

Attachment 3

*Statement of Significance and  
Background Material*

**Statement of Significance  
And Background Report  
109 Third Avenue  
New Westminster, BC**



**November 2022**

# Statement of Significance

109 Third Avenue, New Westminster, BC

November 2022

## Description:

Constructed in 1911, the G.R. Speck House is located at 109 Third Avenue in the Queen's Park neighbourhood of New Westminster, British Columbia. It is a 2 ½ -storey, wood-frame house designed in the Arts & Craft style, with narrow wood lap siding and wood shingles, stickwork in the gable ends, a curved wall sleeping porch on the second level and a full-width front porch with wood railing system, posts and brackets.

## Heritage Values:

The G.R. Speck House has strong aesthetic, cultural, historic, scientific and social values.



*Image courtesy of CNW. Nov 2022*

The subject house has strong aesthetic value for its Arts & Crafts design, in particular for its complicated roof form, curved sleeping porch, and deep overhanging eaves with narrow decorative rafter ends. Of note is the full width front porch with an elegant wooden railing system and square-cut wooden posts topped by decorative brackets and with a ceiling comprised of tongue-and-groove wood with decorative rafter ends that mirror those in the eaves. The house has additional aesthetic value for the concrete foundations and stairwell sidewalls which have been made to represent stone blocks, and which have arched openings that reflect the curved walls of the sleeping porch. The original style of cladding includes narrow lap siding on the body of the house, wood shingles in the gable ends and on the dormers, as well as stickwork in the gable ends. There are 22 original stained glass windows that range from full windows and transoms on the exterior to sliding door and wall panels on the inside. There are also a number of original wood frame windows that range from plain glass to diamond-pane. Overall, the house is a beautifully proportioned and superb example of an Arts & Crafts home.

The G.R. Speck House has strong cultural value for its association with architect E.J. Boughen and for the first family that lived in the house, the Speck family.

Edmund John Boughen (1874-1967) was born in London, England. It is unclear when Boughen moved to Canada, but a review of Canada Census records shows that 16 year old E. J. Boughen was living in West Durham, Ontario in 1891 with his siblings and parents, Frederick and Caroline Boughen. By 1901,

Boughen was married to Isabella Mary Ennis (1876-1947) and they were living in Manitoba, where they had two children. They moved to New Westminster in either 1910 or 1911 and had another child. At first listed as a builder in the New Westminster City Directories, Boughen became an architect and designed a number of residential houses in both the Arts & Crafts and Craftsman styles. An example of an extant residential design in New Westminster, and one that has similarities to the G.R. Speck house, is his own house located at 315 Fourth Avenue, which he named E-Dee-Nie. Boughen moved to Vancouver at some point around World War I, where he intermittently continued his practice until about 1950. In addition to residential houses, he also designed lovely and functional commercial buildings throughout the Lower Mainland, including the addition to the extant Mah Society building at 137-139 E Pender Street in Chinatown in Vancouver and a diminutive and extant commercial building on 41<sup>st</sup> Avenue in the Kerrisdale neighbourhood of Vancouver.

The first owners of the subject house were George Rodger Speck (1877-1948) and his wife Ethel (nee Hewitt) Speck (1879-1927). Moving to New Westminster in 1904, George quickly established himself as a successful businessman, owning a bicycle and sporting goods store on Columbia Street in New Westminster. The respect he received from the community is best represented by the E.O.S. Schofield biography: British Columbia: From the Earliest Times to the Present, Biographical Vol III, in which there is a write-up about Speck: "He is one of the leading concerns of the kind in New Westminster, which is steadily increasing in representative patronage. His success is the more creditable to him as it can be ascribed to no advantageous circumstances but is due only to his own indefatigable efforts."<sup>1</sup> The Specks lived in the house from 1911 until 1922, at which point they moved into another Boughen-designed house a few streets over.

Of further cultural value is the location of the subject house in the historic Queen's Park neighbourhood (developed 1859) and in the Queen's Park Heritage Conservation Area (established 2017). It represents what makes this neighbourhood special by being a custom-designed grand house in the Arts & Crafts style built in the pre-World War One era, as well as through its garden setting and generous side yards, mature trees and shrubs, and historic concrete perimeter wall. It further reflects the values of the neighbourhood through the use of a palette of materials typical for the neighbourhood, and for its connection to two important people: businessman George R. Speck and architect E.J. Boughen. Adding to the heritage significance of the house is the care that each successive set of owners has given it and how carefully they have conserved and restored it, from the overall design to the smallest details, resulting in a house that looks today as it did when it was first constructed.

The house has strong historic value for its age (1911) and for being representative of the regional building boom. It has important connections to the Queen's Park neighbourhood and the growth of that neighbourhood as an elite area in which to live. Third Avenue was and is an important street on which to have a house as it is adjacent the formal entry to Queen's Park (the park). Additionally, the house is valued for its continued use as a single-family dwelling and for the way it contributes to the community's sense of identity by being highly visible to passersby. It has scientific value because people

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.



who see it can better understand and appreciate a much earlier era. It is unknown if there are any spiritual associations with this property<sup>2</sup>.

### **Character-defining Elements**

Key elements that define the heritage character of the house include:

Location on Third Avenue, between First and Second Streets.

The original form, scale and massing as expressed by its:

- 2 ½ storey height
- Complicated roof style: steep front facing gable, wide shed dormers on each side that themselves have gable wall dormers set in the middle
- Full width, covered front porch

Its Arts & Crafts design and architectural elements such as the:

- Use of natural and local materials
- Exterior cladding of narrow wood lap siding, wood shingles, smooth gable end with stickwork
- Deep overhanging eaves with narrow rafter ends
- Design of the front porch, including the ceiling, posts, brackets and rail system
- Wide front steps with concrete wing walls made to represent stone blocks and with large arched openings
- Concrete property perimeter wall that matches the house and porch foundations

Windows - 22 original stained glass windows, that include:

On the main floor:

- Dining Room: Set of 3 windows in a bay, each with a stained glass transom.
- Between the Dining Room and the Living Room: Set of double pocket doors, each with an inset panel of leaded stained glass windows.
- Living Room: Piano window and picture window (triple) with leaded stained glass transom.
- Between the Living Room and the Front Hall: Two sets of leaded stained glass windows each set above a low wall with posts that divide the spaces.
- Front Hall: Leaded stained glass piano window.
- Front Door: Leaded stained glass transom above the door assembly and leaded stained glass sidelights, one on each side of the door.
- Stair landing, lower level: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.

On the second floor:

- Stair landing, upper level: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.

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<sup>2</sup> To determine if there is spiritual value, extensive consultation with First Nations and other cultural groups would need to take place.

- Ensuite: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.
- Front southeast bedroom: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window, and oval stained glass window.
- Front southwest bedroom: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.
- Rear northeast bedroom: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.
- Rear northwest bedroom: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.

On the third floor:

- East side gable: Narrow, horizontal leaded stained glass window.

Original wood frame windows, that include:

- Main bathroom (east centre main floor): 2 single wood frame with top sash 4/3 and bottom sash single, and one single wood frame diamond paned window with “Aroua Glass”.
- South side, third floor/attic: 3/5 wood frame double window.
- North side, third floor/attic: Fixed diamond shaped mullioned window.

Interior Elements:

- Fir board & batten panelling in the front hall and stairwell.
- Coffered ceiling in the dining room.
- Plate rail.
- Fireplace mantel.
- White maple inlaid fir baseboards.
- Door and window casings.
- Pocket doors between the dining and living rooms that have leaded stained glass upper panels showing a landscape.
- Leaded stained glass panels between the front hall and the living room.
- Wood posts between the front hall and the living room.
- Wood floors on the main and upper levels (oak floor with contrasting inlay borders in the front hall, living room and dining room and fir floors on the upper level.).
- Front hall stairwell.

## Background Material

### Context

The house is located in the Queen's Park neighbourhood of New Westminster, British Columbia. The lot is on the northwest side of Third Avenue, near First Street and the formal entrance to Queen's Park (the park). The subject house sits in a residential neighbourhood with single-family houses, which range in age, style and size. The property is zoned Single Detached Residential District (Queen's Park)(RS-4). Its designation in the Official Community Plan is Residential – Detached and Semi-detached Housing (M-RD).



*Image courtesy of CNW CityView Maps.*



## Photographs of the House (November 2022)



*Oblique view of southeast (front) and northeast side. Courtesy CNW.*



*View of southeast (front). Courtesy Schueck Heritage Consulting.*





*View of northwest (rear). Courtesy the Applicants.*



*View of northwest (rear). Courtesy the Applicants.*

## The Building

The subject property was designed by architect E. J. Boughen in the Arts & Crafts style and constructed in 1911.

The Arts & Crafts Movement began in England in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, in part as a reaction against the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution on society, and in particular against the increase in mass-produced products. A key voice expressing concern at the time was John Ruskin (1819-1900) who “believed that the effects of mass production essentially debased the former stature of the decorative arts, and in the process had also done the same bad turn to individual craftspeople”<sup>3</sup>.

The resulting Arts & Crafts Movement was “more an ideology than a style...[and] emerged in England among a circle of artists and architects that centred on William Morris (1834-96) and Phillip Webb (1831-1915)”<sup>4</sup> who were inspired by Ruskin. Morris, Webb and their followers strongly believed that a building’s design must be “appropriate to the purpose for which the building was intended”<sup>5</sup>.

This design philosophy reached Canada at the turn of the Twentieth Century, where local architects enthusiastically designed buildings that were contemporary, appropriate to their location, and that used local materials in a way that supported the crafts.



