

HERITAGE INVENTORY OF BONAVISTA NORTH

VOLUME 1

2005

MATTHEW CROSS

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Thank You!



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INTRODUCTION

This type of inventory is a subsequent analysis of the older buildings located in our communities of Bonavista North. A previous heritage inventory done on the Bonavista Peninsula by the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland, forms the background for this and future projects leading to the creation of a province wide inventory. The selected buildings in this Volume 1 inventory, have been included because of their pre-1930 construction. All architectural features, information of building history, and owners will be recorded.

In fishing communities such as ours, houses were and are, the place where we receive shelter from cold and wet climates Newfoundland possess. Also many years ago, houses served more then just shelter. They served as a hospital for babies to be born, the sick to be nurtured, and a final resting place until the person was buried. Therefore, a person's entire life-span revolved around their home.

Our homes and buildings are our most prized possessions in our community. However, with today's fast moving times and technological advancements, homes and community buildings are often torn down to make way for progress and development. Unfortunately, when the building gets torn down, so does the memories and experiences. They are forgotten quickly enough through generations, seemingly never to have existed. Once gone, it can only be replicated, but never truly replaced.

This inventory is a list of all pre-1930 constructed homes and buildings which still stand in our community. This inventory will help teach us about our past and history and enhance our community spirit and togetherness as a whole. Also, it can serve as a basis of buildings which can apply for designation and become Registered Heritage Structures. There are many more buildings than included in this first inventory.

New-Wes-Valley and area is certainly blessed with a rich architectural history. The pride in these older structures has increased, such that more of them will continue to stand. Our ancestors built these buildings to better their lives, not realizing how they better each successive generation through culture and living history. We demolish them ignorant of the historical significance that the building might hold.

METHODOLOGY

Two major topics were considered when completing this inventory: ***History*** and ***Architecture***.

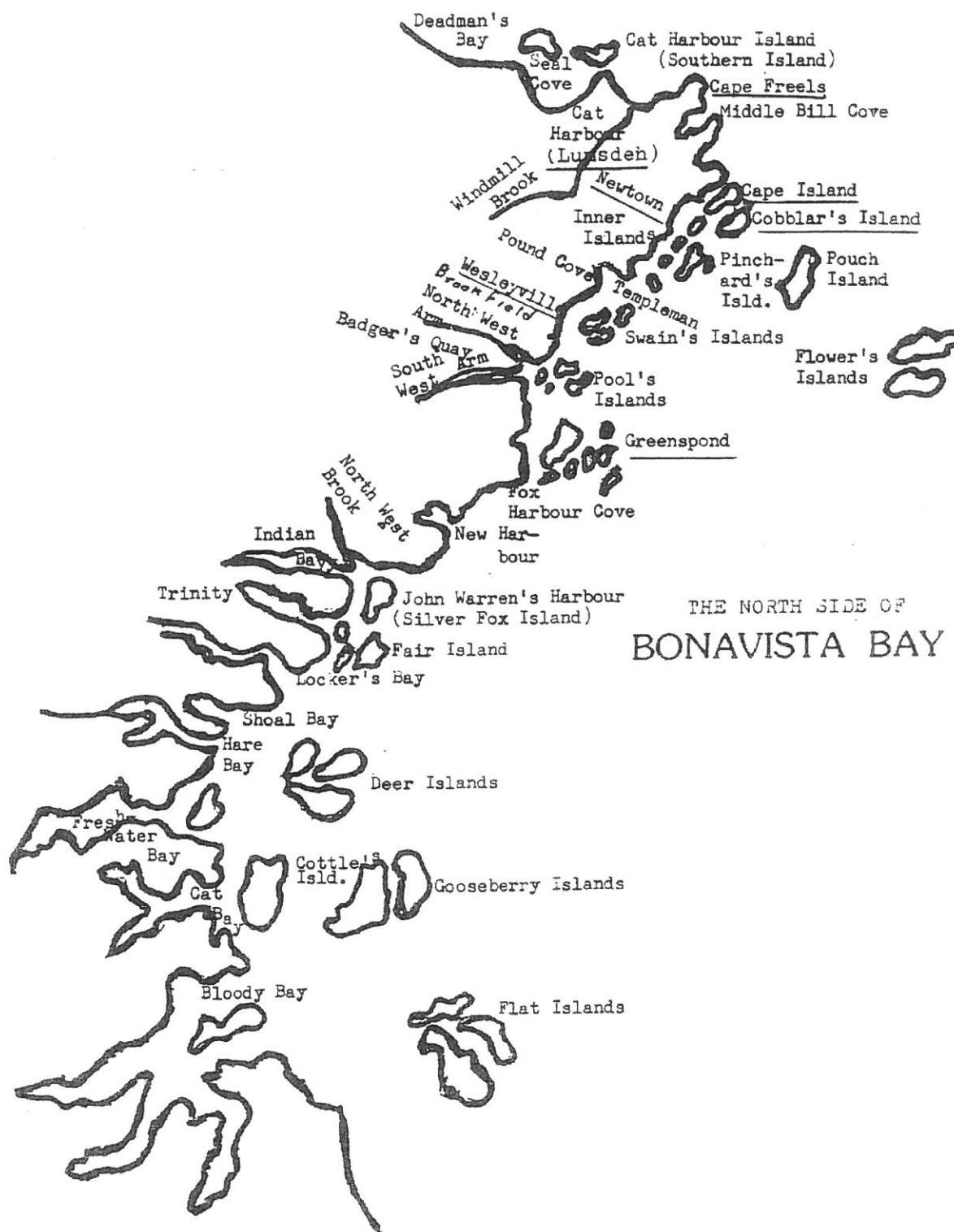
Historically, the date of construction, dates of any major alterations that occurred to the building, name(s) of builders, architects, original owners, notable subsequent owners, current owners and any historical events which may have occurred to or in the building.

Architecturally, all building features and elements such as: Roof, Dormers, Windows, Doors, Exterior Siding, Foundation, Construction Type, and Trims were recorded.

After the recording of the aforementioned features, the inventory once completed will allow to determine the architectural patterns, trends, and evolution of architecture in each selected Bonavista North communities.

All structures built pre-1930 are eligible to be included into the inventory. This decision has been made, so that, to date, all buildings will currently be at least 75 years old.

All structures selected in this inventory have been chosen by oral and visual selection.



Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Newtown

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

25/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Alexander Perry House

Building Number

NWV-001-001

Current Owner

Wilfred & Mona Perry



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1923

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Alexander Perry and Family

Original Owner

Alexander Perry

Occupation

Fisherman, Schooner Skipper

Notable Subsequent Owners

None

Occupation

-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

No Major Alterations

Building Number
NWV-001-001

Community
Newtown

Building Name
Alexander Perry House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Low Hip

Building Style
Late Victorian Plain

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Above Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts

Roofing Material
Felt

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Single Hung

of Panes
1/1

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat w/ Rain Cap

Porch Type
Enclosed

Main Entrance Location
Right Gable End

Dimensions:

Facade
9.5 m (30' 6")

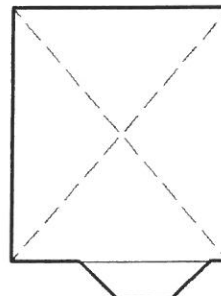
Depth
7 m (23' 6")

Storeys
2

Notes of Interest

Double Storey 3 Sided Bay Windows
Domed Roof above Bay Windows
Stained Glass on 2nd Storey (Yellow & Red)
One Bedroom is now a Bathroom.
Location in Newtown. Far end on Perry's Point.
Old Single Hung Wood Windows

Building Plan (not to scale)



History

In 1923 Alexander Perry decided to build his family a home in Newtown. He chose a location right on one of the points in Newtown which is now known as Perry's Point. This location gave them a marvellous view of the ocean. This was suitable for Alexander as he was a Fisherman and skipper on several schooners.

After the house was finished being built, Alexander and his wife Marie Jane along with some of their children moved into the home. As a matter of fact, one of Alexander's daughters, Lavinia (nee Perry) Howell (1923-) was only 6 months old when they moved into the house in the Summer. Therefore, the house is as old as she is today.

All of Alexander's children were raised in the house, some even born. Initially the home was a 5 bedroom house. Now one of the rooms have been changed into a bathroom, since the outhouse is no longer used. Once the children grew older and had families of their own, some of them still resided in the house. Lilian (nee Perry) Gill was one of the only grandchildren of Alexander to be born in the house prior to any construction of a hospital in the area.

After Alexander passed away and everyone moved out of the house, it became vacant until Wilfred & Mona Perry began using the house as a summer home.

After about 32 continued years of use as a summer home, Wilfred & Mona Perry still use it today as they reside in St. John's. Their son Paul Perry also frequently visits the home as he lives in St. John's as well.

Other Notable Pictures:



House with Shed (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Newtown

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

20/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

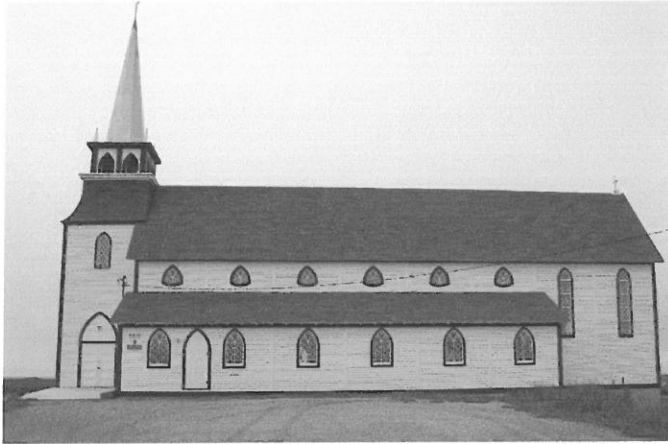
St. Luke's Anglican Church

Building Number

NWV-001-002

Current Owner

Anglican Church of Canada



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1891-1895

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Mr. Granger & Newtown Community

Original Owner

Anglican Church of Canada

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

None

Occupation

n/a

Original Building Use

Church

Current Building Use

Church

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

-

Building Number
NWV-001-002

Community
Newtown

Building Name
St. Luke's Anglican Church

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Steep Gable

Building Style
Gothic Revival

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Concrete

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☒ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☒ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☒ Eaves Bracketing

☐ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Pointed Arch

Main Door Material
Solid Wood

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Pointed Arch

Typical Window Type
Fixed

of Panes
Multiple

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type
Enclosed

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

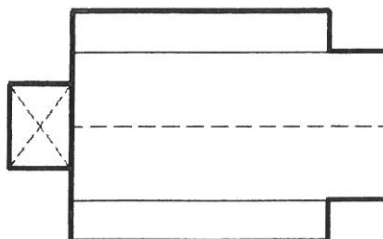
Dimensions:

Facade	Depth	Storeys
-	-	1

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Spire Tower at Front
Arched Stained Glass Windows with tracery.
Clerestory Windows
Pointed Arch Windows
One of Most Photographed Churches in Canada



History

In 1891, Newtown began building their Anglican church by laying down the foundation. The hired builder was a descendant from the Granger family who came from Catalina. With help of free labour from the community, the St. Luke's Anglican Church was finished just four years later in 1895. The church was consecrated on August 7, 1895.

