensions by the front, “Gothic” pointed top double-hung windows and a circular window set above the front entry.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built on land donated by Isaac Kipp and superseded by the new Methodist Church which opened on Spadina Avenue in 1909. The building was acquired by the Christian Science Society, which moved it 20 feet back on to a new foundation.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Likely the oldest remaining structure from the Centreville settlement, which later became the City of Chilliwack.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>B.C. Telephone Building</b> <b>46037 Yale Road</b>	<b>Building: Commercial; Office</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1929</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Undetermined</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Prominent corner site, brick cladding and precast concrete elements, with original signage set in a central-set parapet.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Originally owned by B.C. Telephone Company to serve as the telephone exchange and retail services, which later became BC Tel and then taken over by Telus, which is still the owner today.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the ongoing commercial development of the downtown area and specific to evolving technologies.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>First Baptist Church</b> 46200 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional; Place of Worship; Church</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1896</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> William Farmer  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Undetermined</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Prominent location at the corner and gable facing each street side with a squat tower set in between. Shingle cladding with the tower featuring decorative fishscale cladding, vented gables at top and rounded top vented openings and windows set below. Rounded top windows on the Yale façade.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stade donated land at the corner of Nowell Street and Yale Road for the construction.</p> <p><i>“The First Baptist Church dates its origins to a meeting held on October 18, 1893, held in the home of Mrs. Jean Templer. Jean Templer, Anna Denholm, and Mrs. Thomas Knight Sr., gathered to discuss the need for holding Baptist church services in Chilliwack. After meeting in temporary quarters, 2 lots for the present church site were donated by Mr. &amp; Mrs. Harry Stade in April, 1896. The church was constructed, and officially opened on Thursday, December 3, 1896 by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, B.D. of Victoria.”</i> Source: Chilliwack Museum and Archives</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early development of the downtown area with the establishment of prominent churches to serve the growing population.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Stonehurst Manor</b> <b>46290 Yale Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Multi-unit Dwelling</b>	<b>Chilliwack Proper</b>	<b>1909-1911</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Tudor Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> 2½ storey cross-gable form, full width front porch with square stone pillars and low decorative balustrade and a gable roof, stairs flanked by low stone and concrete-capped side walls, sleeping porch above main porch, entry door with detached sidelight, five-part picture window facing porch with double hung windows elsewhere in pairs or singles, pair of tripartite casement windows on west side with leaded glass transoms, wide piano window facing rear with leaded glass, projecting porch on east side toward the rear, stone-clad foundation with stone cladding on main floor with plank and stucco accent on upper floor and in gables, stone chimney with paired casement leaded glass windows on either side, open soffit with rafter tails. Front of property is well defined by a low granite wall, with low posts framing a wrought iron gate in front, with a high cedar hedge behind it.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Chauncey E. Eckert, whose prosperity in the booming lumber markets and real estate development is reflected in this fine house. Upon settling in Chilliwack in 1906, he operated a dairy farm on Chilliwack Central Road. He was one of the founders of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers’ Exchange, the forerunner of co-operatives that are in place today. Eckert was also instrumental in initiating the Mennonite settlement at Yarrow; he placed an ad in the Winnipeg Free Press in the summer of 1927 to promote the lands reclaimed from Sumas Lake, which initiated the first Mennonite settlement in BC. He served as Alderman from 1912 to 1913. This was later the home of Harry Barber, a local member of parliament.</p>			

**Representation of Development Pattern:** Built when this was the outlying area of the city on a prominent thoroughfare and described in *Chilliwack Progress* as “the finest yet in the city.” It served as a rooming house in the 1950s and 1960s, illustrating the fate of many large houses in the inner-city which were no longer practical as single-family homes. Stonehurst Lodge Restaurant was opened in April 1969. That business ran for 10 years and shortly after its closure it became La Mansion restaurant, but that closed around 2008 and the building is currently being rented as a multi-unit dwelling, having been converted back to residential by the current owners.