*Subject house, circa September 1911, by S. J. Ritchie. Possibly used with a newspaper article about the house from the Daily Columbian Newspaper September 11, 1911. Unsubstantiated.*

The subject house is a 2 ½ storey single-family house with a complicated roof style. It is predominantly a steep front facing gable but has wide shed dormers on each side that themselves have gable wall dormers set in the middle. (See historic photo dated c. 1911 at left.) The gable on the front elevation is closed in the middle (which provides a roof for the sleeping porch) and at the bottom (which provides a roof for the front porch).

The front elevation has a wide set of wooden steps with a low concrete closed railing on either side. The steps lead to a deep and full-width front porch that is supported by two sets of triple square-cut wooden posts and one set of double square-cut wooden posts. There are also single pilasters on either side of the porch where it meets the house which match the front posts in size and design and also have the

<sup>3</sup> Paul Duchscherer, *The Bungalow – America’s Arts and Crafts Home*. (New York: Penguin Studio, 1995, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Harold Kalman, *A History of Canadian Architecture*, Volume 2. (Toronto/New York/Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994), p. 619.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.



decorative brackets. The triple set are located in the two corners of the porch and the double-set is located adjacent the stairs. Each set have wooden horizontal ties at the very top and decorative wooden knee brackets. They sit atop wide concrete pedestals that have been made to represent stone blocks. Interestingly, each set of posts give the appearance of being made from one piece rather than being comprised of individual posts and brackets. The brackets have an uncommon design and suggest to some an Asian influence.



*Image courtesy of CNW. Nov 2022*

While the shape of the brackets is less commonly found, they are not rare or unique. Examples of this style of bracket can be found in California Arts & Crafts style homes on the exterior and on the interior. Below are two examples:



*Interior of house located in San Leandro, California. Source: The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home by Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, p. 134. Decorative bracket similar to subject house outlined in red.*

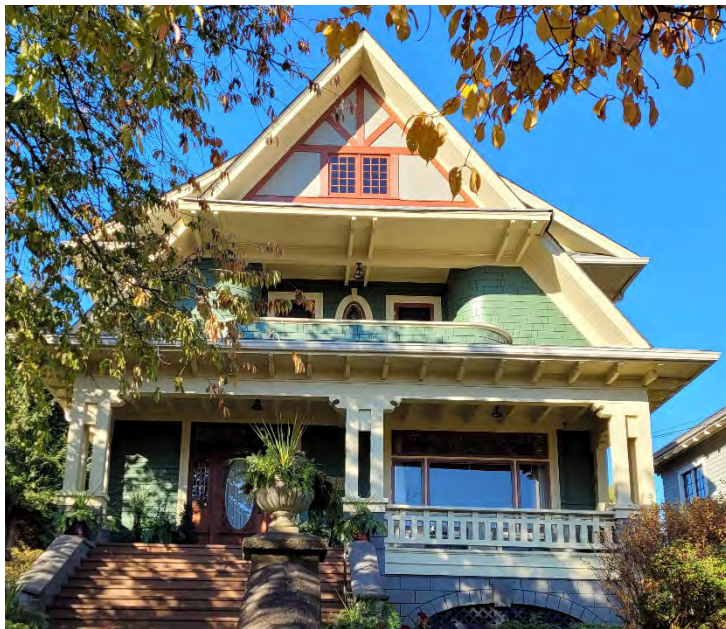


*Close-up of house located in Alameda, California. Source: The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home by Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, p. 78. Decorative bracket similar to subject house outlined in red.*

There is some discussion about the subject house having strong “Anglo-Japanese” influences and also “Swiss- Chalet” influences. “The Orientalism [sic] that is usually seen in variations of the Craftsman [Arts & Crafts] style enjoyed a minor vogue but could only draw on a limited range of effects that were definitively Oriental, such as the pagoda-like upswept gable peaks seen on many Craftsman-style houses. Another influence that could be successfully fused with the Craftsman style was that of the Swiss Chalet. The term ‘Japo-Swiss’ was coined at the time [World War I era] to describe the unlikely

union of influences from both Japan and Switzerland.”<sup>6</sup> Some feel that the brackets, the railing system and the roof line of the subject house have an Anglo-Japanese influence, but this is open to interpretation.

The Swiss influence on Arts & Crafts designs tended to be seen in the roof form, in particular with steep front gables. It was also seen in deep overhanging eaves and decorative elements such as carved beam ends, rafter tails and/or barge boards, flower boxes, and in the railing design, which was typically comprised of plain boards that have shapes cut out so that, when in position, would result in decorative negative spaces.<sup>7</sup> In terms of the subject house, the aspects that could relate to a Swiss influence would be the steep gable roof and deep overhanging eaves (with the understanding that these types of gables and eaves are also common to other styles).



*Image courtesy of Schueck Heritage Consulting. Nov 2022*

The railing system around the three sides of the porch is comprised of square wooden spindles with horizontal wood ties in a repetitive pattern that subtly reflects the posts. The roof of the porch has tongue-in-groove wood with exposed decorative rafters. The porch is supported by concrete walls with low, wide arches on the front and sides. The same material and design are used on the wing walls of the front stairs.

On the second level of the house, there is a sleeping porch, set back with curved wall and a short, curved rail system. There is a shed roof providing protection (originating from the closed gable) and which has three sets of narrow double rafter ends that match the rafter ends on the rest of the house. The gable end has decorative stickwork.

The house is clad in narrow lap siding, except in the sleeping porch and on the shed dormers which are clad in wood shingles. The front gable end appears to have a smooth finish underneath the stickwork.

The house contains 22 leaded stained glass windows, all original to the house according to the current owner. These might have been provided by the Westminster Glass Company<sup>8</sup>. The inclusion of stained

<sup>6</sup> Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister. The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home. The Penguin Group, New York, 1995, p. 69.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Anecdotal information from local historian Jim Wolf.



glass windows was typical for Arts & Crafts houses, both inside and out. What makes this house special is that it appears all of the original stained glass windows have been preserved.

There are some wood frame windows; a paired set of 3/5 casement windows in the front gable, two small 2/2 wood frame casement windows on the rear elevation, two single hung 4/3 wood frame windows on the east elevation, one single hung wood frame window on the west elevation, a triangular fixed wood frame window in the rear gable end, a diamond mullioned fixed window on the east elevation (second level) and a series of wood frame (possibly fixed) windows along the basement level.

See Appendix A for photographs provided by the homeowner.

The interior has a number of original, noteworthy elements. As described by the owner, these include:

- Fir board & batten panelling in the front hall and stairwell
- Coffered ceiling in the dining room
- Plate rail
- Fireplace mantel
- White maple inlaid fir baseboards
- Door and window casings
- Pocket doors between the dining and living rooms that have leaded stained glass upper panels showing a landscape
- Leaded stained glass panels between the front hall and the living room
- Wood posts between the front hall and the living room
- Wood floors on the main and upper levels (oak floor with contrasting inlay borders in the front hall, living room and dining room and fir floors on the upper level.)
- Front hall stairwell

See Appendix B for photographs provided by the homeowner.

The following set of photographs is particularly interesting as it shows the house shortly after it was constructed in 1911 and how it looks in November 2022. Note how in all of the photos below, covering 1911, c. 1950, c. 1982 and 2022, how the house, including the type of cladding, the windows, porch details, etc. appears to have been carefully conserved/restored.



*Subject house, circa September 1911, by S. J. Ritchie  
(See source info on previous page)*



*Subject house, Nov 2022. Image courtesy of CNW.*



*Subject house, c. 1950. Image courtesy  
of NWMA, IHP 4348.*



*Subject house, c. 1982. Image courtesy of NWMA,  
IHP 14490.*

## The People

### Architect

#### *Edmund John Boughen*

The G. R. Speck House was designed by architect Edmund John Boughen (1874-1967). Born in London, England, E. J. Boughen came to New Westminster, possibly in around 1910 and definitely by 1911. According to anecdotal sources, Boughen rented a room at 1214 Fifth Avenue for 1 ½ years, from about 1910 or 1911 until 1912, when the property was sold<sup>9</sup>.

A review of Canada Census records shows that 16 year old E. J. Boughen was living in West Durham, Ontario in 1891 with his siblings and parents, Frederick and Caroline. By 1901, Boughen was married, and he and his wife Isabella Mary Ennis (1876-1947) were living in Manitoba, where his occupation is listed as “farmer”. They had two children in Manitoba: Caroline C. (b. 1903) and Edna L. (b. 1905). In the 1911 Canada Census, Boughen, Isabella, and the two girls were living in New Westminster, and his occupation is listed as “contractor”. In the 1911 City Directory, Boughen’s residence is listed as 407 Seventh Avenue and his occupation is listed as “architect”. Their son, Frederick James, was born in New Westminster in 1913. (Frederick (1913-2011) became an auto mechanic and married Happy Edith Esplen in Ladner, BC in 1939.)

Based on available death and marriage certificates from the BC Museum, Boughen was married at least three times. First to Isabella Mary Ennis (1876-1947), then to Ellen Lenore (1886-1953) and finally to Ada May Bellafontaine (1891-1988)<sup>10</sup>.

Boughen designed commercial and residential buildings in New Westminster and produced most of his designs there during the period 1910-1912. His own house was constructed in 1911 and is an impressive Arts & Craft style house located at 315 Fourth Avenue in the Queen’s Park neighbourhood, which he named E-Dee-Nie.



*Boughen’s house, E-Dee- Nie, still extant at 315 Fourth Ave, NW. Image courtesy of Google Maps.*

Anecdotal sources suggest that Boughen used pattern books for most of his residential work. This was certainly a popular approach in the United States and in Canada during this time period, but no information has been found to confirm if the

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<sup>9</sup> Appendix E: Heritage Assessment for 1214 Fifth Avenue, written August 2021 by Dewhirst Lessard Consulting, p. 19. Unsubstantiated.

<sup>10</sup> It is possible that Boughen had other children and/or other wives, but the information in this report is all that could be found on-line.

subject house was taken from or based on a pattern book, or which, if any, of Boughen's buildings in New Westminster were based on pattern books.