The altar inside the church was also built by Mr. Granger for the sum of \$30. Mr. Granger hand carved and decorated a beautiful altar with an ordinary pocket knife. The cross that was placed on the altar was given in memory of Jesse Parsons, who died from an accidental drowning while attending school in England.

The first rector of the church was Rev. D. W. Blackall. Along with his many preachings, he preached the first funeral, 1895, and first marriage, which was a double marriage in 1896 held in St. Luke's Anglican Church. Rev. Blackall also held a memorial service in 1898 for the victims of the Greenland disaster.

The church bell was dedicated on December 19, 1902.

In 1970, St. Luke's Anglican church celebrated its 75th anniversary with a large ceremony and celebration. Also, 1995, the church began its centennial celebration.

Other Notable Pictures:



Bell Scription



Eaves Bracketing (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Newtown

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

26/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Benjamin Barbour House

Building Number

NWV-001-003

Current Owner

Cape Freels Heritage Trust



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1873-1875

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Benjamin Barbour

Original Owner

Benjamin Barbour

Occupation

Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Carl Barbour

Occupation

Captain

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Interpretation Centre

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

Yes

Received Designation

1986

Alterations

No Major Alterations

Building Number
NWV-001-003

Community
Newtown

Building Name
Benjamin Barbour House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Steep Gable

Building Style
Merchant Class Vernacular

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Above Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☒ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☐ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Double Rectangular

Main Door Material
Solid Wood

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Double Hung

of Panes
6/6

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type
Enclosed

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

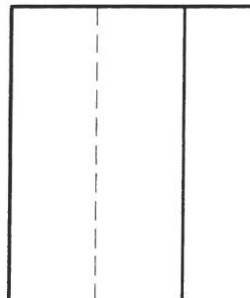
Dimensions:

Facade	Depth	Storeys
-	-	2 1/2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Symmetrical Front Facade
Steep Gable Roof
Double-Door Bay Portico
Gable End Bargeboard
Intended for Semi-Detached Purposes
Twin Staircases Leading up to the Second Storey
Contains 32 Rooms (12 bedrooms)



History

After moving from Cobblers Island to Newtown in 1873, Benjamin Barbour, his wife, and their then 11 children started living in a log cabin while Benjamin was building them a permanent residence. The Barbour family lived in the log cabin for two years until Benjamin's house was completed in 1875.

Benjamin had built his family a large 2 ½ storey house with a steep gable roof. The home contained 32 rooms altogether, 12 of them being bedrooms. The home was built very symmetrical with the windows, doors, and end chimneys. Inside the home, rests twin staircases. One on the left and the other on the right. One of the reasons for this is that the home was probably intended to be a semi-detached dwelling. There were also two front doors, however once inside the building, there is no partition to separate the home.

In the years to come after Benjamin's home was built, his sons and other family members began building their own homes around Benjamin's. Therefore, Benjamin started the trend of the Barbours building their homes in the location they are in today. The location was ideal for their fishing and sealing purposes.

The building remained in the Barbour family for years and generations. It was owned by Benjamin's grandson, Captain Carl Barbour for many years, as Carl primarily used it as a summer home.

The building received designation as a Registered Heritage Structure in 1986. The home was also the recipient of the Southcott Award in 1998 from the Newfoundland Historic Trust.

The home has also been used for other purposes than residing in. For a couple of years, it was used as a craft shop. Today, it is one of two of the main attractions in the Barbour Living Heritage Village in Newtown.

Other Notable Pictures:



Bargeboard Eave Trim/Decoration (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Newtown

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

26/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Alphaeus Barbour House

Building Number

NWV-001-004

Current Owner

Cape Freels Heritage Trust



E. Blackwood (1988)



M. Cross (2005)

Date of Construction

1904-1907

Source of Photo

BNRM

Architect

-

Builder

Alphaeus & Barbour family

Original Owner

Alphaeus Barbour

Occupation

Sealing Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Samuel Barbour
Edward Barbour
Cape Freels Heritage Trust

Occupation

-
-
-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Interpretation Centre

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

Yes

Received Designation

1986

Alterations

No Major Alterations

Building Number <div>NWV-001-004</div>	Community <div>Newtown</div>	Building Name <div>Alphaeus Barbour House</div>
Building Type <div>Single Detached</div>	Dormer Type <div>Hip</div>	Dormer Alignment <div>Above Eave Line</div>
Roof Type <div>Irregular Hip</div>		
Building Style <div>Queen Anne Revival</div>	Construction Type <div>Nailed Timber Frame</div>	Exterior Sheathing <div>Narrow Clapboard</div>
Foundation Placement <div>Below Ground</div>	Current Foundation Type <div>Concrete Blocks</div>	Roofing Material <div>Asphalt Shingles</div>
Roof and Eave Trim <input type="checkbox"/> Cupola <input type="checkbox"/> Balustrade <input type="checkbox"/> Finial <input type="checkbox"/> Urn <input type="checkbox"/> Drop <input type="checkbox"/> Spire <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cresting <input type="checkbox"/> Dentils <input type="checkbox"/> Bargeboard <input type="checkbox"/> Gable Decoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eaves Bracketing <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Main Door Shape <div>Rectangular</div>	Main Door Material <div>Solid Wood</div>	Main Entrance Stairs <div>None</div>
Door Decoration/Trim <div>Transom & Side Lights</div>		
Typical Window Shape <div>Rectangular</div>	Typical Window Type <div>Single Hung</div>	# of Panes <div>1/1</div>
Window Decoration/Trim <div>Plain Flat</div>		
Porch Type <div>Stoop</div>	Main Entrance Location <div>Front Facade</div>	
Dimensions: Facade <div>-</div> Depth <div>-</div> Storeys <div>2</div>		

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Irregular Roof Line
 2-Double Storey 5-Sided Corner Bay Windows
 Opposing Towers Above Corner Bay Windows
 Original Windows & Doors
 Two Colour Paint Scheme
 Cresting on Roof
 Eaves Bracketing for Roof Decoration/Trim
 Stained Glass Windows
 Circular Window on One of Sides
 Palladian Window

In 1904, Alphaeus Barbour, son of Benjamin Barbour, and his family began building a home in Newtown located next to the water. This home was one of many homes the Barbour family members built adjacent to Benjamin Barbour's home. They began building this home in the Queen Anne Revival style of architecture. The building became the largest single dwelling in Newtown. This helped them reach their goal, reflect the wealthiness of the Barbour family. The home was built very large with two opposing double storey 5-sided corner bay windows. These corner bays are covered with domed roofs. The home was also built with asymmetrical placement of differently shaped and sized windows.

Alphaeus Barbour was one of the 14 sons of Benjamin Barbour to become a captain, and one of 10 descendants to become a sealing captain. Alphaeus Barbour was very successful at what he did for a living. However, in 1925, Alphaeus moved away selling the home to Samuel Barbour.

The home was then later passed down to Edward Barbour. After remaining in the Barbour family for almost 90 years, the home was sold to the Cape Freels Heritage Trust.

The Alphaeus Barbour House was designated as a Registered Heritage Structure in December of 1986. The structure later won the Southcott Award from the Newfoundland Historic Trust in 1998.

Today, the Alphaeus Barbour house is one of two main attractions in the Barbour Living Heritage Village located in Newtown. The home also still serves as a landmark for fisherman.

Other Notable Pictures:



Cresting (M. Cross 2005)



Palladian Window (M. Cross 2005)



Eaves Bracketing (M. Cross 2005)



Transom & Side Lights (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Templeman

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

22/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Kenneth Howell House

Building Number

NWV-002-001

Current Owner

Percy Howell



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

the 1920's

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Alexander Dowding

Original Owner

Alexander Dowding

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Kenneth Howell

Occupation

Fisherman

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Bathroom Redone in 1970.
New Roof Placed on Top of Old Roof in 1979
Windows replaced in 1979
New ceilings recessed below the old ceilings
Addition, linhay, put on rear of home in 1979. (Kitchen, New Porch)

Building Number
A-001-001

Community
Templeman

Building Name
Kenneth Howell

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Hip

Building Style
Late Victorian Plain

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts & Concrete

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
Moulded Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Horizontal Slider & Casement

of Panes
1/1

Window Decoration/Trim
Moulded Flat

Porch Type
None

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade
7.5 m (25 ft)

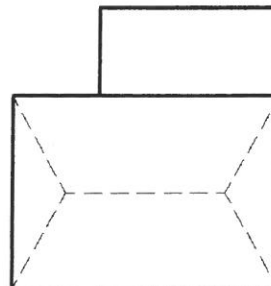
Depth
8 m (27 ft)

Storeys
2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

All interior doors are original
Stairs are original
Narrow Clapboard Siding



History

In the early 1920's, Alexander Dowding (1894-1923) began building a house in Templeman. Unfortunately, after he completed building the house he passed away before ever living in it. Teresa Dowding, Alexander's wife, decided that she would rather sell the house and live elsewhere than move into the house alone. Therefore, Teresa sold the house to Kenneth Howell and his family in return for a horse.

