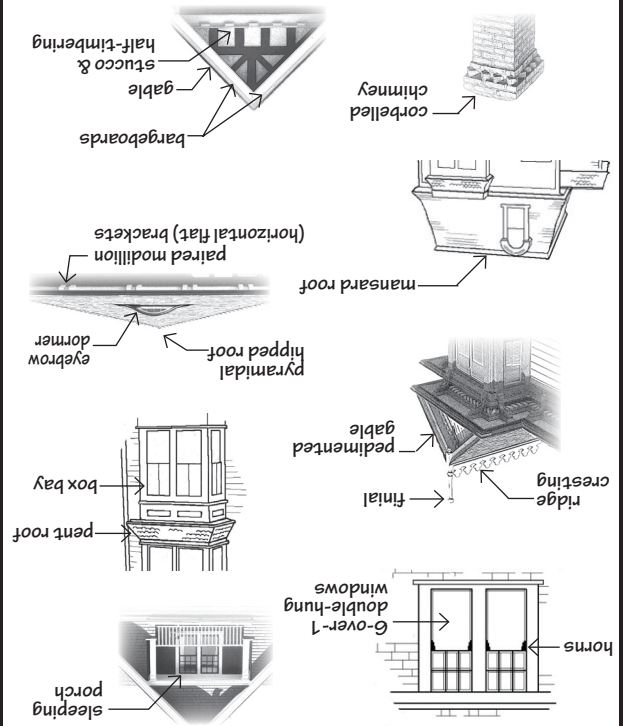


ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

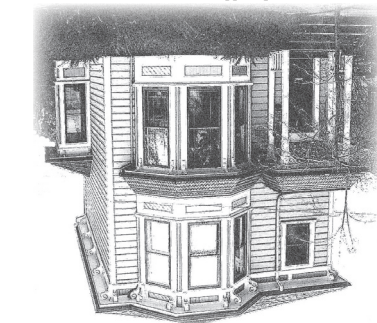


Victoria Heritage Foundation (VHF)

In partnership with the City of Victoria, has produced Neighbourhood Heritage Walking Tour brochures for parts of the James Bay (2), North Park, Fernwood, Hillside-Quadra, Fairfield, Burnside, Vic West, Oaklands & Gonzales neighbourhoods. These are available from Victoria City Hall, the Tourist Info Centre on the Inner Harbour, VHF and locations throughout the neighbourhoods. The VHF website includes the walking tours, complete with photos of all buildings.

Detailed architectural information on James Bay buildings listed on the City of Victoria's Heritage Register, with a great deal of social history & many photographs, old & new, can be found in the Victoria Heritage Foundation's publication *This Old House, Victoria's Heritage Neighbourhoods, Volume 2: James Bay (Revised & Updated 2018)*. All four volumes of *This Old House* are available at Victoria City Hall & local independent booksellers.

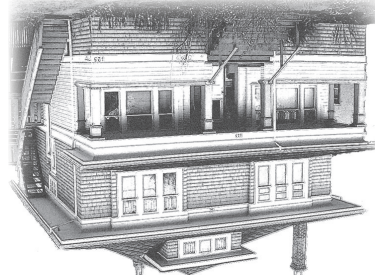
TYPICAL JAMES BAY HOUSING STYLES



Italianate

(1860-1900)

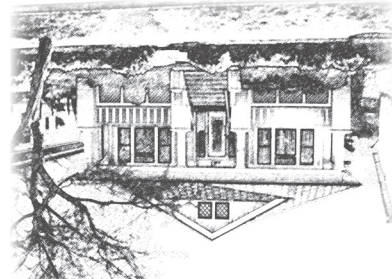
Typical features: • small front porch • overhanging eaves with cubical, symmetrical facade with low-pitched roof • tall, narrow double-hung windows • no beltcourse



Edwardian Four-square

(1900-1920)

