

9 | **Spence Residence**, 746 Railway Avenue



Built around 1912, the house is a very good example of an eclectic Edwardian era design. Its highly refined details include a bellcast roof line, a central corbelled chimney, a stained glass transom in the front bay and a very distinctive scalloped inset arch over the second floor balcony.

10 | **Robins Park**, 620 Park Avenue



Robins Park, originally known as the Cricket Field, was constructed in 1903-04. The park was the site of many soccer and cricket championship matches, and also featured a horse race track. Its name was later changed to honour Samuel Robins, the Superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company.

11 | **Park Avenue Residence**, 465 Park Avenue



Built around 1913, the house is very similar to buildings at 746 Railway Avenue, 648 and 650 Haliburton Street and was likely built by the same builder. The sophisticated design includes battered foundation skirting and an unusual scalloped inset arch over the second floor front and rear balconies. This house was built on a lot subdivided as part of the "Brookside" Subdivision in 1912.

12 | **Simpson Residence**, 18 Albion Street



Built in 1921, the Simpson Residence is a very good example of an interwar, vernacular building. This relatively modest one and one-half storey building features a steeply-pitched front gable roof and front door with transom and side lights, and wrap around verandah.

Brochure Produced By:

NANAIMO
Culture & Heritage
IT'S WHO WE ARE

For more information about the buildings featured in this brochure, request a copy of the City's Heritage Register. If you have questions about the City's Heritage Register or Heritage Conservation Program, please contact the Community and Cultural Planning Section.

- location: Service & Resource Centre, 411 Dunsmuir Street
- mail: c/o Culture & Heritage, 455 Wallace Street, Nanaimo, BC V9R 5J6
- phone: 250-755-4483
- online: www.nanaimo.ca/goto/heritage
- email: cultureandheritage@nanaimo.ca



Continue your visit to Nanaimo's past at the:


NANAIMO MUSEUM
100 Museum Way
250-753-1821


NANAIMO ARCHIVES
150 Commercial Street
250-753-4462

All historical photos courtesy Nanaimo Community Archives

A Walk Through Time

Your Guide to Nanaimo's Harewood Heritage Walk

In 1884, Samuel Robins, Superintendent of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, purchased Harewood Estates, a large parcel of land between

Nanaimo and the base of Mount Benson. Robins subdivided the area into five-acre plots and sold them to mining families at affordable prices.

Today, the area's rural past lives on in the remaining early farmhouses and acreages.