Kenneth Howell, who was a fisherman, moved into the home after the trade was complete. Kenneth and his wife, Doris (nee Ford) Howell, and their children finally had a home to settle down into. The home contained three bedrooms which was perfect for Kenneth's family.

The home underwent one of its first major alterations in the 1970's when the bathroom, located on the second storey was redone. Another 9 years later, the home underwent a series of major alterations which made the home look like it does today. The home was painted yellow, all the old wood windows were replaced with casement and horizontal slider windows. A new roof was placed on top of old roof, the ceilings were recessed, and the biggest alteration was when a linhay addition was added to the home. A kitchen and new porch was added onto the rear facade of the home on a concrete foundation, contrary to the wooden posts under the rest of the home.

After Doris Ford Howell passed away in 2001, years after her husband, Alexander died, she left the house to her son, Percy Howell, who is now a retired school teacher. Percy still uses the two storey home today as his permanent residence. All the interior doors and stairs are original to the house. The old cellar door is also still on the rear of the building.

Percy keeps his personal collection of David Blackwood and Ted Stuckless paintings inside. He also treasures his parents old 'Thomas' organ made in Woodstock, Ontario.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Pound Cove

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

19/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Peter Norris House

Building Number

NWV-003-001

Current Owner

Kay Norris



Rear of House - Outhouse in Left Corner, Grub Store on Right (M. Cross 2005)

Date of Construction

approx. 1900

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Philip Hounsell

Original Owner

Peter Norris

Occupation

Fisherman

Notable Subsequent Owners

-

Occupation

-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Towed down approx. 1/4 kilometre down road.

Building Number A-001-001 Community Pound Cove Building Name Peter Norris House

Building Type Single Detached Dormer Type None Dormer Alignment n/a Roof Type Flat

Building Style - Construction Type Nailed Timber Frame Exterior Sheathing Widewood Clapboard

Foundation Placement Below Ground Current Foundation Type Wood Posts Roofing Material Felt

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape Rectangular Main Door Material Wood w/ Stained Glass Main Entrance Stairs None

Door Decoration/Trim Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape Rectangular Typical Window Type Single Hung # of Panes 1/1

Window Decoration/Trim Plain Flat

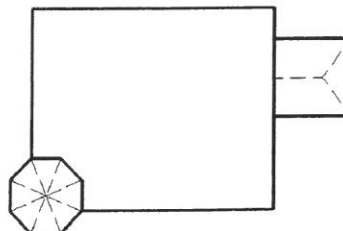
Porch Type Enclosed Main Entrance Location Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade 10.5 m (34 ft) Depth 6.5 m (20 ft) Storeys 2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

5 Sided Bay Windows on Rear-Right Corner.
Domed roof above corner bay windows
Original Stairs
Original Ceilings
Outhouse & Grub Store still standing
Stained Purple Glass on Main Entrance Door.



Around 1900, Philip Hounsell, son of Henry Hounsell, decided to build himself a home on Water Street in Pound Cove nearby his fathers home. He used local wood to build the home and paid Gilbert Davis to hand carve the bannisters and rails for the stairs. However, after Philip finished building the home, he no longer wished to live in Newfoundland. Therefore, he sold the house to Peter Norris and moved to New York without living in the home himself.

Peter Norris was a fisherman who settled from Pinchard's Island. Peter fished both inshore and went to Labrador to fish. Peter bought the home from Philip, however he was not happy with the location of the home so he decided to tow the home approximately 1/4 kilometre down Water Street to the opposite corner of the lane.

In the mid 1920's, a neighbouring house belonging to an Easton family set fire and almost burnt down Peter's home as well. They had to evacuate the home during the fire. Fortunately, very minor damage resulted to Peter's home. Although other homes nearby suffered much more damage.

Peter's home was a 4 bedroom house which was plenty for his family. As well, being the good Samaritan, Peter allowed a Perry family to stay with them in their home, while the Perry house was being built.

Some of Peter's children were born in the house including Len Norris in 1940.

After Peter passed away, he left the home to his daughter Kay Norris who uses it as a summer home while she resides in Gander, NL. Today, the home is still standing strong with both the outhouse and grub store still surrounding the exterior of the home as well.

Other Notable Pictures:



Main Front Entrance (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Pound Cove

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

19/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Job Hounsell House

Building Number

NWV-003-002

Current Owner

Mabel & Len Norris



M. Norris (approx. 1960)



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1880

Source of Photo

Mabel Norris

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Job Hounsell

Original Owner

Job Hounsell

Occupation

Seaman

Notable Subsequent Owners

Josiah Hounsell
Baxter Hounsell

Occupation

Seamen, Logger, Lighthouse Keeper
Seamen, CN

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Porch Added On in late 1950's
Original Porch is now a Pantry
Exterior Colour changed from Yellow to White, to now Burgundy.
Ceiling Tiles recessed off of Original Ceiling

Building Number: NWV-003-002
 Community: Pound Cove
 Building Name: Job Hounsell House

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Low Hip

Building Style: Late Victorian Plain
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: was Narrow Clapboard
 now Widewood Clapboard

Foundation Placement: Above Ground
 Current Foundation Type: Iron Jacks
 Roofing Material: Felt

Roof and Eave Trim

- ☐ Cupola
 ☐ Balustrade
 ☐ Finial
 ☐ Urn
 ☐ Drop
 ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting
 ☐ Dentils
 ☐ Bargeboard
 ☐ Gable Decoration
 ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None
 ☐ Other

Main Door Shape: Rectangular
 Main Door Material: Metal w/ Glass
 Main Entrance Stairs: Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim: Moulded Flat

Typical Window Shape: Rectangular
 Typical Window Type: Single Hung
 # of Panes: 1/1

Window Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

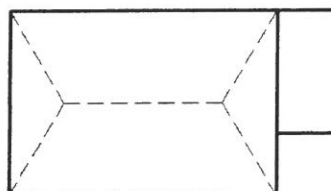
Porch Type: Enclosed
 Main Entrance Location: Rear Facade

Dimensions: Facade: 6 m (20 ft) Depth: 8.5 m (28' 6") Storeys: 2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Widewood Clapboard
 Original Flu Room
 'Under the Steps' Room is Original (small pantry)
 Original Stairs with square bannisters.
 Original Flooring is exposed in two bedrooms
 One Storey Linhay on Side



In the late 1870's, after Job Hounsell (1847-1933) married Marian Louisa Hounsell (1855-1929), they moved from Pinchard's Island to a small community called Pound Cove. They bought some land right next to the water and decided this was the prime location to settle down.

Job designed and built his home with local wood. All the wood was cut and dressed directly from and nearby the land in which Job's house is located.

When Job and his wife passed away, their son Josiah Hounsell (1879-1970) and his wife Sarah Eliza Hounsell (1875-1952) moved in and took care of the house. They had 11 children all living in a 4 bedroom home. Josiah held many jobs throughout his lifetime. He was an all around seamen and a logger. However, after a logging related injury, Josiah was unable to log or fish. This injury forced him out of work for awhile until he became a lighthouse keeper.

In 1939, Job Hounsell's house celebrated two events at the same moment. Martha (nee Hounsell) Beson was born upstairs in a bedroom. The other reason for celebration was that downstairs in the front room, Baxter Hounsell, son of Josiah and Sarah Eliza, married Alfreda (nee Jones) Hounsell (1917-1947).

After Josiah and Sarah Eliza Hounsell died, Baxter and Alfreda Hounsell took care of the house and lived there. Baxter held a few jobs being a fisherman and a ship's captain on an ocean liner travelling to New York.

The house underwent a major alteration in the late 1950's when a linhay, new porch, was added on to the rear of the home. The old porch was then turned into a pantry.

The current owners are now Mabel (nee Hounsell) & Len Norris who were given the home after Mabel's mother, Alfreda Hounsell, passed away. They use it as a summer home as they reside in Gander, NL. They held a family reunion in 2003 inviting all descendants of Josiah and Sarah Eliza Hounsell to their home. In attendance were over 200 persons.

Other Notable Pictures:



M. Cross 2005

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Pound Cove

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

27/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Henry Hounsell House

Building Number

NWV-003-003

Current Owner

Maisie Vincent



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1905

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

probably Henry Hounsell

Original Owner

Henry Hounsell

Occupation

Fisherman

Notable Subsequent Owners

Nellie (nee Hounsell) Vincent

Occupation

-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

No Major Alterations

Building Number NWV-003-003 Community Pound Cove Building Name Henry Hounsell House

Building Type Single Detached Dormer Type None Dormer Alignment n/a Roof Type Low Pitch Gable

Building Style Late Victorian Plain Construction Type Nailed Timber Frame Exterior Sheathing Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement Undetermined Current Foundation Type - Roofing Material Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

- ☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape Rectangular Main Door Material Wood Storm Door Main Entrance Stairs None

Door Decoration/Trim Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape Rectangular Typical Window Type Single Hung # of Panes 1/1

Window Decoration/Trim Plain Flat

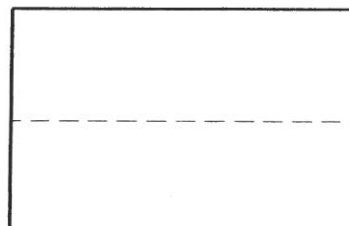
Porch Type Enclosed Main Entrance Location Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade 9 m (29 ft) Depth 6 m (19 ft) Storeys 2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Tripart Window with Stained Glass
Original Wood Storm Door



History

Around the late 1890's or early 1900's, Henry Hounsell, a fisherman from Pound Cove, started building his family a home. Henry's son, Philip Housnell, also began building himself a home nearby his father's property.

Henry and his family lived in the home for many years until Henry passed away and left the house to his daughter Nellie (nee Hounsell) Vincent who used it for a while until she sold it to Maisie & Roy Vincent. Maisie used the home as a summer home for many years since she resides in Mount Pearl, NL.

Today the home is still owned by Maisie Vincent, however the summer home has not been looked after for quite some time. Maisie's daughter, Beverly who also resides in Mount Pearl has intentions of coming back to Pound Cove and restoring the home to use as a summer home once again.