There is some confusion regarding Boughen's arrival to British Columbia from England, which likely stems from his death certificate, which says that, at the time of his death in 1967, he had been in both the Province and in Canada for 56 years, which would have put his arrival as 1911. However, this is not confirmed by the City Directories nor by Canada Census. Often the person being asked to supply information for a death certificate is not always certain. Hopefully the information discovered in the Canada Census records as part of this report shows that Boughen was actually in Ontario as early as 1891, then in Manitoba in around 1901, and finally in New Westminster in around 1910/11.

At some point just before or during World War 1, Boughen moved to Vancouver, where he continued to practice until 1950. Interestingly, his death certificate states that the last year he worked as an architect was 1930; however, that is not accurate either. He apparently did not practice between 1925 and 1945, an inference made because his name is not listed in the membership records of the Architectural Institute of BC for that time period. But his name reappears in 1946 and there are signed drawings by Boughen at the Vancouver Archives from the period 1946 to 1950.<sup>11</sup> Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that he was practicing up until at least 1950.

Boughen died in 1967 in Coquitlam at the age of 92.

Walsh	Bosworth, Raymond M., agent Great Northern Railway, 321 Third Ave.
d office,	Botlinger, A., emp. Dom. Wood Pipe Co.
Hotel.	<b>Boughen, E. J., contractor and bldr., 314 Warren Ave.</b>
Mrs. H.	Bourne, F. A., emp. Brunette Sawmill, 426 First.
Colum-	Bourne, H. O., barrister, 426 First.
st Iron	Bourne, Miss J. A., nurse, 426 First.
Central	Bourke, D. D., retired, 1316 Cariboo.
	Bourke, Hubert, mech. asst. Schaaque Machine Works, 1313 Cariboo.

*Excerpt from New Westminster & Fraser Valley Directory, 1909, p.76*

Botting Wm guard Penitentiary h 69 Columbia E
Bouck A L prin Westminster Modern Business School lvs 430 Ash
Boudgem Edward watchman S & B Lum Co h 65 10th
<b>Boughen Edmund J archt 5 678 lvs 407 7th Ave</b>
Boulter P clk Russell Hotel
Boulton George R blksmith h 521 16th
Boulton Guy W N sec treas The Peoples Trust Co Ltd lvs 45 Buchanan Ave
Boulton Wm studt Columbian College lvs same

*Excerpt from Henderson's Greater Vancouver Directory, Part 2, 1911, p.1352*

<sup>11</sup> Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800 – 1950 "Boughen, Edmund J."



## Owners

There have been five families that have owned the subject house to date.

1911-1922	George Rodger and Ethel Amelia (nee Hewitt) Speck
1922-1924	No listing in the on-line Directories
1925-1934	Guichon Family
1934-1955+ <sup>12</sup>	Robert Medley and Edith (nee Deffett) Ingalls
1958-2014 <sup>13</sup>	Fenwick and Marjorie Kirkpatrick
2014-present	Erik and Kathleen Langstroth

### *George Rodger and Ethel Amelia (nee Hewitt) Speck: 1911-1921*

George Rodger Speck was born in 1877 in Walters Falls, Ontario. His parents, William and Mary (nee Milson) were originally from England. After meeting and marrying in Ontario, they established a farm and started a family. George was the eldest child. When George was ten years old, his father died, and George helped his mother run the farm. In 1899, at the age of 22, George married Ethel Hewitt and in 1904, they relocated to New Westminster, where he joined his brother, Alexander, who had a mercantile business<sup>14</sup>.

In 1906, George borrowed some money and purchased a bicycle business located on Columbia Street and expanded it to include sporting goods. Within a short period of time, he was able to pay back the loan. According to the Schofield biography: "He is one of the leading concerns of the kind in New Westminster, which is steadily increasing in representative patronage. His success is the more creditable to him as it can be ascribed to no advantageous circumstances but is due only to his own indefatigable efforts."<sup>15</sup>

George and Ethel had two children, Stanley Lloyd and Nola Blanche. In 1911 they moved into their new, Boughen-designed house at 109 Third Avenue in the Queen's Park neighbourhood. They lived in the house for



*George Rodger Speck. Photo from the Schofield Biography, p. 363. Courtesy of University of British Columbia. Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. FC3811 .S364 1914*

<sup>12</sup> The on-line Directories only go as far as 1955. It is possible that the Ingalls lived in the house later than 1955.

<sup>13</sup> Anecdotal information supplied by Kathleen Langstroth, unsubstantiated.

<sup>14</sup> E.O.S. Scholefield. *British Columbia: From the Earliest Times to the Present, Biographical Vol III*. The J.S. Clarke Publishing Company, Vancouver, 1914, p. 362.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

approximately 11 years, before moving to 324 Third Avenue in 1922. George passed away in 1948 at the age of 71. He lived at this house on Third Avenue until the time of his death.

tiser" lvs 726 5th  
 Speal W O rms 732 Columbia  
 Spearin Mrs S J lvs 720 Royal Ave  
 Speck Alexander of W R Janes lvs cor  
 13th and 2nd Ave (Burnaby)  
 Speck George R sporting goods 670-672  
 Columbia lvs 209 3rd Ave  
 Speedy John pressman "Daily News"  
 lvs n s Columbia nr Keary  
 Spencer Alpheus L stableman S & B  
 Lum Co h 1005 Cornwall

Excerpt of Henderson's Greater Vancouver Directory, Part 2, 1911, p. 1414 showing both Alexander and George Speck. This is also a good example of how Directories can sometimes be inaccurate, as it shows George living at "209 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave" rather than at "109 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave".

Sovereign Garnet & Phys an I M C A  
 r 217 5th Ave  
 Sovik C lumberman h 210 Allan  
 Sovik P lumberman r 210 Allan  
 Sparrow Harry A atttdt Public Hospital  
 for Insane  
 Spears E groundman B C E Ry  
 Spears S groundman B C E Ry  
 Speck Geo R sporting gds 670 Columbia  
 h 109 3rd Ave  
 Spence Robt baker City Bakery  
 Spencer Alphues L foreman h 413  
 12th

Excerpt of Henderson's Greater Vancouver Directory, Part 2, 1912, p. 1527 now shows George Speck at the correct address of "109 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave".

WHEN YOU WANT ANY KIND OF  
**REPAIRING DONE**  
 Such as Guns, Umbrellas, Typewriters,  
 or any light automatic machinery re-  
 paired, go to  
**ALEX. SPECK**  
 Columbia St. "Man on the Wheel."  
 FOR SALE CHEAP.  
 Large steam whistle  
 Four horse power engine.  
 One straw cutter.  
 One top for express wagon.  
 Also a good assortment of new and  
 second hand goods.  
**SPECK & CRANDELL**  
 Speck Block, Near Tram Office.  
 Phone 275.

Newspaper ad for shop  
 owned by Alexander Speck,  
 George's brother.

### *Guichon Family: 1925-1933*

The second family to live in the house was the Guichon family. The online Directories do not list them at all until 1925, at which point there is an Alfred Guichon noted at the subject address. Alfred is listed as being retired in 1925. Also at this address were Miss M. A. Guichon from 1925 to 1930 and Miss J. E. Guichon, from 1931 to 1933.

It is unlikely that this Alfred Guichon is related to Laurence (sometimes spelled 'Laurent') and Perrone (nee Rey) Guichon as has been suggested by the current owner. The dates for information discovered and cross-referenced through birth, marriage and death certificates do not support this claim.

There was an Alfred Laurent Guichon, son of Laurence (sometimes spelled 'Laurent') and Perrone (nee Rey) Guichon who was born in 1897 (or 98) in Port Guichon. The occupation on the birth certificate for his father was "farmer". Alfred married Mary Ann McCarry in 1929. His marriage certificate lists his occupation as "farmer" and his residence as Ladner, BC. Alfred's death certificate also stated that his occupation was farmer. At the time of his death in 1988 at the age of 90, he was living in Delta. The Alfred Guichon listed in the online Directory as living at the subject property in 1925 states that he was retired, which strongly suggests that this Alfred was at least in his 60s. The Alfred who was the son of Laurence/Laurent and Perrone Guichon would have only been 27 years old in 1925.

Laurence/Laurent and Perrone were from France and had at least nine children, based on a preliminary search of the BC Genealogy website:

Laurence/Laurent Guichon 1836-1902 and Perrone (nee Rey) Guichon 1854-1922: married in 1879.

Children<sup>16</sup>:     John Louis - b. 1881  
                     Frank Vincent - b. 1883  
                     Josephine Elizabeth – b. 1886  
                     Felix Peter – b. 1888  
                     Victor Ernest – b. 1890  
                     Francis Catherine – b. 1893  
                     Philip Anthony and Henri Frederic – b. 1894  
                     Alfred Laurent – b. 1898

Laurence/Laurent had a brother, Joseph Guichon. He married Perrone's sister(?) Josephine Rey in 1878. Joseph Guichon 1844 – 1921 and Josephine (nee Rey) Guichon 1856 – 1929: married 1878.

Children<sup>17</sup>:     Laurent P. – b. 1879  
                     Margaret Jane – b. 1886  
                     Alice Laura – b. 1890  
                     Virginia Kathleen Theresa – b. 1898

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<sup>16</sup> Not necessarily an exhaustive list.

<sup>17</sup> Not necessarily an exhaustive list.

It is possible that the Miss J. E. Guichon listed as a resident of the subject house 1931-33 was Laurence/Laurent and Peronne's daughter Josephine Elizabeth (b. 1886). Joseph and Josephine Guichon had a daughter named Margaret Jane, which might be the Miss M. A. Guichon listed as a resident of the subject house 1925-30, except that this is unlikely because a marriage certificate was found for her dated 1913, so she would not likely be Miss Guichon in 1925.