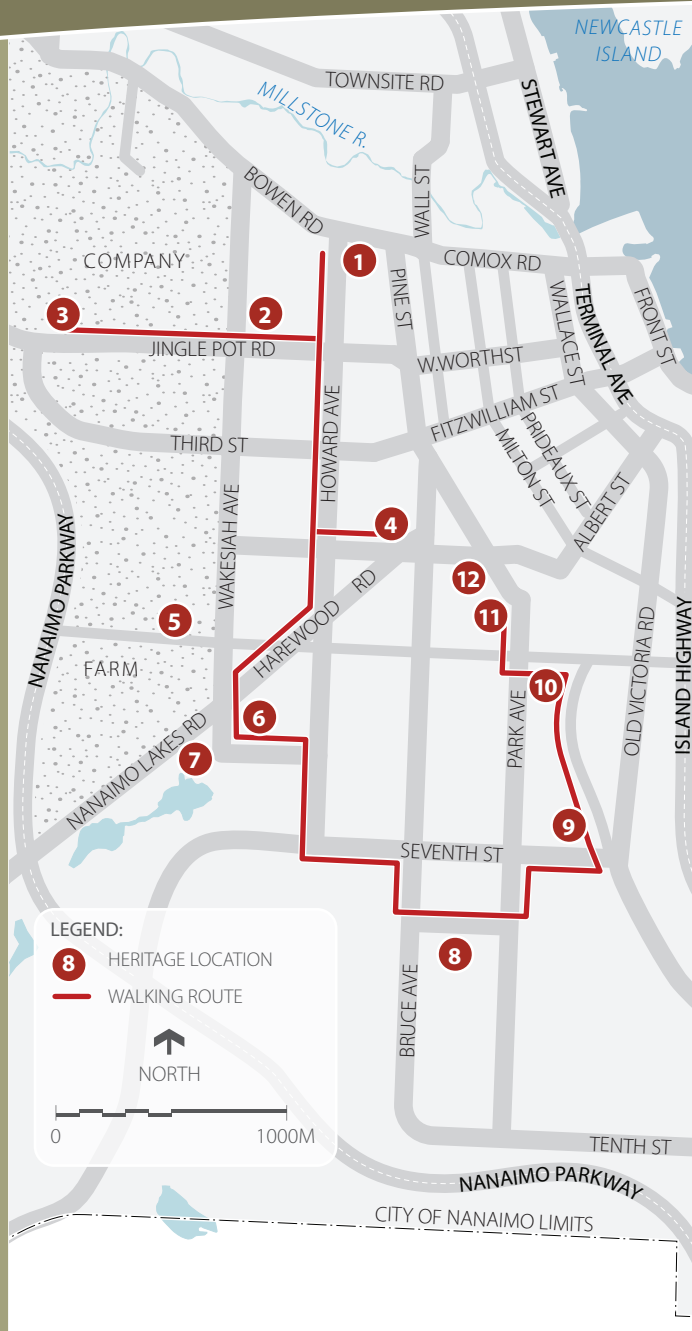




Company Farm, ca 1913
Established in 1892, the Company Farm provided fodder and pasture for the mules and horses that worked underground hauling coal cars in the local mines.



Harewood School, ca 1940



1 | Nanaimo Public Cemetery, 555 Bowen Road



The Nanaimo Public Cemetery was established in 1877. The modest early grave markers reflect Nanaimo's predominantly working-class population while more elaborate monuments provide the names of the city's wealthier citizens. The many inscriptions about mine accidents, testimony to the over 600 mine-related deaths that occurred from the 1860's to the 1950's, are representative of Nanaimo's history.

2 | Newbury Farm House, 678 Second Street



Built in 1918, the Newbury Farm House is a substantially intact, example of a Craftsman bungalow. William Newbury is known to have lived on the farm as early as 1909. He and his son were living examples of Samuel Robin's vision of self-sufficient miners. Alternatively listed as miners and nurserymen, the Newbury's at one time operated a florist shop in downtown Nanaimo.

3 | Brick Cottage, 1904 Jingle Pot Road



The cottage was built as a coal company office around 1910. Although East Wellington was known as a brick and tile manufacturing area, brick was seldom used in residential work. Originally set on a large lot at the corner of Addison Road, the cottage was purchased from the Specogna family in 1998 and relocated to this site for use as an historical and environmental interpretation centre.

4 | Fourth Street Store, 423 Fourth Street



Built around 1910, the Fourth Street Store represents a type of building that was once common throughout the city. It is an excellent example of a simple, vernacular Boomtown or False-Front style structure. This building is the most intact early commercial-residential building in the Harewood area.

5 | Nanaimo Military Camp (Building #613), 750 Fifth Street



Building #613 was built around 1941 as Other Ranks quarters, accommodating 140 men. Originally, one floor in height with supporting timber beneath, a concrete basement was later added. It is the last remaining "H" hut on the site of the former Nanaimo Military Camp, is still located in its original position, and currently houses the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.

6 | Crewe Residence, 624 Wakesiah Avenue



Frederick Crewe, a miner, is listed as living at this site as early as 1900. It is likely this home dates from approximately that time. A concrete milk house remains on the Wakesiah Avenue side of the property, and the concrete foundations of a barn exist on the adjacent lot to the south, recalling the agricultural legacy of the area.

7 | Colliery Dam Park, 645 Wakesiah Avenue



Built in 1910 by the Western Fuel Company to supply water for coal washing and for use by miners, mules and horses in the mines, the Colliery Dam water system quickly developed an important secondary use. Homes near the pipeline were allowed to tap the line for domestic uses and eventually this water was carried to most of the homes in South Harewood.

8 | Garland Farm House, 467 Eighth Street



This residence, built around 1912, is a very good example of an Edwardian farmhouse. The building's solid appearance and minimal decoration reflect the era's move away from the ornamental excesses of the Victorian era.