Other Notable Pictures:



Tri-Part Window with Stained Glass (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

28/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Whitefield Andrews House

Building Number

NWV-004-001

Current Owner

Clifford & Joan (nee Snow) Andrews



C. Andrews 1940



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1935-1938

Source of Photo

Cliff Andrews

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

Whitefield Andrews

Builder

Whitefield Andrews

Original Owner

Whitefield Andrews

Occupation

Fisherman, Civil Servant

Notable Subsequent Owners

None

Occupation

n/a

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Moved Back 25 ft in 1965
Ashlar Concrete Blocks Placed on Railways for Foundation in 1985
Interior Door Added Leading to Kitchen

Building Number NWV-004-001	Community Wesleyville	Building Name Whitefield Andrews House	
Building Type Single Detached	Dormer Type None	Dormer Alignment n/a	Roof Type Low Hip
Building Style -	Construction Type Nailed Timber Frame	Exterior Sheathing Narrow Clapboard	
Foundation Placement Above Ground	Current Foundation Type was Wood Posts now Concrete Blocks	Roofing Material Asphalt Shingles	

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape Rectangular	Main Door Material Solid Wood	Main Entrance Stairs Straight Front
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape Rectangular	Typical Window Type Single Hung	# of Panes 1/1
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Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type Enclosed	Main Entrance Location Right Gable End
------------------------	---

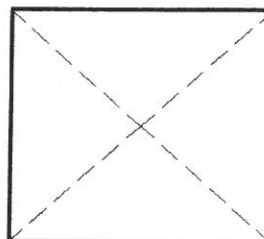
Dimensions:

Facade 6.5 m (24 ft)	Depth 8 m (27 ft)	Storeys 2
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Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Tripart Window on Front Facade
Front Facade Storm Door has Decoration
Front Door contains Side Lights
Hand Carved Mantle Pieces
Original Windows and Doors



In 1935, Whitefield Andrews (1883-1956) began building a home for himself and his wife, Caroline (1886-1973). He did not complete the construction of the home for another 3 years until 1938. The family moved into the home just after the construction was completed.

All of the construction and design was done by Whitefield himself. Whitefield bought all of the wood for his house from the sawmill in Wesleyville owned by the Sainsbury's & Winsor's. Whitefield also got his cousin, Cecil Andrews (1892-1949) to hand carve some mantle pieces for decoration. Cecil created masterpieces for his cousin.

Whitefield was a fisherman for many years until he became a civil servant travelling to Labrador to teach the Eskimos how to advance and industrialize their fishing techniques.

Whitefield passed away in 1956 at the age of 73 years. His wife Caroline continued to live in the house.

In 1965, the house underwent a major alteration when the road was being constructed through Wesleyville. It turned out that Whitefield's house was in the way of where the highway was to be made. Therefore, the highways had to move the house. Whitefield's home was moved back 25 feet to make way for the road.

When Caroline passed away in 1973, the house was left to their son, Clifford Andrews (1921-) and his wife Joan (nee Snow) Andrews. They have been using the house as a summer home keeping all the original furniture including iron beds, organ, and his father's tools.

In 1985, Whitefield's house underwent one more major alteration. The wooden post foundation was replaced with a concrete block foundation wall. The concrete blocks are resting upon railways.

Clifford is now a retired teacher/principal and former President on the NTA. Cliff is also a big Wesleyville history enthusiast. He has a large collection of photographs, snapshots of Wesleyville through the years. Cliff also possesses a significant amount of knowledge about Wesleyville and its history. In laymen's terms, Clifford is a walking Wesleyville encyclopedia.

Other Notable Pictures:



Front Door with Side Lights (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

04/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Baxter Ford House

Building Number

NWV-004-002

Current Owner

Brenda Field



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

Early 1920's

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

Baxter Ford

Builder

Baxter Ford

Original Owner

Baxter Ford

Occupation

Fisherman

Notable Subsequent Owners

Ronald Roberts
Carl Roberts

Occupation

-
Nurse

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

House towed down road about ½ kilometre around 1940.

Building Number
NWV-004-002

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
Baxter Ford House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Hip

Building Style
-

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

- ☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
- ☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☒ Eaves Bracketing
- ☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Wood w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
Straight Side

Door Decoration/Trim
Moulded Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Single Hung

of Panes
1/1

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Lintel

Porch Type
Stoop

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade
7.5 m (25 ft)

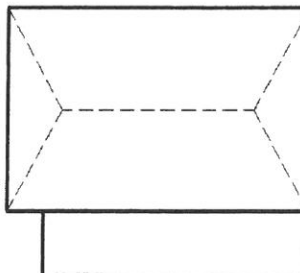
Depth
11 m (36 ft)

Storeys
2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Sunroom on Front Facade with Large Windows
Original Windows
Eaves Bracketing Trim on Stoop Porch



History

In the 1920's, Baxter Ford (1895-1984) was the last person to leave Ford's Island and resettle in Wesleyville. Baxter built himself and family a home next to his father, Arthur Ford's (1868-1937) house. Baxter built his home up on the hill to the right of his father's.

Baxter and his wife Jane (nee Winsor) Ford (1899-1986), who married in 1920 lived in their home in Wesleyville for about 10-15 years. They had a few children who were born in the house including their daughter Ruby (nee Ford) Winsor (1934-).

In 1939, Baxter decided rather than live in two separate houses, his family would move in with his father and mother in their large home. Therefore, Baxter sold his house to a man by the name of Ronald Roberts.

Once Ronald purchased the house, he towed the home down the road approximately ½ kilometre. Here, Ronald and his wife Stella had planned to live for some time.

When Ronald passed away in 1979 at the age of 68 years, the house was left to his wife Stella. Stella lived in the home for some more years time with the children until she decided to move to St. John's where her son Carl also resides.

Once Stella passed away, the house was left to Carl, who used the home periodically until he sold it to Brenda Field who now uses it as a summer home. Her principal residence is London, Ontario.

Other Notable Pictures:



Eaves Bracketing on Stoop Porch (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

04/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Arthur Ford House

Building Number

NWV-004-003

Current Owner

John & Dianne Watkins



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1890

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

Arthur Ford

Builder

Arthur Ford

Original Owner

Arthur Ford

Occupation

Carpenter

Notable Subsequent Owners

Baxter Ford
Ruby Winsor & Benjamin Ford

Occupation

Fisherman
-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

House floated and towed to new location in 1924.
Home cut in 4 pieces and reassembled before and after floating.
One bedroom was took off after floating.
New Windows & Vinyl Siding

Building Number

NWV-004-003

Community

Wesleyville

Building Name

Arthur Ford House

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Hip

Building Style

Late Victorian Plain

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement

Above Ground

Current Foundation Type

Wood Posts

Roofing Material

Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Wood w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Single Hung

of Panes

1/1

Window Decoration/Trim

Moulded Flat

Porch Type

Enclosed

Main Entrance Location

Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade

10 m (33 ft)

Depth

6.5 m (22 ft)

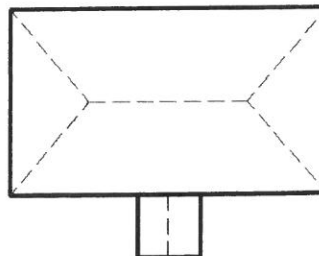
Storeys

2

Notes of Interest

Symmetrical Front Facade
Porch has own gable roof.
One Storey Linhay on Rear

Building Plan (not to scale)



During the 1890's Arthur Ford (1868-1937) and his wife Francis (nee Tiller) Ford (1866-1943) moved from Chamblers Cove to Ford's Island. Arthur decided to built himself a new home on Ford's Island. Arthur gathered wood from the sawmill in Safe Harbour and brought it to Ford's Island to build his home.

Arthur never learned to read or write however, building a home came natural to him as his occupation was a carpenter. The exterior had a symmetrical front facade with the house consisting of 5 bedrooms.

Arthur and his family lived on Ford's Island for many years until the resettlement to Wesleyville. Arthur decided that he would float his home from Ford's Island to Wesleyville. To make the floating process easier, the house was cut into four pieces. Each piece was floated separately and then rejoined once all pieces were floated and towed to Arthur's property.

In 1924, Arthur and his family were living in Wesleyville. Their house placed opposite of Stockley's Cove residing next to William Bishop's old house.

Eventually, Arthur's son, Baxter Ford (1895-1984), who was the last person to leave Ford's Island, decided to build a home located next to his father's. Baxter built the home up on the hill. After about 10-15 years, Baxter decided to move in with his father and mother.

After both Arthur and Francis Ford passed away, Baxter took over as the owner of the house with his wife Jane (nee Winsor) Ford (1899-1986) and their children.

In 1986 when Jane passed away, just two years after Baxter's death, children, Ruby and Benjamin Ford, were left the house. Both Ruby and Benjamin already had houses of their own so the house was kept vacant until it was finally sold to John Watkins in 1990.

Today, John Watkins still resides in the house with his family. Some alterations have taken place such as vinyl siding and new windows being placed. Interior work such as refurbishment of original stair rails, and replicated the original ceiling woodwork. John has also built a large gazebo onto the bridge at the rear of the house.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

04/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

John Bishop House

Building Number

NWV-004-004

Current Owner

Donald Barbour



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1910

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

-

Original Owner

maybe John Bishop

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Cecil Andrews
Nat Wilkins
Mr. Rideout
Ben Sturge
Carmelo Agaton

Occupation

-

-

Welfare Officer

-

Gym Teacher

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Vinyl Siding Placed
Old Windows Replaced with Vinyl Windows.
Bridge & Porch Altered

Building Number
NWV-004-004

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
John Bishop House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Hip

Building Style
-

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Wide & Narrow Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Concrete

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
None

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Casement

of Panes
8

Window Decoration/Trim
Moulded Flat

Porch Type
Stoop

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade	Depth	Storeys
-	-	2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Stoop Porch

Unfortunately, there is not a lot of information known about the early stages of this home. Part of the reason for this being may be because the home has changed ownerships of at least 11 known times.

The original owners of the home are believed to be Abraham John Bishop (1879-1954) and his wife Miriam (nee Roberts) Bishop (1885-1951). The census of Wesleyville in 1935 states them as owners of the home. John and Miriam had no children, however they did adopt a young child named Emily Carter. (This is not stated in 1935 census)

John and Miriam are believed to be the original owners, however there is some speculation as to John's father, William Bishop (1835-1910), being the original owner who built the house in the early 1900's. William was the son of Edward Churnside Bishop (1798-1885), the founder of the Bishop families of Swain's Island, who came to Newfoundland from Salisbury, England in 1818.