A great deal more research would be required to determine the relationship of the Alfred Guichon listed in the online Directories to the well-known New Westminster family of Laurence/Laurent Guichon.

Guffin Wallace lab City r 1887 E 40  
 Gugelman Godfrey sausage mkr Pac  
 Meat Co r 889 Hornby  
 Gugin Albt h Lynn Val N Van  
 Gugson Alfd jntr h 1379 E 10  
~~Ernest r 1379 E 10~~  
**Guichon Alfd retired h 109 3rd av**  
**N Westr**  
 —Annie r 2104 E 4  
 —Miss E r 109 3rd av N Westr  
 —Josephine wid J h 2104 E 4  
 —Virginia r 2104 E 4  
 Guide Jos r 1075 Burnaby  
 Guide C amp D Burns r 272 Keefer

Excerpt of Wrigley Henderson  
*Amalgamated BC Directory, 1925, p. 872*  
 showing Alfred Guichon. Note that  
 Josephine, widow of Laurence/Laurent's  
 brother Joseph, and some of her children  
 are living at 2104 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave in Vancouver.

VITAL STATISTICS ACT.

SCHEDULE D.—Particulars of Birth.

District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,  
*New Westminster*, B.C.:

I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Vital Statistics Act" in that behalf, the undersigned certifies  
 the correctness of the particulars of birth hereinafter contained, that is to say:—

Place of birth.	<i>September 25/1898</i>	
Name of birth.	<i>Alfred Laurent Guichon</i>	B.C.
Sex of child.	<i>Male</i>	
Name of child.	<i>Alfred Laurent Guichon</i>	
Name and surname of father.	<i>Laurent Guichon</i>	
Name and maiden surname of mother.	<i>Peronne Rey</i>	
Place of birth.	Father. <i>St Albans, Savoy France</i> Mother. <i>Messaugy, Savoy France</i>	

Excerpt of birth certificate for Alfred Laurent Guichon, filed  
 after his birth. Filed 1918. Birth 1898. See appendix for full  
 copy.



*Robert Medley and Edith (nee Deffett) Ingalls: 1934-1955+*

Robert Medley and Edith Ingalls lived in the subject house from 1934 until at least 1955. Robert (1885-1958) was born in New Brunswick, Canada. He came to New Westminster in 1908 at the age of 23. He married Edith Elizabeth Deffett (1892-1979). She was born in Surrey, England. Her death certificate does not indicate where she lived or for how long.

Robert was a pilot for the Canadian Government, according to the online Directory 1934-1941, after which he is listed as a Master Mariner with Cliff Tugboat company. His death certificate lists his occupation as both a pilot and a Master Mariner. The address listed as residence on both Robert's and Edith's death certificates was 129 Princess Street, New Westminster.

<b>THIRD AV (N Westr) west from 300 1st St District M</b>	
103	*Mackenzie D E
105	*Gifford J S
106	Archibald R
109	Ingalls R M
110	Featherstone Mrs M
114	Colley J F
115	*Turnbull G H
117	*Latham H P
121	*Patchell W A
125	*Mannering E
125	McNee Mrs M
<b>2nd St intersects</b>	

*Excerpt from Sun BC Directory, 1934,  
p. 1951 showing R.M. Ingalls at the  
subject address.*



*Google St View image of 129 Princess St, NW.*

No information is available on the Kirkpatrick family: (1958-2014)<sup>18</sup>

Langstroth Family: (2014-present)

<sup>18</sup> Dates provided by the current owner. Unsubstantiated.

## Appendix A: Photographs of the Stained Glass Windows

Photos and descriptions courtesy of the applicant, August 2022

Dining Room Bay Windows: Leaded Stained Glass Glasgow Rose/McIntyre Rose

East Side: Double Hung Set of 3 Windows



Dining Room Bay Windows: Leaded Stained Glass Glasgow Rose/McIntyre Rose

East Side: Left/North Double Hung Weighted Window:

Without Sash Width: 29 1/4" x Height: 25 1/4". With Sash Width: 33 3/4" x Height 29 1/4"

Dining Room Bay Windows: Leaded Stained Glass Glasgow Rose/McIntyre Rose

East Side: Centre Double Hung Window (Stationary):

Without Sash Width: 47 ¼" x Height: 25 ¼". With Sash Width: 51 ¾" x Height 29 ¾"



Dining Room Bay Windows: Leaded Stained Glass Glasgow Rose/McIntyre Rose

East Side: Right/South Double Hung Weighted Window:

Without Sash Width: 29 ¼" x Height: 25 ¼". With Sash Width: 33 ¾" x Height 29 ¾"



Pocket Doors: Inset Leaded Stained Glass Picture Panel between Dining Room and Living Room



Dining/Living Room: East Side Pocket Door – Leaded Stained Glass Tree & Lake Picture Panel:

Width 23 3/16" x Height 13 1/4"



Dining/Living Room: West Side Pocket Door – Leaded Stained Glass House & Path Picture Panel:  
Width 23 3/16" x Height 13 1/4"



Living Room: East Side Leaded Stained Glass Sunrise Picture Awning Window



Living Room: East Side Leaded Stained Glass Sunrise Picture Awning Window:

Without Sash: Width 59" x Height 15 3/16". With Sash: Width 63 1/2" x Height 19 11/16"

Living Room: Front/South Leaded Stained Glass Stationary Transom Window



Living Room: Front/South Leaded Stained Glass Stationary Transom Window:

Without Sash: Width 115" x Height 15 1/4". With Sash Width 119 1/2" x Height 19 3/4"



Front Hall: Leaded Stained Glass Picture Panels between Living Room and Front Hall





Front Hall: Leaded Stained Glass Castle & Path Picture Panel between Living Room and Front Hall

South Panel: Width 11 1/4" x Height 35 3/16"

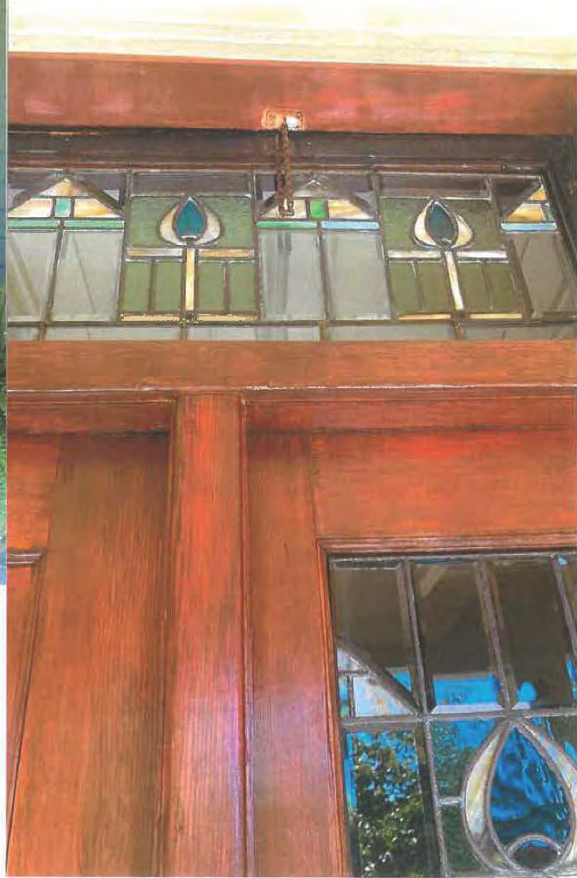
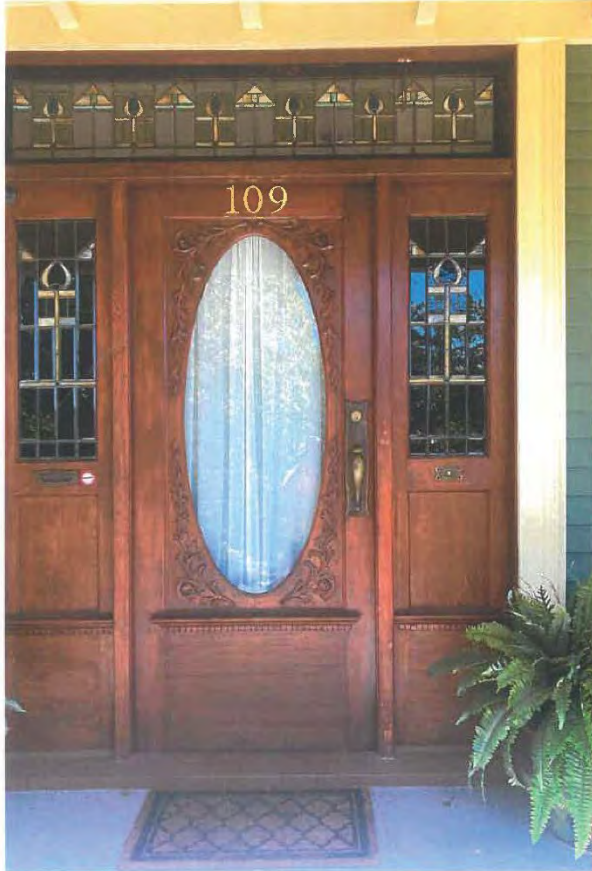
Front Hall: Leaded Stained Glass Path to Stonewall Picture Panel between Living Room and Front Hall

North Panel: Width 11 ¼" x Height 35 3/16"