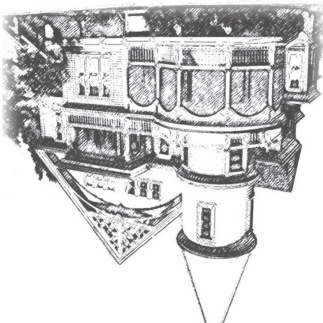
Typical features: • 4 rooms on each level • low-pitched hipped roof • wide eaves • prominent front porch • horizontal features such as belt course & contrasting cladding at different levels



Colonial Bungalow

(1905-1925)

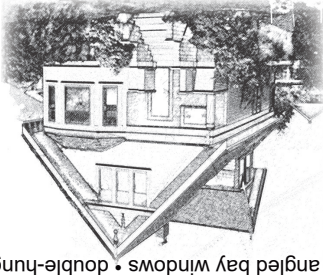
Typical features: • at least 1 dormer • wide projecting eaves • inset verandah • classical columns or posts with simplified capitals



Queen Anne

(1880-1910)

Typical features: • a variety of surface treatments • turrets, finials, decorated cornices and bargeboards • prominent front porch with spindlework • cutaway angled bay windows • double-hung windows



Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts

(1904-1914)

Typical features: • 1 1/2-stories, steeply-pitched roof, belt course, symmetrical main floor, symmetrical upper, inset corner porch balanced by bay window • contrasting cladding at different levels

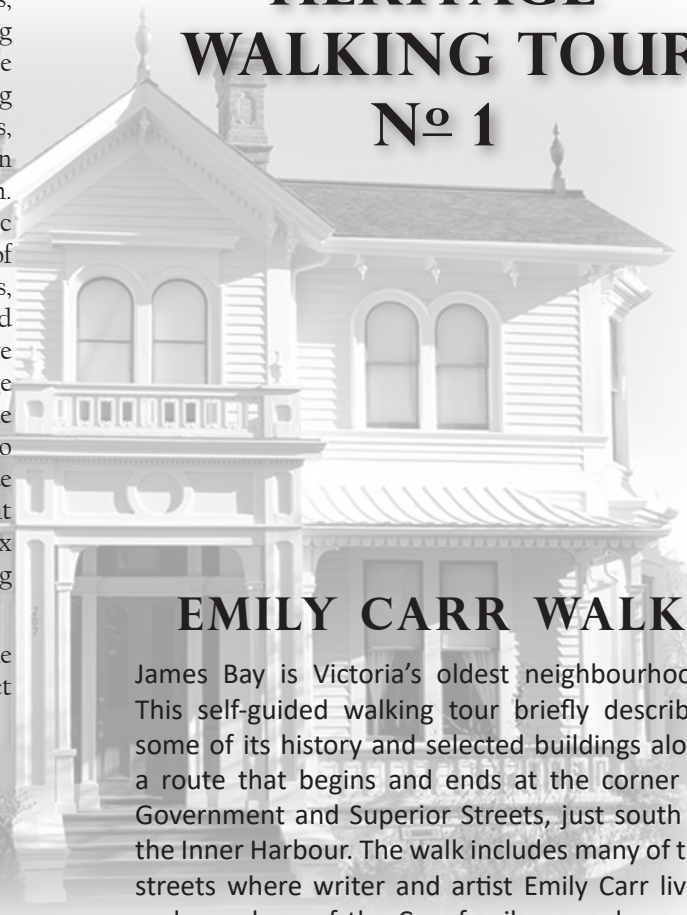


British Arts & Crafts

(1905-1930)

Typical features: • asymmetrical design • Tudor references such as stucco with half-timbering • vernacular building types from British regions/periods (1905-1930) • informal, functional plan • prominent chimney

JAMES BAY HERITAGE WALKING TOUR No 1



EMILY CARR WALK

James Bay is Victoria's oldest neighbourhood. This self-guided walking tour briefly describes some of its history and selected buildings along a route that begins and ends at the corner of Government and Superior Streets, just south of the Inner Harbour. The walk includes many of the streets where writer and artist Emily Carr lived and members of the Carr family owned several homes. The route covers approximately 3.2 km (2 miles), taking about 2 hours to complete. You may want to take a break in James Bay Village or have a picnic in Beacon Hill Park by the Dallas Road cliffs where Emily liked to sketch.