The Bishop's were a fairly wealthy family. John and Miriam's home possessed expensive beautiful features on the inside. The floors sported hardwood flooring and there were french doors on the interior doorways. These features were very uncommon for houses of this time period.

John and Miriam lived in the home for some unknown time until they moved to St. John's around the 1930's and sold the home to Cecil Andrews (1892-1949). However, before Cecil bought the home, it was vacant and rented out to Fred W. Rowe who was a teacher in Wesleyville area. Fred W. Rowe rented John's house during the three years he taught here from 1935-1938.

Cecil lived in the house for some time until he passed away in 1949. The new owner of the home was then Nat Wilkins. He too moved out of the home after some unknown time and sold it to Ben Sturge. The next owners of the home, who bought the home from Ben, was a Mr. Rideout. Rideout was a Welfare Officer in the Wesleyville area.

Once Mr. Rideout left, Martin Humphries moved into the house for some time. Martin later built himself another home down the road further in Wesleyville, therefore selling the John Bishop home to Carmelo Agaton.

Carmelo Agaton was probably one of the longest owners of this property. Carmelo Agaton, a school teacher, who immigrated during the 1970's from the Phillippines, taught physical education in Wesleyville for approximately 30 years until his retirement in 2000.

The Agatons eventually moved further up the road a couple of houses and sold the home to Ian Kean who was a local school bus driver. Ian and his family lived here for a few years until they sold the home to Dan White. Dan is a fisherman in New-Wes-Valley, who lived in the home with his wife Joan (Goodyear) and kids.

Dan White eventually sold the home to Fred Stanford, who lived there for a year until they moved across the road in George Bishop's old house. They sold the home to Donald and Cheryl Barbour in 2002, who still live there today. D Don has been completing extensive renovations since his arrival.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

15/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Percy Winsor House

Building Number

NWV-004-005

Current Owner

Susan Gillingham



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1935

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Arthur Barbour

Original Owner

Arthur Barbour

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Percy Winsor Sr.
Percy Winsor Jr.

Occupation

Merchant
School Custodian/Driver

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Floated from Newtown in 1941.
Kitchen and majority of interior completed in Wesleyville.
Vinyl Siding placed on top of Narrow Clapboard.

Building Number: NWV-004-005
 Community: Wesleyville
 Building Name: Percy Winsor House

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Hip

Building Style: -
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: was Narrow Clapboard
 now Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement: Above Ground
 Current Foundation Type: Wood Posts
 Roofing Material: Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape: Rectangular
 Main Door Material: Wood w/ Glass
 Main Entrance Stairs: Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim: None

Typical Window Shape: Rectangular
 Typical Window Type: Single Hung
 # of Panes: 1/1

Window Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

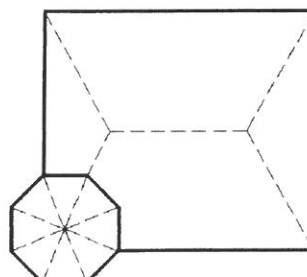
Porch Type: Enclosed
 Main Entrance Location: Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade: 10 m (27 ft) Depth: 6.5 m (30 ft) Storeys: 2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Double Storey 5 Sided Bay Windows on Left Corner
 Bell Shaped Roof above Bay Windows
 Stained Glass on 2nd Storey in Bay Windows
 Oval-Shaped Window with Stained Glass on Right
 Facade
 Original Windows and Ceiling
 Decorated Main Entrance Door



Around 1935, a man by the name of Arthur Barbour began to build himself a home in Newtown. The construction took a few years however he and his family lived there during the process. One of Arthur's son were actually born in the unfinished house.

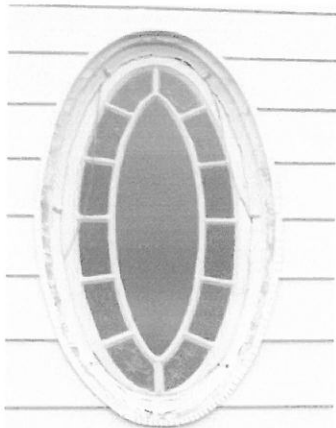
In 1941, the exterior of the structure was complete but the interior was not finished. For some unknown reason, Arthur did not want the home anymore. So, he sold the house to Percy Winsor Sr. in Wesleyville. During the same year, the house was floated down to mid Wesleyville nearby Percy's father's (John Winsor) house and store.

When Percy bought the home, it didn't have a finished kitchen and there were next to no stairs. Therefore, Percy completed the kitchen, stairs and all the interior work himself. While Percy was finishing his house, his fathers store, which dates back to the early 1800's, was moved behind Percy's home and was to be used as a shed.

As Percy Sr. got older, his son Percy Winsor Jr. moved in with his family. Therefore the 4 bedroom house served two generations of the Winsors at the same time. Throughout this time, several children were born in the home.

The home was lived in by Percy Jr. and Narissa, his wife, until 2004, when they moved into a senior citizens apartment. They sold the house to local pharmacist, Susan Gillingham, in the summer of 2005. The house will once again be cherished by another family.

Other Notable Pictures:



Oval Shaped Window with Stained Glass
(M. Cross 2005)



Stained Glass in Bay Windows (M. Cross 2005)



John Winsor's Store from 1800's (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

15/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Wesley Hall

Building Number

NWV-004-006

Current Owner

Bonavista North Regional Museum



2002

Date of Construction

approx. 1874

Source of Photo

BNRM

Source of Photo

BNRM

Architect

-

Builder

Community

Original Owner

-

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

School Board
Community
Edward Sainsbury
Shannon Stagg

Occupation

n/a
Merchant
Fisherman

Original Building Use

Methodist Church

Current Building Use

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Separated in half, made longer and transepts added around 1889.
Bottom floor separated by partition and second storey with stairs leading to were added in 1912.
Steeple added in 1942 to serve as church once again until 1951.
Second storey removed in 1960.

Building Number
NWV-004-006

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
Wesley Hall

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
was Hip
now Mid Pitch Gable

Building Style
-

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Above Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Wood

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Fixed

of Panes
2/2 & 4/4

Window Decoration/Trim
Moulded Lintel

Porch Type
Covered/Open

Main Entrance Location
Right Facade

Dimensions:

Facade
16.5 m (53 ft)

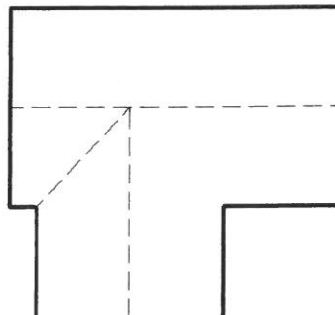
Depth
17 m (55' 6")

Storeys
was 2
now 1

Notes of Interest

Large Original Wood Windows
Located in the heart of Wesleyville
Narrow Wood Clapboard Exterior Sheathing

Building Plan (not to scale)



When most of the families were beginning to settle in Wesleyville from all the islands, the community began to build a Methodist Church. This "queerest little building imaginable" began construction approximately 1874. The small looking building could surprisingly seat up to 300 people, which was never thought.

In 1889, the building underwent its first major alteration. The population of the community was growing too large to fit everyone inside the church. Therefore, the building was cut in half, pulled apart, and a new middle was constructed between them. Also, transepts were added to the church.

In 1912, when the Jubilee Methodist Church was consecrated, the old church was no longer needed. Therefore, it was opened as a school for the community. The open space was separated by a partition making two classrooms. A second storey was also added, which changed the old church to become known as it is today, *Wesley Hall*. The second storey was built and served as a commodious hall. The lobby was opened by double doors with a series of stairs and landings leading to the hall. A stairwell was also added on the south side leading to another entrance for the second storey.

The classrooms were in use until 1931 when a new school was built. However, because of population increase, Wesley Hall had to re-open its doors as a classroom once in 1947 and once again in 1954.

In 1942, the Jubilee Methodist Church was burnt down after being struck by lightning. Therefore, Wesley Hall, acting as quite the chameleon, served the community as a church until 1951 once again, when a steeple was added.

Wesley Hall was the life of the community for many years. Theatrical performances, suppers, celebrations, and political debates were regular occurrences for Wesley Hall.

Once again in 1960, the building underwent another alteration. The second storey was removed and the ground floor served alone as the commodious hall until 1977 when the double doors were closed for good.

Wesley Hall was then used as a storage facility bought by Edward Sainsbury. The building had then began to fade from memory in Wesleyville.

A local fisherman purchased the building in 2001, and began to strip the interior as his plans were to demolish the whole building. However, in interest of preserving Wesleyville's history, he has sold the building to the Bonavista North Regional Museum. The Wesley Hall is planned to have yet another facelift to restore it to its one time splendour and glory. The sound of music and frivolity may yet emanate from its walls.

Wesley Hall should reclaim its prime, and be opened once again to serve the public interest of the community.

Notable Pictures:



Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

07/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Bonavista North Regional Museum & Gallery

Building Number

NWV-004-007

Current Owner

Bonavista North Regional Museum Committee



2003

Date of Construction

1930-1931

Source of Photos

BNRM

Architect

Arthur Ford (foreman)

Builder

Community

Original Owner

School Board

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Ocean View Seniors Club

Occupation

-

Original Building Use

Elementary School

Current Building Use

Regional Museum

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Some partitions placed to make Office & Storage Room
Addition in 1992.