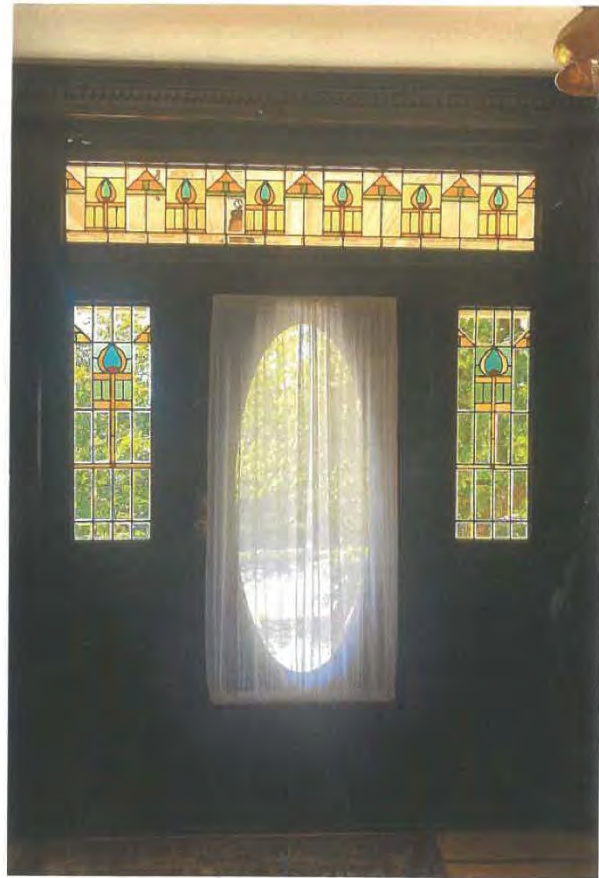
Front Door: Leaded Stained Glass Stylized Egyptian Patterned Transom and Side Lights (South Facing)



Note: Catch/Stop Chain on Right side

Front Door: East Side: Leaded Stained Glass Stylized Egyptian Patterned Inset Panel:

Width 11 ¼" x Height 35 ¼"



Front Door: Centre: Hinged Leaded Stained Glass Stylized Egyptian Patterned Transom:

Without Sash: Width 71" x Height 35 ¼". With Sash: Width 74 ½" x Height 39 ¾"

Front Door: Centre Hinged Transom:

Note: Right Hand Side: Brass Mechanism for Opening and Closing Transom



Front Door: West Side: Leaded Stained Glass Stylized Egyptian Patterned Inset Panel:

Width 11 ¼" x Height 35 ¼"



Front Hall: West Side: Leaded Stained Glass Awning Window

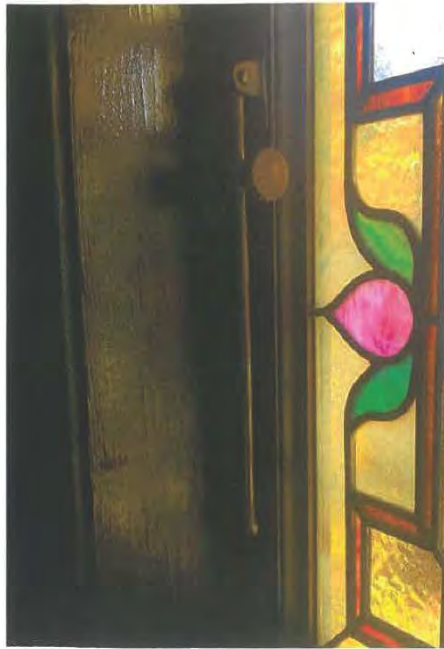


Front Hall: West Side: Leaded Stained Glass Awning Window

Without Sash: Width  $47 \frac{1}{4}$ " x Height  $17 \frac{3}{16}$ ". With Sash: Width  $51 \frac{1}{4}$ " x Height  $21 \frac{11}{16}$ "

Stair Landing: West Side: Lower Leaded Stained Glass Awning Window

Without Sash: Width 47 3/16" x Height 17 1/4". With Sash: Width 51 11/16" x Height 21 3/4"



Note: Left Hand Side Brass Casement Window Stay

Note: Right Hand Side Brass Awning Window Stay



Stair Landing: West Side – Lower and Upper Awning Windows



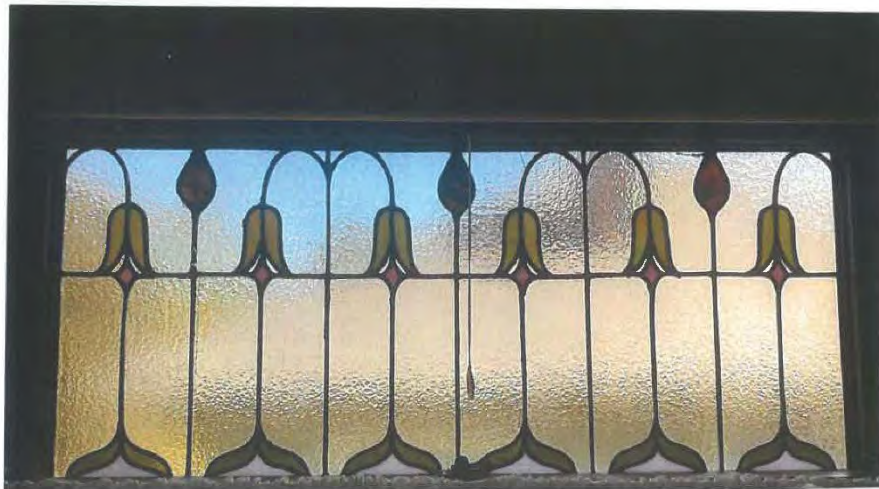
Stair Landing: West Side: Upper Leaded Stained Glass Awning Window

Without Sash: Width 41 3/8" x Height 13 3/8". With Sash: Width 45 7/8" x Height 17 7/8"



North Side: Ensuite leaded Stained Glass Drop Leaf Lily Awning Window

Without Sash: Width 35 ½" x Height 17 ½". With Sash: Width 40" x Height 22"



Bedroom: Back East Side: North/East: Leaded Stained Glass Drop Leaf Lily Awning Window

Without Sash: Width 41 ¼" x Height 17 ¼". With Sash: Width 45 ¾" x Height 21 ¾"

**Front East Bedroom: South/East: Leaded Stained Glass Drop Leaf Lily Double Hung Weighted Window**

Without Sash: Width 41 ¼" x Height 17 ¾". With Sash: Width 45 ¾" x Height 21 ¾"

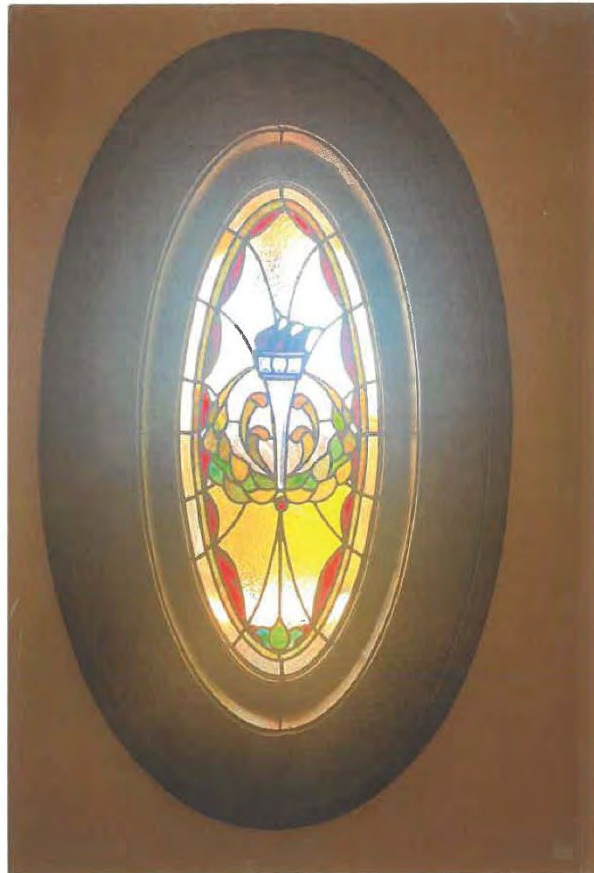


**Front East Bedroom: South Facing Leaded Stained Glass "Olympic Torch" Stationary Oval Window**

Without Sash: Width x Height 33 ¾" x 14". With Sash: Width 38 ¼" x Height 17 ¾" x 18 ½"

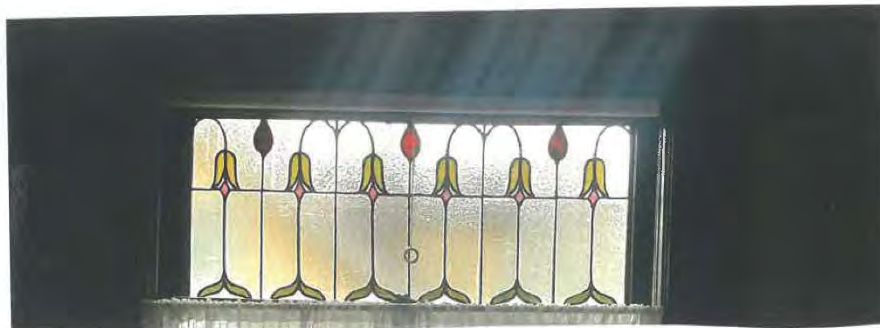


South Facing: Interior View of Oval Olympic Torch Window



Front West Bedroom: South/West: Leaded Stained Glass Drop Leaf Lily Double Hung Weighted Window

Without Sash: Width 41 1/4" x Height 17 5/16". With Sash: Width 45 3/4" x Height 21 13/16"



Back West Bedroom: North/West: Leaded Stained Glass Drop Leaf Lily Double Hung Weighted Window

Without Sash: Width 41 1/4" x Height 17 1/4". With Sash: Width 45 3/4" x Height 21 3/4"