VICTORIA HERITAGE FOUNDATION

The City of Victoria has a fine record in the field of heritage conservation in Canada. For over 50 years, Victoria has demonstrated leadership in furthering the preservation of our heritage resources. Since 1978, the City of Victoria has offered funding assistance to owners of Heritage Designated houses, and since 1983, the Victoria Heritage Foundation (VHF) has administered this grants program. Grants are awarded for structural work, seismic upgrading, and rehabilitation and maintenance of exteriors and designated interiors, outbuildings, walls and fences. There are now over 400 Designated houses, the newest being built in 1969; most have received grants. 91 have won Hallmark Heritage Society Awards for rehabilitation. In 1989, the City established Victoria Civic Heritage Trust to extend its successful program of grants to include commercial, institutional, industrial & apartment buildings, and in 1998 the City began a tax incentive program to help fund seismic upgrading in downtown buildings.

If you own or plan to purchase an old house in the City & would like to consider Designating, contact the City of Victoria.

For more information about the residential funding program for Designated houses, contact:

Victoria Heritage Foundation

☎ 250 383-4546

vhf@victoriaheritagefoundation.ca

www.victoriaheritagefoundation.ca

Researched, written & produced by VHF staff & Education Committee volunteers: Jennifer Nell Barr, Nick Russell, Sharon Russell, Audrey Prendergast & Brigitte Clark



The Victoria Heritage Foundation is funded by the City of Victoria

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About James Bay

The fertile flat peninsula across the harbour from Fort Victoria is the neighbourhood we now know as James Bay. When the Europeans arrived, seasonal camps belonging to the ancestors of the Songhees First Nation dotted the cliffs, and a burial ground dominated Laurel Point. Sir James Douglas had established the Fort in 1843, and he set aside much of the peninsula for Beckley Farm, to supply Hudson's Bay Company personnel. (The home farm stood near the intersection of Menzies & Simcoe.) Douglas built himself a fine home in 1852 on the north shore, facing the fort (now site of the Royal BC Museum). Later, Queen Victoria appointed Douglas as Governor of Vancouver Island, then of British Columbia. Douglas Street and the original James Bay were named for him. His son-in-law, Dr. J.S. Helmcken, the colony's first doctor, built next door the same year, and his home, Arbutus Lodge, survives on its original site, beside the museum, the oldest surviving building in the city.

After construction of the first legislative buildings for the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1858-60, and the first James Bay Bridge in 1859 (now the Causeway), the surrounding area became desirable residential property for Victoria's social and political elite, who built substantial homes nearby. Woodlands, built in 1861, (140 Government) is the oldest surviving residence still in use in James Bay, but many other villas have succumbed to development. Several of the Carr family homes have survived.

During the 1880s and '90s, James Bay's west end became an important industrial area, with a flour mill, grain elevator, shipyard, furniture factory, biscuit factory, woollen mill and fish-processing plant. This prompted further modest residential construction. The increased population led to building the substantial South Park School in 1894 and the Beacon Hill School (now residences) in 1914. The popularity of the area was cemented by the opening of the vast new Legislature in 1898 and the reclamation of the original James Bay for the Empress Hotel in 1901. The "Outer Wharves" at the tip of the peninsula (now cruise-ship docks) and completion of the huge Ogden Point Breakwater (1917), to encourage shipping, also spurred home-building. Grand homes, like 228 Douglas St, continued to be built until the First World War. Whole streets of modest workers' cottages were also added during World War II, to accommodate busy shipyards. Redevelopment and modernization in the 1950s-70s destroyed many historic structures.

Community activism in the 1970s persuaded municipal government to restrict the tide of highrises and to preserve some of James Bay's heritage buildings. But the current building boom is once again taking its toll on James Bay's beautiful old homes and streetscapes.