Building Number

NWV-004-007

Community

Wesleyville

Building Name

Bonavista North Regional Museum & Gallery

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Hip

Building Style

-

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement

Below Ground

Current Foundation Type

Concrete

Roofing Material

Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

Double Ramp

Door Decoration/Trim

Moulded Flat

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Single Hung

of Panes

3/6/6

Window Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat w/ Rain Cap

Porch Type

None

Main Entrance Location

Right Gable End

Dimensions:

Facade

21 m (68 ft)

Depth

16 m (52 ft)

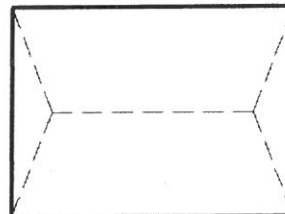
Storeys

2 (Basement Included)

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Original Large Windows w/ Many Panes
 Original Flooring, Ceilings, & Walls
 Very High Ceilings
 Cornerstone on front facade embedded in foundation
 'P H' engraved in concrete foundation on right side
 Entablature Door Trim on Interior Doorways



In 1930, a meeting was held in Wesley Hall to create a committee for the construction of a new school in Wesleyville. Arthur Ford was appointed foreman and the committee consisted of Hedley Brenton, Nathon Winsor, David Winsor, Jesse Hann, William Wicks, Joshua Winsor, and school board members, Rev. S.J. Hillier, Ammon Wicks, J Sydney Hill, J.B. Howse, Charles Kean, Alexander Hoyles, Garland Gaulton, Captain A.L. Blackwood and Levi Davis.

The site of the new school was to be built alongside the Methodist/United Church cemetery. The construction began in the summer of 1930 and finished in January of 1931. The architecture of the school was typical of schools for that day in age. Few classrooms were built as grades were in groups rather than singular. The classrooms also had very high ceilings and large multi-pane windows.

A cornerstone was laid by Dr. Arthur Diamond, after the construction of the new school with the following inscription:

ERECTED IN 1930
AS A MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO
GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE
GREAT WAR
AND DEDICATED TO THE TRAINING
OF YOUTH IN THE ARTS OF PEACE
LAID BY
DR. A. DIAMOND

After the opening of the new school, Arthur Ford was presented with a walking cane in recognition of his services in building the new school.

The elementary school was open in 1931 for 41 years until 1972 when it closed after Lester Pearson Memorial High School was built. Memorial Academy, which was then the high school, was announced the new elementary school and Lester Pearson School being the new high school.

In 1974, the old school was opened as the Bonavista North Regional Museum. In the first few years lots of archival research was done by summer students, museum president Ishmael Tiller, and secretary Rev. Naboth Winsor. Records, stories, articles, and the like were classified, labelled, and placed in binders which is now the Fred Rowe Library, located in the museum.

When the museum opened, it only occupied the front two classrooms. The back classroom was occupied by the 'Ocean View Seniors Club'. This club was in existence for many years until around the mid 1990's when members stopped attending.

Around 1992, the Bonavista North Regional Museum underwent some major alterations. An addition was placed onto the building at the rear left corner. This addition squared off the building in the shape of a rectangle. This addition was used to create a fishing room in the museum.

Today, the back classroom is used by the museum as well, as an art gallery in which exhibits by artists such as: David Blackwood, Janet Davis, Cara Winsor Hehir, and Audrey Feltham have been displayed.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

04/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Edgar Winsor House

Building Number

NWV-004-008

Current Owner

Harold & Ruby (nee Ford) Winsor



R. Winsor 1942



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1920

Source of Photo

Ruby Winsor

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Edgar & Samuel Winsor

Original Owner

Edgar Winsor

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Harold Winsor

Occupation

-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Roof Changed from Gable Roof to Hip Roof (1954)
½ Storey (2 bedrooms) Lost with Roof Change
Now Vinyl Siding instead of Narrow Clapboard

Building Number

NWV-004-008

Community

Wesleyville

Building Name

Edgar Winsor House

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Hip

Building Style

built as 19th Century Vernacular

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement

Below Ground

Current Foundation Type

Wood Post

Roofing Material

Asphalt

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

None

Door Decoration/Trim

Moulded Flat

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Horizontal Slider & Casement

of Panes

1/1

Window Decoration/Trim

Moulded Flat

Porch Type

None

Main Entrance Location

Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade

9 m (30 ft)

Depth

9.5 m (31 ft)

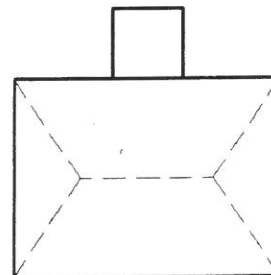
Storeys

2

Notes of Interest

Walk-Around Boardwalk
Original Stairs

Building Plan (not to scale)



By 1920, Edgar Winsor began constructing a house for his family. Edgar's father, Samuel Winsor (1858-1921), who always lived on Swain's Island helped him build his home until it was completed. Edgar and his wife moved into the house around 1924.

When Rev. Naboth Winsor's family died, he went to live with his uncle Edgar and his family. Edgar treated him as one of his own. Naboth and his grandmother lived upstairs on the 3rd storey which was available with the original steep roof. Naboth stayed with his uncle for many years until he moved away. Only later to live in the house just in front, which was owned by Percy Hill.

Edgar also accepted foreign visitors as such was the case in the early 1940's when the Americans set up a ridge in Wesleyville. However, there was not enough accommodations for all of the men. Therefore, Edgar let 4 of them stay with his family. Edgar fed them and provided shelter and they repaid him with some house work.

The house underwent it biggest alteration in 1954 when the gable roof was took down being relaced by a low hip roof. This alteration eliminated two bedrooms that the higher gable roof permitted.

When Edgar and his wife passed away, they left the home to their son, Harold Winsor who married Ruby (nee Ford) Winsor, daughter of Baxter Ford (1895-1984).

Today the house is well maintained as their own. Harold practises gardening in his back yard.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

25/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

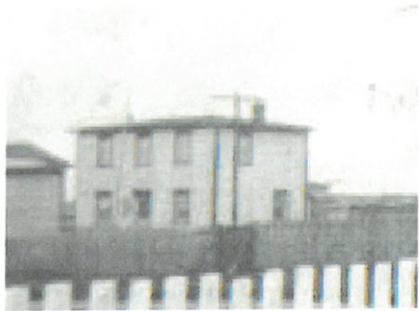
Jim Dyke House

Building Number

NWV-004-009

Current Owner

Ernest & Bonnie (nee Howell) Taylor



R. Winsor 1955



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. late 1920's

Source of Photo

Ruby Winsor

Source of Photo

MMatthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

may have been James Dyke

Original Owner

James Dyke

Occupation

Merchant, Fisherman

Notable Subsequent Owners

Fred & Dora Stockley
Steven Mullett
Joseph Jones

Occupation

-
-
-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Removal of Partitions
Addition of New Windows
Removal of Chimney

Building Number
NWV-004-009

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
Jim Dyke House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Flat

Building Style
Late Victorian Plain

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Widewood Clapboard

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Post

Roofing Material
Felt

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Metal Storm Door

Main Entrance Stairs
Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Single Hung & Fixed Tripart

of Panes
1/1

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type
Enclosed

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade
8.5 m (27' 6")

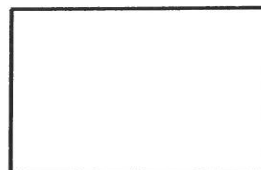
Depth
5.5 m (18' 6")

Storeys
2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Original Windows
Tripart Windows on Front Facade
Old Shed Behind Home
Original Stairs Exposed. (Panels Removed)
Carved Bannisters
Flat Roof



Unfortunately, not a lot of knowledge is known about this home. The year of construction has been estimated anytime between the 1920's to about 1930. The original owners are not known for sure. The earliest owners that anyone could recollect was Jim and Minnie Dyke. Also, a census done in the Wesleyville area in 1935 stated them as the owners. Therefore, the assumption is that they were the original owners.

After some period of time, the Dyke's sold the house to Fred & Dora Stockley, who live there for some unknown time and sold the house afterwards to a man by the name of Steven Mullett.

The longest known owner of the home came after Steven Mullett when he sold the home to Joseph Jones, known affectionately throughout the community as Joey Jones.

Today the house is owned by retired teachers who actually taught here in Wesleyville, when the Museum served as the community elementary school. Ernest Taylor & Bonnie (nee Howell) Taylor use the house as a summer home while they reside in St. John's, NL.

The house has endured some alterations since they have maintained it as a summer home. Structurally it remains the same, with some partitions removed downstairs to make the rooms larger and thus remove the hallway. Also, some extra windows were added to lighten up the home inside. The stairs were also stripped down to expose the original woodwork.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

18/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

William Charles Winsor House

Building Number

NWV-004-010

Current Owner

Ruby Ellis



C. Andrews 1937



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1907

Source of Photo

Cliff Andrews

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Arthur Gillingham

Original Owner

Capt. William Winsor Jr.

Occupation

Sealing Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Dr. Arthur Diamond
Mrs. Albert Blackwood
Capt. Thomas Winsor

Occupation

Doctor, Surgeon
-
Merchant

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Bed & Breakfast

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

Currently Applying

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Front Bridge has been replaced with a replica
Main Entrance Door has Been Replaced with Modern Metal Door

Building Number
NWV-004-011

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
William Charles Winsor House

Building Type
Single Detached

Dormer Type
Peak

Dormer Alignment
Cut Through Eave Line

Roof Type
Steep Gables

Building Style
American Colonial Queen Anne

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Narrow Clapboard (1st Storey) & Wood Shingles (2nd Storey)

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Concrete

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☒ Balustrade ☒ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☒ Eaves Bracketing

☐ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim
Entablature

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Fixed

of Panes
2/2

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type
Covered/Open

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade	Depth	Storeys
-	-	2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Steep Gable Roofs
2nd Storey Front and Back Balconies
Front Portico
Two types of Exterior Sheathing
Sheathing Pattern under Peaks on Front Facade
Various Roof and Eaves Trim
Two Colour Paint Scheme

In 1902 Capt. William C. Winsor Jr. (1876-1964) married Josephine Blandford (1879-1962). A couple years later they moved to Wesleyville from Swain's Island, where William was born. In 1907, William decided to hire someone to build himself a home in Wesleyville. He wanted to build his home next door to where his brother, Samuel Robert Winsor (1872-1951), was residing. The house in which their father assumably built and owned.

William hired master carpenter and shipbuilder, Arthur Gillingham to build his home. Arthur done so by constructing the home in the American Colony Queen Anne style of architecture. The building was built of frame construction with tongue and groove on the bottom plates. The framing rests on top of a three foot concrete foundation. The house also consists of two large balconies, one on front of the house and another on the rear. Each one which a spectacular view of either Wesleyville or the harbour respectively.