Main Bathroom: East Centre: Diamond Wood Mullioned Window with Aaura Glass



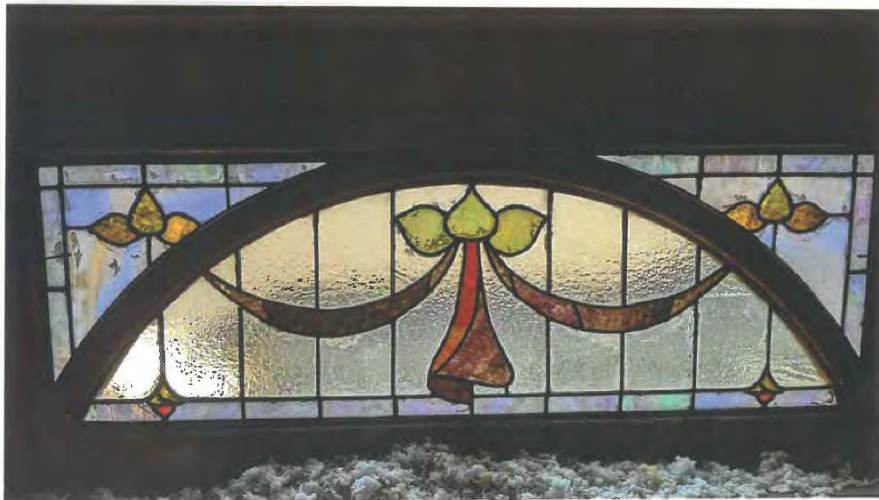
Main Bathroom: East Centre: 32 Light Diamond Wood Mullioned Window with Aaura Glass

With Sash: 35 ½" x 22 ¼"



Attic: East Side Gable: Leaded Stained Glass Stationary Window

(Matches the Stationary Upper Landing Window on West Side)



Attic: East Side Gable: Leaded Stained Glass Stationary Window

Without Sash: Width 41 3/8" x Height 13 3/8". With Sash: Width 45 7/8" x Height 17 7/8"

Attic: Front (South): Double Casement 15 Light Wooden Mullioned Windows

Each Window Sash: Width  $34 \frac{3}{4}$  x Height 25"

Total Dimension Including Centre Post: Width  $38 \frac{1}{2}$ " x Height 25"



Attic: Back (North): Triangular 4 Light Wooden Mullioned Window

With Sash: Width 59 x Height 35"

## Appendix B: Photographs of the Interior Elements

Photos and descriptions courtesy of the applicant, August 2022

Woodwork Trim and Panelling in Front Hall

South



West



North

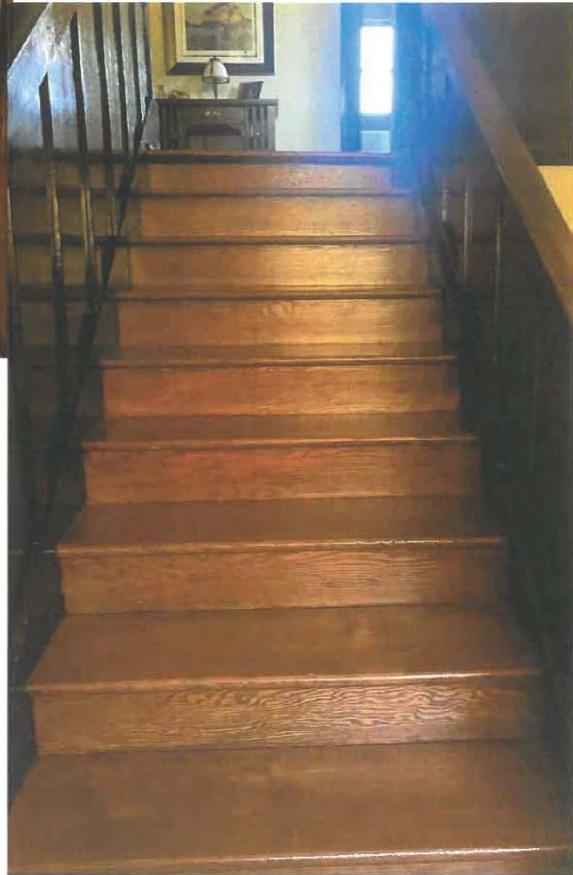


East

Front Hall Stairs



**Front Hall Stairs**





Front Hall Stairs



Fir Door, Window and Baseboard Trim Inlaid with White Maple Accent

Front Hall Paneling



Woodwork Trim and Panelling in Front Hall





Main Floor Principal Rooms: Maple Inlaid Baseboard and Door and Window Trim Main Floor



Dining Room Coffered Ceiling

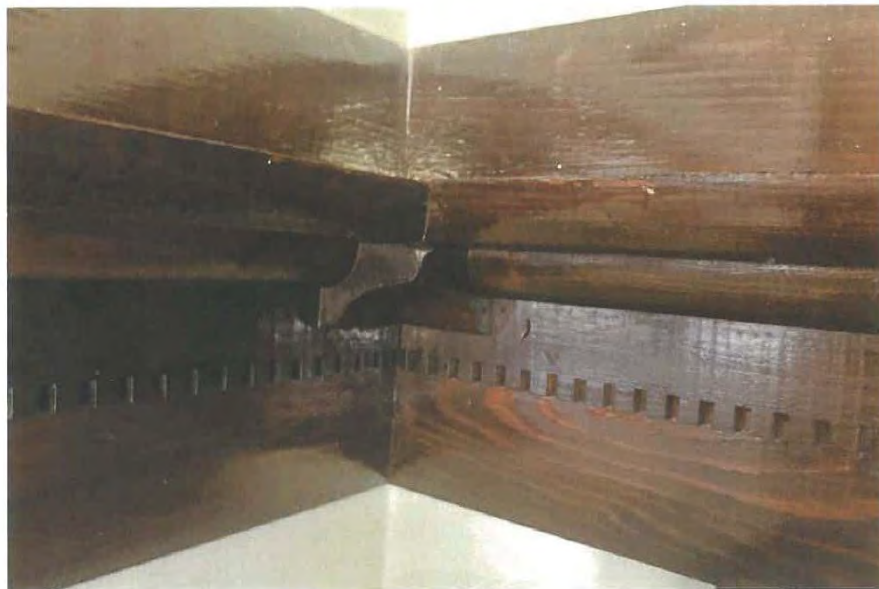


Dining Room Dentalled Plate Rail and Casings





Dining Room Dented Plate Rail and Casings



Dining Room Mantel



Mantel Details





Mantel Details



Main Floor Principal Rooms: Maple Inlaid Baseboard and Door and Window Trim Main Floor



Main Floor Principal Rooms: Maple Inlaid Baseboard and Door and Window Trim Main Floor





## Appendix C: Definitions

The following definitions of heritage value are quoted directly from the “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance” guide:

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory qualities of a historic place (seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting) in the context of broader categories of design and tradition. A place may have aesthetic significance because it evokes a positive sensory response, or because it epitomizes a defined architectural style or landscape concept. Visual aesthetic value is typically expressed through form, colour, texture or materials. It is possible for historic places to have other aesthetic values as well, such as auditory ones. Historic places with aesthetic significance may reflect a particular style or period of construction or craftsmanship, or represent the work of a well-known architect, planner, engineer or builder.

Historical and cultural values are sometimes combined and refer to the associations that a place has with past events and historical themes, as well as its capacity to evoke a way of life or a memory of the past. Historical or cultural value may lie in the age of a heritage district, its association with important events, activities, people or traditions; its role in the development of a community, region, province, territory or nation; or its patterns of use. Historical or cultural value can lie in natural or ecological features of the place, as well as in built features.

Scientific value refers to the capacity of a historic place to provide evidence that can advance our understanding and appreciation of a culture. The evidence is found in the form, materials, design and/or experience of the place. Scientific value can derive from various factors, such as age, quality, completeness, complexity or rarity. Scientific value may also be present when the place itself supplements other types of evidence such as written sources, such as in archaeological sites.

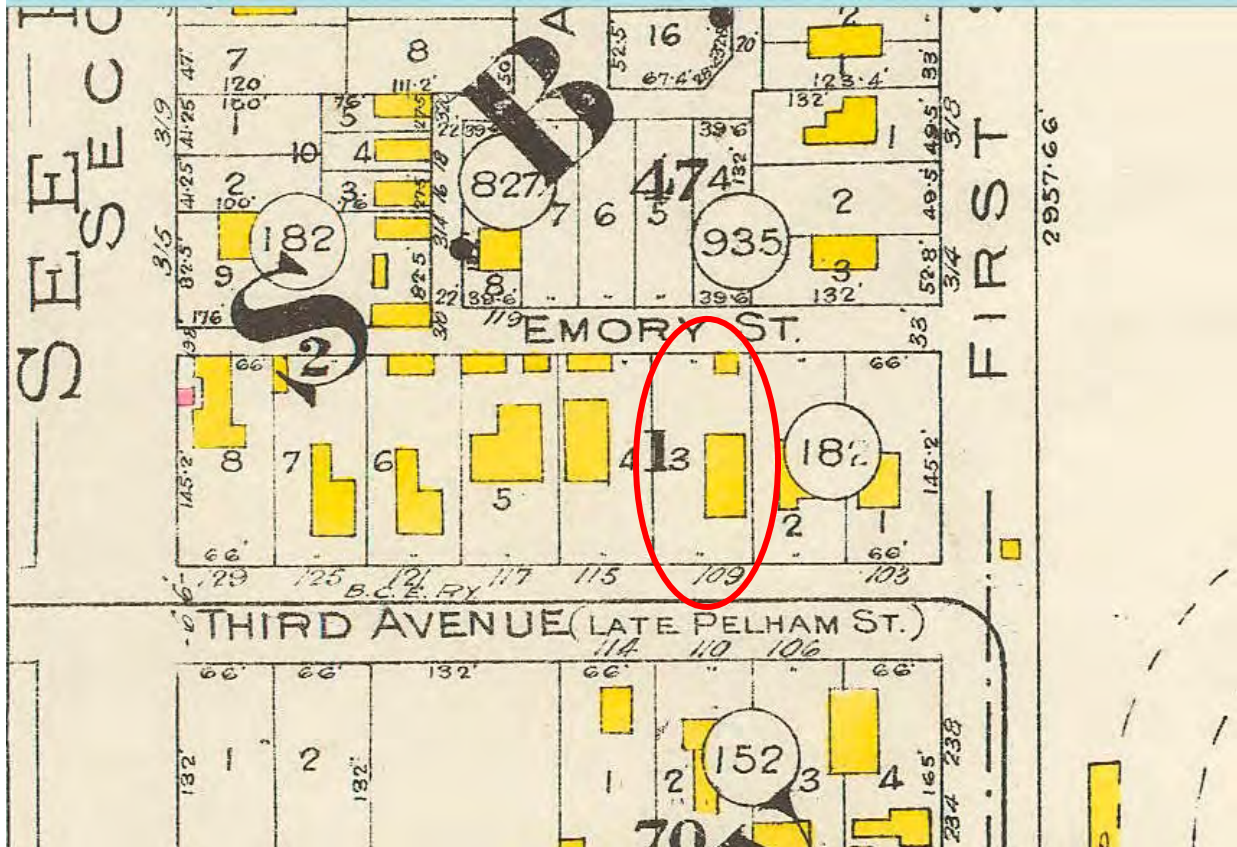
Social value considers the meanings attached to a place by a community in the present time. It differs from historical or cultural value in that the value may not have an obvious basis in history or tradition and relates almost entirely to the present time. Social value may be ascribed to places that perform a key role within communities, support community activities or traditions, or contribute to the community’s sense of identity. Places with social value include sites that bring the community together and create a sense of shared identity and belonging.