**Additional Notes:** Use was recently changed back to residential after being used as a restaurant for several decades.

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Henry and Caroline Kipp House</b> 46435 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>c. 1894</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey hipped roof form with prominent front extension and small covered entry porch on the right side.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Henry Kipp moved to Chilliwack in 1894 to join his brother Isaac.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Built after Henry Kipp’s house burned down – presumably at 46361 Yale Road East, as this was the location from which this house was moved. The year of the move is not clear but the purpose of the move was to accommodate School Board Administration offices at 46361 Yale Road.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Stacey House</b> 46526 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1911</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not Known  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Builder</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey side-gabled form with an upper floor front porch extending from the steep pitched roof, with decorative shingles in that gable and a small upper dormer in attic. Similar decorative shingles in the side gable. Decorative side light window next to original entry door.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Reverend F.B. Stacey, a United Church minister and Member of Parliament.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Property was originally much larger but there are remnant plantings such as holly, walnuts, and mature deciduous trees.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>McAdam House</b> 49090 Yale Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Rosedale</b></p>	<p><b>1915-1918</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Fair</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Not known  <b>Style:</b> Dutch Colonial Revival</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey “barn” roof form with prominent bay and dormer on the east side and dormer on west side, with prominent horizontal divisions of the main and upper floor through the use of soffit extensions.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> David and Annie McAdam were the original owners. David McAdam was an engineer, who moved to Chilliwack in 1915 and owned his own mill in Murrayville. It was occupied by the McAdam family until 1943.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Construction began in 1915 but was not completed until 1918, presumably because of the war effort and material or labour shortages.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<b>Rosedale Presbyterian Church</b> <b>51337 Yale Road</b>	<b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b>	<b>Rosedale</b>	<b>1908</b>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> Volunteer labour  <b>Style:</b> Vernacular Gothic</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Prominent bell tower protruding from the front-gable form, Gothic arched wood windows on front and sides.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> The Methodist and Presbyterian Church were both active in the Rosedale, Cheam and East Chilliwack areas of Chilliwack District by the 1890s. Cheam became the centre of Methodist work with the creation of Cheam Circuit in 1888 (formerly part of Sumas and Chilliwack Circuit). Rosedale became the centre of Presbyterian work with the construction of a church building there in 1908. The Cheam Circuit and Rosedale Presbyterian Church also included congregations at East Chilliwack and Camp Slough. In 2020, three United Churches amalgamated to become Cheam View United Church, including the former Rosedale United. (Source: <i>Chilliwack Progress</i>, January 23, 2020.)</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Represents the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of churches as one of the most prominent buildings in a rural-agricultural area.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>Chilliwack Central Elementary School</b> 9435 Young Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Institutional; Education; School</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1929</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Good</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Bowman &amp; Cullerne, Architects  <b>Builder:</b> Robert H. Brock  <b>Style:</b> Craftsman</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Prominent central-set arched main entry set half floor above grade, with mock Tudor detailing in gable above. Cupolas and series of small attic dormers set in roof.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Long-term association with the Chilliwack School District. Joseph Henry Bowman was born in London, England in 1864. He emigrated to Canada in 1888 and was active as a builder until 1897 when he joined the BC Mills, Timber and Trading Co. as a draftsman, remaining there until 1908. At that point he opened his own architectural office in Vancouver and specialized in designing schools for both the Vancouver and South Vancouver School Districts. In 1912 he invited his chief assistant, Harold Cullerne, to form a partnership but within a year the dearth of work forced Cullerne to move to another office in Vancouver and Bowman continued to practice alone until 1920 when he was again joined by Cullerne. It is presumed that they collaborated on projects from 1920 onward and they remained in partnership until 1932.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Illustrates the full development of the surrounding neighbourhood that required a large school to accommodate the community's needs.</p>			

Building, Structure or Feature	Resource Type	Neighbourhood	Year of Construction
<p><b>“Hollylodge”</b> 9915 Young Road</p>	<p><b>Building: Residential; Single Family Dwelling</b></p>	<p><b>Chilliwack Proper</b></p>	<p><b>1913</b></p>
			
<p><b>Integrity:</b> Excellent</p> <p><b>Designer or Architect:</b> Not known  <b>Builder:</b> R.H. Brock  <b>Style:</b> Edwardian Foursquare</p> <p><b>Character Defining Elements:</b> Two-storey hipped roof form, built of hollow clay tile (fireproof) construction, original stucco facing, double hung windows with multi-pane upper sashes.</p> <p><b>Historical Association(s), Ownership:</b> Built for Berkeley Reeves, after whom Berkeley Street is named. He was described as a hardware merchant, and was married to Helen Edith Reeves (nee McRae). They had at least one daughter, Helena Jean Reeves, born in 1901.</p> <p><b>Representation of Development Pattern:</b> Early example of fire-proof construction. Situated adjacent to the Hope River, with a commanding presence, as an example of housing built for a more affluent family in an attractive area of the city.</p>			



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