William held many titles in his lifetime such as: skipper, businessman, and politician from 1903-1928 for the Monroe government. William also commanded many steamships. He also served as the Postmaster Master General for Newfoundland.

William Winsor lived in the house for many years coming and going, as he was involved with politics. William Winsor's house was also the home of many famous visitors such as, Prime Minister Sir William Whiteway, Sir William Morris, Sir Robert Bond, Sir Richard Squires, William Coates, and Joseph R Smallwood. All of the visitors always left impressed. In fact, Sir William Whiteway was so impressed that he used the plans to build himself a similar house in St. John's.

Around the 1930's, William Winsor finally sold the house to Dr. Arthur Diamond (1893-1939) who came to Wesleyville to set up practice in 1922. Dr. Diamond married Irene Winsor while here in Wesleyville and remained here until his death in 1939. Dr. Diamond performed the first surgery in Bonavista North in William Winsor's house.

Possibly the next owner of the Winsor's estate was famous Newfoundland artist, David Blackwood. David would stay here in his visits back to Wesleyville. Also, David's grandmother, Mrs. Albert Blackwood lived in the home for many years. The next owner of the house were the Bakers. Steve and Patricia Baker were both school teachers who lived and taught in Wesleyville for a little more than a decade. They were the last owners of the home before it became vacant.

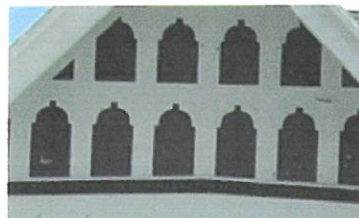
In 1999, the residence was purchased by Heath and Ruby Ellis. After the 12 years of vacancy, the houses was seriously rundown. The basement was crumbling, the wood on the front was rotting, and the floors were sagging. Ruby and Heath Ellis began restoring the home in 2000 by levelling the floors, and replacing the front balcony, which was missing since the 1950's. They later opened the building as the "Winsor House Heritage Inn" as a Bed & Breakfast. In 2004, the building was the recipient of the Southcott Award from the Newfoundland Historic Trust. Also, in 2005 the Winsor House Heritage Inn was the recipient of the Orchid Award from Hospitality Newfoundland & Labrador.

Currently in 2005, Ruby is applying for Designation from the Heritage Foundation of Newfoundland & Labrador.

Other Notable Pictures:



Front Balcony (M. Cross 2005)



Pattern Under Eaves (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

09/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

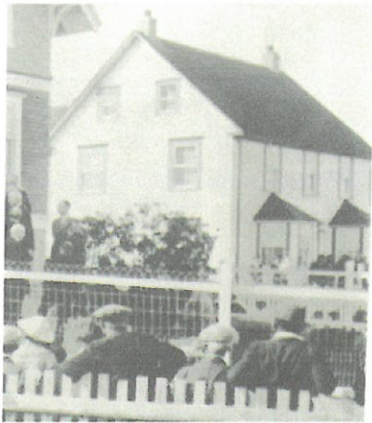
Samuel Robert Winsor House

Building Number

NWV-004-011

Current Owner

George Hill & Angela (nee Hill) Janes



C. Andrews 1937



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1875

Source of Photo

Cliff Andrews

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

probably Sam Bob Winsor

Original Owner

William Winsor Sr.

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

Samuel Robert Winsor
James Hill
Edward Hill

Occupation

-
DOT (Department of Transport)
Fisherman

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Back Duplex removed around 1945.
Back Porch, linhay, built on after duplex behind was removed.
Bay Windows on front were removed around 1945-46.
Vinyl Siding for sheathing instead of clapboard

Building Number
NWV-004-012

Community
Wesleyville

Building Name
Samuel Robert Winsor House

Building Type
was Duplex Related
now Single Detached

Dormer Type
None

Dormer Alignment
n/a

Roof Type
Steep Gable

Building Style
19th Century Vernacular

Construction Type
Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing
Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement
Below Ground

Current Foundation Type
Wood Posts

Roofing Material
Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire

☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing

☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape
Rectangular

Main Door Material
Wood w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs
None

Door Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape
Rectangular

Typical Window Type
Vertical Slider

of Panes
1/1

Window Decoration/Trim
Plain Flat

Porch Type
None

Main Entrance Location
Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade
9.5 m (31 ft)

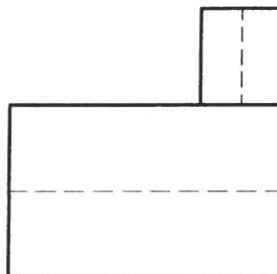
Depth
11 m (36 ft)

Storeys
2 ½

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Symmetrical Front Facade
Steep Gable Roof
Concrete Base on Left Facade has "J Janes 1983"
engraved.
Decorated Metal Storm Door with 'H' centerpiece



Prior to 1875, Captain William Winsor Sr. (1847-1907) moved to the mainland, Wesleyville, with his wife Emma Olivia (nee Whiteway) Winsor (1848-1919) and built a large 10 bedroom duplex home to live in with their large family. The duplex home is believed to be the oldest built home in Wesleyville. The duplexes formed a 'T' shape.

It is not known when, but William did not live in this home very long for some unforeseen reason. He moved out and built another house just a "gun shot" away. The old house was then occupied by William's son, Samuel Robert Winsor (1872-1951), who was commonly known around the community as Sam Bob. Sam Bob lived here with his wife, Kate (nee Andrews) Winsor (1868-1954), for a couple of years until 1909 when he moved to Valleyfield and established a business until he relocated to St. John's in 1919.

Around 1920, the home was sold to two brothers from Swain's Island, James and Edward Hill. The duplex was sold for a total of \$500. They paid \$10 per month for the house until the \$500 total was reached.

Each brother lived in a part. Edward Hill (1889-1955) lived in the back dwelling with his wife Gertrude (nee Best) Hill (1892-1962), and James Hill lived in the front part with his wife, Maggie (nee Best) Hill (1892-1983), and children. One of Jim's children, Marjorie Hill (1919-1982), who was the last baby born on Swain's Island, was only a couple of months old when they moved into the house.

James and Edward lived in the big house for many years. However, around 1945, Edward moved out of the back dwelling and moved across the road. The back dwelling was then vacant for years until it was ultimately torn down and replaced with a linhay, back porch. This alteration changed the house from a 10 bedroom home to a 6 bedroom home. Also around 1945, the two front bay windows were taken down and replaced with new flat windows by Mr. Janes from Badger's Quay.

James Hill worked for the DOT, Department of Transport, meaning that he was often away from home. At times some of his children, including George Hill, often went with him and lived in St. John's. The children were schooled in the city as well.

James had already passed away and Maggie Hill died in 1982 leaving the house to children, George Hill and Angela (nee Hill) Janes in 1983. Both Angela and George, who is now a retired plumber, use the house as a summer home visiting Wesleyville annually.

Other Notable Pictures:



Rear of House (approx. 1905)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

14/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Uncle Billy Wicks House

Building Number

NWV-004-012

Current Owner

Jim & Jean Wicks



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1899

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Descendant of Norris family

Original Owner

William Wicks

Occupation

Merchant, Fisherman

Notable Subsequent Owners

Israel Wicks
Cyril & Jesse Wicks

Occupation

-
-

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

Summer Home

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Front bridge torn down and replaced as was
Rooms interchanged
One bedroom has now become a bathroom
Less land is in the deed of the house

Building Number

NWV-004-013

Community

Wesleyville

Building Name

Uncle Billy Wicks House

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Steep Gable

Building Style

19th Century Vernacular

Construction Type

Vertical Log, not fully studded

Exterior Sheathing

Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement

Above Ground

Current Foundation Type

Wood Post

Roofing Material

was Wood Shingles
now Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Wood w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Single Hung

of Panes

1/1

Window Decoration/Trim

Shelf

Porch Type

Enclosed

Main Entrance Location

Right Gable End

Dimensions:

Facade

8 m (27 ft)

Depth

9.5 m (33 ft)

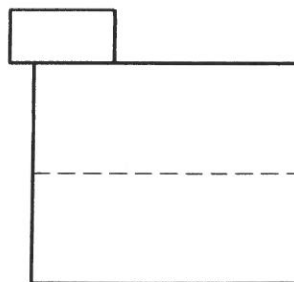
Storeys

2 ½

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Main door & Transom Window has dark stained glass.
 Very Steep Gable Roof
 Various windows contain stained glass. Some new and some old.
 Original ceilings inside.
 Linhay on Rear of Building



After Samuel Wicks (1830-1906) married Francis (nee Pickett) Wicks (1838-1913), he purchased a large piece of land, about a kilometre long, in Wesleyville. He purchased this mass of land for the price of \$1.99.

After moving from Swain's Island, their son William Wicks (1862-1939), a merchant/fisherman, decided to build a house for himself and his wife Ann (nee Best) Wicks (1861-1923) on the property. Thus in 1899, William hired a descendant from the Norris family to build him his home.

Local turns of wood were planed off on one side for the floors, and both sides for the walls for construction of the house. Tongue and groove was also used in construction of the frame. Windows with many panes were used consisting of both transparent glass and stained glass with colours pink, red, blue, etc.

William was an involved man in the community. He was a relieving officer from WWII and an involved man with the church. He also started a family business, a small shop in his front yard called "Royal Stores". When William wasn't fishing, he was working in his shop. In the shop, many items were sold including vegetables which were grown on Samuel's property by Ann. She did a lot of gardening in their back yard, along with raising animals. The Royal Stores was torn down in 2003.

William was also an involved man with love. As he was married three times. William had 10 children all together, many of them stayed in their 4 bedroom home. After his marriage to Ann ended, William moved out and sold the house. Eventually he married Susannah Wicks (1876-1930), widow of Zaccheus Mullett.

When William moved out, the house was mostly vacant. For a couple of years, the house was rented out to police constables during their stay in Wesleyville around the 1930's.

After the house was not rented out anymore, one of William's sons, Israel Wicks bought the house around 1945, after settling from Bennett's Cove. Also around this time, the shop was moved across to the other side of the main road. Land area had significantly decreased as Samuel had sold lots of land to other families who were building houses for settlement.