Spiritual value is ascribed to places with religious or spiritual meanings for a community or a group of people. Sacred and spiritual places could include places of mythological significance, landscape features associated with myth and legends, burial sites, rock cairns and alignments, fasting/vision quest sites etc., places representing particular belief system(s) or places associated with sacred traditions, ceremonial practices or rituals of a community/group of people.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Historic Places Program Branch, “Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance,” Parks Canada, November 2006, pp. 12-13.

## Appendix D: Background Information



Close-up of Goad's Atlas of the City of New Westminster, 1913. Plate 121  
Subject property outlined in red.







## MR. G. R. SPECK'S HOUSE.

Saturday, Sept. 9.

G. R. Speck has moved into his new home on Third avenue, near the Third avenue entrance to the exhibition grounds. The house has a southern aspect, faces across Columbian College campus, and sits well back from the street. The architect, Mr. E. J. Boughen, has designed a house of very attractive exterior and equally desirable interior. The owner is well pleased and those who have had the pleasure of going through the building are delighted with the comfort, convenience and elegance which has been obtained. The house measures 30x40 and embraces eight rooms, and cost complete \$7,000.

The house is pannelled in fir. In the dining room and parlors the fir is inlaid with white maple, white plaster above the panelling adds much to the general effect. The rooms are very attractively laid out and are connected by means of sliding doors between the parlors, a sliding door between the two best rooms has been made very ornate by means of a landscape of very attractive character which has been worked out in glass.

The plumbing system is complete in every particular and for the heating, Mr. Speck has installed a new system of which he is the agent and which is said to be of a very economical and desirable character. The building has been neatly painted in dark brown with light trimmings. The shingles are stained natural color.

Mr. Speck proposes fixing up the grounds in front of the house in keeping with the district in which the house is located.

*Article in the Daily Columbian,  
September 9 or 19, 1911.*

*Publication information  
unsubstantiated.*



in the cause in all campaigns and at all elections but never seeking office for himself. He has made an excellent professional record, is interested and active in matters of public moment and, above all, a courteous and upright gentleman, combining in his character all of the qualities of a desirable and useful citizen.

#### GEORGE R. SPECK.

There is much that is creditable in the life record of George R. Speck, who is one of the foremost business men of New Westminster, British Columbia, for at the age of ten years he was not only thrown practically upon his own resources but became the main support of his widowed mother, being the breadwinner of the family by giving at that tender age all of his time to the operation of the home farm, his father having previously died. He is a self-made man in the truest and most flattering sense of the word and that he has attained success in business must largely be accredited to the fact that he has always made it his motto to give his whole attention to the nearest duty at hand and strictly and everlastingly pursued his efforts in the attainment of the goal.

Born in Grey county, Ontario, February 2, 1877, Mr. Speck is a son of William and Mary (Milson) Speck, natives of Yorkshire, England. The father came to Canada as a young man, while the mother was brought to this country by her parents. Both families settled in Grey county, Ontario, where the father and mother subsequently married and continued their residence. The mother is still living in Grey county but the father passed away in 1887.

George R. Speck was reared under the parental roof and early grounded in the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and industry. When he was ten years of age, however, heavy responsibilities descended upon his shoulders, his father dying at that period, and he became at that early age the mainstay of his widowed mother and the family. Soon after his father's demise he took charge of the operation of the farm, subsequently taking over the whole management of the place and continuing in the operation and cultivation of the homestead until 1904, which year marks his removal to British Columbia. Locating in New Westminster, he accepted a position with his brother Alexander, who was there engaged in the mercantile business, remaining in that connection for two and one-half years. Not content, however, to remain in a dependent position, he in 1906 set out for himself and established himself independently although he had a capital of but one hundred and twenty dollars. The confidence reposed in him by others, however, enabled him to borrow four hundred dollars and he then purchased of Thomas Mobray a bicycle business for twenty-eight hundred dollars, paying five hundred dollars down as the first cash payment. The shrewdness of his judgment and his ability and industry, however, won the day and within the short period of fourteen months he had paid for his business in full and had returned the four hundred dollars which he had borrowed. He has since added a full and complete line of sporting goods and by giving his whole attention to his affairs has built up an extensive and profitable enterprise. His is one of the leading concerns of the kind in New Westminster, which is steadily increasing in representative patronage. His success is the more creditable to him as it can be ascribed to no advantageous circumstances but is due only to his own indefatigable efforts.

In October, 1899, Mr. Speck was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Hewitt, of Grey county, Ontario, and to this union were born two children, Stanley Lloyd and Nola Blanche. The family reside in a handsome home at No. 109 Third avenue, in New Westminster, which is the property of Mr. Speck. A public-spirited and progressive man, he takes an active interest in all measures and movements undertaken to benefit the city or to promulgate its commercial expansion, although he has never cared to accept public positions. He gives his support to the conservative party, the platform and principles of which appeal to

*George Rodger Speck. Photo from the Scholefield Biography, p. 363. Courtesy of University of British Columbia. Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. FC3811 .S364 1914, p. 362. See next page for concluding sentences.*



him as the best form of government for the majority. Fraternally he is a member of Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; of Westminster Lodge, No. 630, C. O. F.; and Westminster Lodge, No. 6380, L. O. O. M. The career of Mr. Speck should be an inspiration to others for it is proof of the fact that opportunity waits for all who know how to embrace her and that success is but ambition's answer.

#### ARTHUR JULIUS BIRD.

Arthur Julius Bird, an architect actively engaged in practice in Vancouver, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, July 25, 1875, a son of Charles Bird, B. A., F. G. S., and Margaret Wrightson Bird. The father, a graduate of the London University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, has long been recognized as an English educator of prominence and was a former head master of Sir Joseph Williamson's school at Rochester, England. He was an authority on geology, the author of a number of geological works, and was a fellow of the Geological Society of England.

Arthur Julius Bird pursued his education in Sir Joseph Williamson's school at Rochester and in 1892 was articled to Edward Burgess, a prominent architect of London, England, serving until 1896, when he became assistant to Mr. Burgess and so continued until 1903. In that year he became assistant to J. A. Gotch, F. R. I., B. A., and as such remained until 1906, when he entered upon an independent practice at Rochester and was thus engaged until 1907, the year of his arrival in British Columbia. He settled at Vancouver, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He has been eminently successful, gaining a large clientage, and something of the nature of his business is indicated in the fact that among other buildings designed by him is Blenheim Court, Washington Mansions, Trafalgar Mansions, the Lotus Hotel and others.

On the 20th of December, 1906, Mr. Bird was united in marriage to Miss Alice Edith Wills, of Kettering, Northamptonshire. In politics he is independent, nor does he take active part in political work. He holds membership in the Press Club and the Vancouver Automobile Club, and has pleasant association with representatives of his chosen profession through his membership in the British Columbia Society of Architects. At all times prompted by a laudable ambition, he has so developed his native powers and talents through continuous study and experience that he is now occupying an enviable position among the architects of Vancouver.

#### KILBURN K. REID.

Kilburn K. Reid, who since September, 1910, has held the position of accountant with the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company of New Westminster, was born in Centreville, New Brunswick, on the 18th of May, 1887. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Starrett) Reid, both natives of Williamstown, New Brunswick. The father, who successfully followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, is now living retired at Centreville, New Brunswick. The mother is deceased, having there passed away on the 18th of August, 1912, at the age of sixty-two years.

Kilburn K. Reid was reared under the parental roof and in the acquirement of an education attended the public schools of Centreville and Mount Allison Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick. After putting aside his text-books he was offered and accepted a position as accountant with D. Fraser & Sons, lumber manufacturers of Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, remaining with that firm for about three and a half years, when he resigned. In December, 1909, he came

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*George Rodger Speck. Photo from the Scholefield Biography, p. 363. Courtesy of University of British Columbia. Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. FC3811 .S364 1914, p. 365.*

**PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH—DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS**  
**REGISTRATION OF DEATH**

Reg. No. (Office use only)  
**006406**

**1. PLACE OF DEATH**  
 Name of city or place New Westminster Name of Municipality (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street or road Royal Columbian Hospital House No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

**2. LENGTH OF STAY**  
 In Municipality where death occurred In Province In Canada (if immigrant)  
 (in years, months and days) 44 yrs. 44 yrs. Life

**3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED** SPECK, GEORGE RODGER  
 (Surname or last name) (Given or Christian names)

**4. PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:**  
 Name of city or place New Westminster Name of Municipality (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street or road Third Street House No. 324

**5. SEX** Male **6. CITIZENSHIP** Canadian **7. RACIAL ORIGIN** England **8. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced** Widowed **9. BIRTHPLACE (Province or Country)** Walters Falls, Ontario

**10. Date of Birth** February 2nd, 1877 **11. AGE** 71 Years 4 Months 20 Days If less than one day  
 (Month by name) (Day) (Year) hrs. or min.

**12. (a) Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, grader, clerk, etc.** Gun & Locksmith  
**(b) Kind of industry or business, as paper mill, lumber, bank, etc.** Proprietor  
 (If labourer specify kind of work above)

**13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation** May 22/48 **14. Total years spent in this occupation** Life

**15. If married, widowed or divorced give name of husband or maiden name of wife of deceased** Ethel Amelia Hewitt

**16. Name of father** Speck, John William  
 (Surname or last name) (Given or Christian names)

**17. Maiden name of mother** Milson, Mary  
 (Surname or last name) (Given or Christian names)

**18. Birthplace of Father** England **Mother** England  
 (Province or Country) (Province or Country)

**19. I certify the foregoing to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.**  
 Given under my hand at New Westminster this 22 day of June 1948  
 Signature of informant Mona B. Jones Relationship to deceased Daughter  
 Address 530 Richmond St., New Westminster, B. C.

**20. Burial, Cremation or Removal** Burial Date June 24th 1948  
 (Month by name) (Day) (Year)

Place of Burial New Westminster Cemetery Fraser  
 (Municipality)

**21. Undertaker:** Name S. BOWELL & SONS Address New Westminster, B. C.

**22. Marginal Notations (Office use only)**

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

**23. DATE OF DEATH** June 22nd 1948  
 (Month by name) (Day) (Year)

**24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from** November 6th 1945  
 to June 22nd 1948, and last saw him alive on June 22nd 1948

**I. CAUSE OF DEATH**

Immediate cause Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, next the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, asthma, etc.	DURATION		
	Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.
(a) <u>Coronary Sclerosis</u>			2
(b) <u>Myocardial infarction</u>			10
(c) <u>Brain Cholesterol</u>			
Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause).			
(d) <u>Diabetes Mellitus</u>	9		0
(e) <u>Chronic Angeritis</u>			
Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause.			
(f) <u>Hypertension of Arteries</u>			

**25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy?**

**26. Was there a surgical operation?** Yes Date of operation June 2nd 1948  
 State findings Hypertension of Arteries Was there an autopsy? Yes

**27. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:**  
 Accident, suicide or homicide? \_\_\_\_\_ Date of injury \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
 Manner of injury \_\_\_\_\_ (State which) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nature of injury \_\_\_\_\_ (How sustained) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home or in public place \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by George Rodger Speck Designation M.D. M.D., Coroner, etc.  
 Address 715 Columbia St., New Westminster, B.C. Date June 23rd 1948  
George Rodger Speck Deputy (District Registrar)

**28. I hereby certify that the above return was made to me at** New Westminster  
 Dated June 25th 1948  
 District Registration No. 715

George Rodger Speck Death Certificate 1948

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING. WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.

CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALITY) is defined in terms of the country to which the person owes allegiance. The term "Canadian" should be used as descriptive of a person who was born in Canada or who has rights of Citizenship in Canada, unless he or she has subsequently become the citizen of another country.

RACIAL ORIGIN is defined in terms of the people or race to which the person—traced through the father—belongs, whether English, Irish, Scottish, French, German, Russian, Ukrainian, etc. The terms "Canadian" or "American" should not be used for RACIAL ORIGIN, as they express CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALITY).

In case of stillbirth consult reverse side before making out certificate.





House located in Alameda, California. Source: *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* by Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, p. 78. Decorative brackets similar to subject house outlined in red.



House located in San Leandro, California. Source: *The Bungalow: America's Arts & Crafts Home* by Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, p. 134. Decorative bracket similar to subject house outlined in red.



**Voluntary Designation Application for 109 Third Avenue House Built for George R. and Ethel A. Speck in 1911**

**Style: Late Edwardian with Arts and Crafts Influences and Anglo Japanese Detailing on the Exterior**

We would like to voluntarily designate the exterior, the 22 leaded stained glass and 3 wood mullioned windows, as well as the interior woodwork in the front hall and living and dining rooms of the house at 109 Third Avenue. We believe it is a “one of a kind” designed home that has unique interior and exterior characteristics, many of which were handmade when it was built in 1911. The exceptional craftsmanship of the era includes the fir board and baton panelling in the front hall and stairway, the dining room coffered ceiling, plate rail and mantel, the white maple inlaid fir baseboards, door and window casings and the leaded stained glass windows. The exterior details reflect the Japanese influence which had a small window of popularity at the time this house was built but was rarely incorporated into homes in this area.

This 1911 house was designed by Edmund John (E.J.) Boughen for George R. Speck and his wife Ethel. Since Boughen had just arrived in New Westminster in the same year, this may have been one of the first houses he designed in New Westminster. In the original announcement about the construction of the house the cost was estimated to be \$5000.00, however, the final cost was much closer to \$7000.00. The Speck house was built at the end of the Edwardian era and architecturally it reflects the transition into the Arts and Crafts style with its big, square columns and solid hand rails on the exterior. There are also definite Anglo-Japanese influences in its design which are most noticeable in the detailing of the “bottle opener” brackets that surround the first floor under the soffits and on the front and back porches and the balcony. The house has a steep pitched main roof and several lesser roofs which are slightly turned up alluding loosely to the look of a Japanese pagoda. These characteristics make it a very unique design not only for New Westminster but Lower Mainland as well. The original roof design also had an upturned flair about midway between the peak of the roof and gutter line which can be seen in the original photo of the house, if you look closely. Unfortunately this detail has been lost over the years due to numerous reroofings. The foundation and front wall were “parged” and scored in black to look like they were made of blocks.

Apparently one of E. J. Boughen’s trademark design features was the use of stained glass. This home has 22 leaded stained glass windows including one in the attic gable on the east side of the house. It is believed that all of the leaded stained glass windows were purchased from catalogues readily available and very popular during the early 1900s. When Speck and his family moved into the house an article in the local paper (included in this application) described the house as conveying “comfort, convenience and elegance to all whom had had the pleasure of going through the building”.

Speck owned a hardware and bicycle store and had recently become the agent for a line of decorative radiators which were showcased in the house. The same newspaper article states that the “plumbing system is complete in every particular and for the heating “. (sic)

All the baseboards, window and door trims throughout the house are made of fir and have an elongated radius curve on one edge. The door and window casings and baseboards in the large principal rooms on

*Information provided by the current owners in August 2022, continued next page.  
Note that no sources are provided and therefore some of the information is unsubstantiated and should be considered anecdotal.*

the main floor are inlaid white maple. Thankfully the woodwork has never been painted, however, at some point all of the wood trim was revarnished which resulted in reducing the original contrast intended between the two woods. Fortunately it is still visible, albeit not as strikingly an accent as was originally intended. The pocket doors between the dining room and the living room each have a complementary landscape leaded stained glass panel. There are also leaded stained glass pictorial panels dividing the front hall and living room.

The wood floors on both levels are original. The main level has oak floors with a contrasting inlay border in the principal rooms; front hall, living room and dining room. The second floor has fir floors. Unfortunately there is no original period lighting in the house. However, the current lighting is of the same era of the house and reflects what would have been appropriate for a home of this grandeur. Many of these fixtures can be found in the original lighting catalogues of the times.

The trio of Glasgow Rose leaded stained glass windows in the dining room bay are eye-catching to say the least. The sunrise picture window and the leaded stained glass transom front window in the living room are examples of the exceptional quality of the craftsmanship of the leaded stained glass art available in catalogues at the time.

The second floor has a bathroom and 4 bedrooms off a central hall. Each bedroom has a leaded stained glass dropped lily panel in the upper sash. The two front bedrooms share access to the second floor front balcony with each room having its own half glass wood panelled door with the original screen doors. This feature allows for air flow during hot summer weather. There is an oval "Olympic Torch" leaded stained glass window centred between these doors.

The third floor attic is almost 16 feet wide with a high ceiling and runs the length of the house. In the front third floor gable there are two 15 light wood mullioned casement windows with brass window stays. In the rear gable there is a triangular mullioned window that mimics the starburst bargeboard pattern of the 3 exterior gables facing north, south and east.

The unfinished basement has a ceiling height close to 8 feet with cement and rock foundation walls.

#### Additional Notes:

Mrs. Perrone Guichon, the widow of Laurent Guichon, bought the house in November of 1921 and lived here briefly with 4 of her 8 children until her unexpected death in April 1922. Mr. Laurent Guichon came to Canada in 1861 from France and apparently after arriving in British Columbia, headed up the Fraser in search of gold during the Gold Rush. He struck gold and when he returned to New Westminster bought a large tract of land in north Delta and founded Port Guichon. Guichon was a successful businessman and also built a hotel at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Columbia but it was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1898. After the fire he built the Guichon Building at the same site which still exists today.

Dr. Fenwick Kirkpatrick and his wife Marjorie lived and raised their family here from 1958 until 2014. They lived in the house longer than any of its owners.

*Information provided by the current owners in August 2022, continued from previous page. Note that no sources are provided and therefore some of the information is unsubstantiated and should be considered anecdotal.*

## Appendix E: Bibliography and Sources

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