After Israel passed away, the home was occupied by Cyril and Jessie Wicks. Today the house is owned by William's grandson, Jim Wicks who bought the house around 1995 and uses it as a summer home. He has done his best to restore the home as best to his memory and family pictures. There are hardly any major alterations done to the house. The stairs are still in strong condition and many original pieces are still in use. The front bridge has been replaced with a replica.

Other Notable Pictures:



House with Shed (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Wesleyville

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

25/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Henry Norris House

Building Number

NWV-004-013

Current Owner

Barry & Shirley Wakely



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1889

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Henry Norris

Original Owner

Henry Thomas Hayward Norris

Occupation

Fisherman, Sealer, Logger

Notable Subsequent Owners

Kenneth Norris
Lewis Norris
Cyril Green
Jim & Frances Cox

Occupation

Logger, Labourer

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

House Towed from Bennett's Cove
10' x 10' Porch Removed on back and Extension Added in Place
Side Main Entrance Added
Most Windows Replaced

Building Number

NWV-004-014

Community

Wesleyville

Building Name

Henry Norris House

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Steep Gable

Building Style

19th Century Vernacular

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Narrow Clapboard &
Cedar Shakes

Foundation Placement

Below Ground

Current Foundation Type

Wood Posts

Roofing Material

Front Felt
Back Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

None

Door Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Casement & Horizontal Slider

of Panes

1/1

Window Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat

Porch Type

None (Wind Break)

Main Entrance Location

Right Facade

Dimensions:

Facade

6.5 m (21 ft)

Depth

5 m (17 ft)

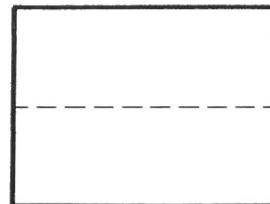
Storeys

2 ½

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Very Steep Gable Roof
Cedar Shakes for Sheathing on Gable Ends
Both Felt & Asphalt Shingles for Roofing Material
Wind Break by Main Entrance
Ship's Canvas used for Insulation in Ceiling Joists



In 1880, a marriage was held on Swain's Island between Henry Thomas Hayward Norris (1860-?) and Sarah J. Howse. Around 1889, Henry Norris started constructing a three bedroom family home in Bennett's Cove. Henry Norris was an all round seamen and logger.

Henry built the house with rough 4x4" cuts acting as the wall studs. To act as insulation between the ceiling joists, Henry used what was available, Ship's canvas.

The house was passed down to Henry & Sarah's son, Kenneth Norris (1885-?), after they passed away. Kenneth was a logger and labourer who married Matilda Norris (1966). They moved into the home and lived there for many years. It is likely that Kenneth may have made the bannisters for the stairs. On the top bannister, 'K N' is engraved underneath all the paint. After Kenneth passed away, he left the house to his son, Lewis Norris (1925-1974).

Lewis Norris married Lottie Green. Lewis, as his parents did, lived there for the majority of his life. While Lewis Norris lived in the house, the home underwent its biggest alteration. It was removed from Bennett's Cove around 1950. The house was floated and towed to the West End of Wesleyville. The house was placed and rested on top of "light poles" (power transmission line poles) to act as the foundation for its new location.

The house was in the care of the Norris families for over 75 years, until it was sold to Cyril Green. Afterwards, the house was sold once again to Jim & Fran Cox who lived across the road from the house. They eventually sold the home to Barry & Shirley Wakely in 1992.

Today, Henry Norris' house still has some fascinating features. The steep gable roof provides for an extra 1/2 storey besides the typical two. The roof is protected with two different materials. The front is covered with Felt, while the back slope is covered with asphalt shingles. Future plans are being made to cover the whole roof with slate. Also, on the gable ends of the house, there are cedar shakes used for sheathing instead of the common narrow clapboard on the rest of the house.

Some minor alterations have been done to the home since the Wakely's took ownership, but nothing out of the ordinary. The largest alteration being that the 10'x10' back porch was removed and a single storey extension added to square off the house. Other alterations include, most of the windows were replaced with vinyl casement and horizontal slider windows around 1995-1997. The window in the bathroom is original however, and a window in the kitchen which is half enclosed is also original. The kitchen cupboards have been rearranged as to allow for a new main entrance into the kitchen. Also, the home has been reduced from a three bedroom house to a two bedroom house by removing one of the partitions to make a master bedroom.

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Brookfield

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

11/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

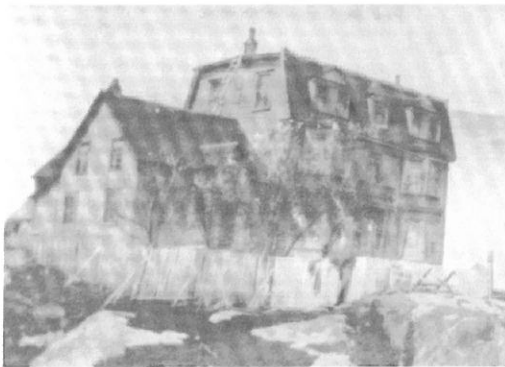
Job Kean House

Building Number

NWV-005-001

Current Owner

Janet Davis & Duke Kelloway



J. Davis (before 1931)



J. Davis 1968

Date of Construction

approx. 1884

Source of Photo

Janet Davis

Source of Photo

Janet Davis

Architect

William F. Butler

Builder

Descendant of Pickett family

Original Owner

Job Kean

Occupation

Sealing Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Baxter Kean (son) 1945-1976
Job Kean Jr. (nephew of Baxter) 1979-1996

Occupation

Businessman
Ship's Captain

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House in Restoration

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

The third storey and dormers were removed in approx 1931
Truncated Gable roof was replaced with a Hip style roof
Majority of structure on left facade removed
New door to be installed very similar as original

Building Number

NWV-005-001

Community

Brookfield

Building Name

Job Kean House

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

was Truncated Gable
now Hip

Building Style

Late Victorian Plain

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement

Below Ground

Current Foundation Type

Concrete

Roofing Material

Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☐ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☐ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☒ None☐ Other

Main Door Shape

Rectangular

Main Door Material

Wood

Main Entrance Stairs

Front Facade

Door Decoration/Trim

Shelf

Typical Window Shape

Rectangular

Typical Window Type

Single Hung

of Panes

1/1

Window Decoration/Trim

Continuous

Porch Type

Enclosed

Main Entrance Location

Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade

13.5 m (44 ft)

Depth

7.5 m (24 ft)

Storeys

was 3
now 2

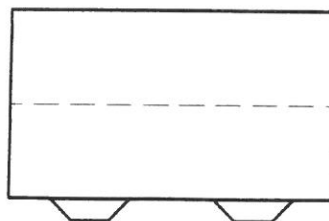
Notes of Interest

2 - Two storey bay windows on front facade

Nailed Timber Frame Construction with Tongue & Groove

Stained Glass Windows

Building Plan (not to scale)



When sealing captain Job Kean (1863-1945), nephew of the legendary Capt. Abram Kean, met Virtue Hann (1858-1929) on Flower's Island, they married and moved to the mainland. Although no records state, a small structure was probably floated from Flower's Island and moved to Brookfield, which was then known as Norton's Cove. Once Job and Virtue had their home in the prime location, they decided to upgrade their home. William F. Butler of "Butler and MacDonald" was hired to design Job a house that would undeniably stand out using the *Late Victorian Architectural Style* with large bay windows in front.

A three storey home was designed to add on to the floated structure, which was tiny in comparison. Luckily, access to wood for the large home was not a problem for Job, he used wood straight from his sawmill in Valleyfield. A descendant of the Pickett family was hired to do most of the carpentry work.

Virtue was a school teacher for some time, but this was not enough for a woman of her caliber. Job decided to build a general store that Virtue could work in. The shop was built directly in front of their home. It was called Kean's General Store. It is not certain but either the shop or home is where Virtue wrote the popular folk song, "Lukey's Boat".

The home underwent major alterations in 1931 just two years after Virtue passed away. The third storey was completely removed and the mansard style roof was replaced with a common hip roof. Kean's General Store was left to Job's and Virtue's son, Baxter Kean (1896 - 1976), to take care of.

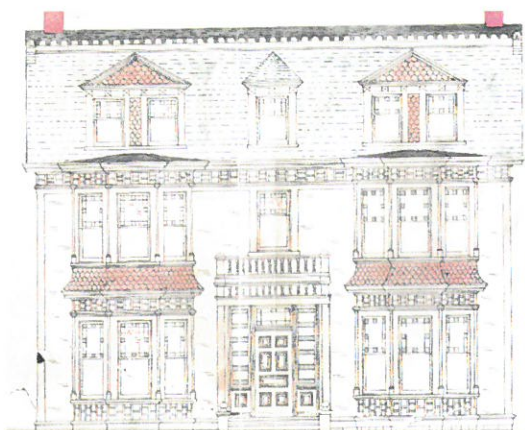
Job's home was also the first home in which a hospital phone was installed for the area. Partly for this reason, many doctors resided in the home during their stay in Brookfield.

After Job died in 1945, the house was willed to Baxter. Under Baxter's ownership, the home underwent major alterations once again in the 1960's. Around "Come Home Year" in 1966, the original structure which was floated from Flower's Island was downsized significantly. The left structure which is now a porch looks miniature in comparison to the rest of the house.

When Baxter died in 1976 without any children, he willed the home to his nephew Job Kean Jr.

Job Jr. and his brother George used the house as a summer home for a couple of years. Shortly afterwards the home became vacant for nearly 20 years until 1996, when Janet Davis and Duke Kelloway purchased the structure with intentions of restoring the home for habitation once more.

Other Notable Pictures:



Houseplan - J. Davis



J. Davis (before 1931)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Brookfield

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

11/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Kean's General Store

Building Number

NWV-005-002

Current Owner

Janet Davis



J. Davis (Before 1931)



J. Davis 2000

Date of Construction

before 1903

Source of Photos

Janet Davis

Architect

-

Builder

probably Job Kean

Original Owner

Job Kean

Occupation

Sealing Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Baxter Kean
Hubert Granter

Occupation

Merchant
Merchant

Original Building Use

General Store

Current Building Use

Print Making Studio

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

Yes

Received Designation

1988

Alterations

Cement Knee-Wall (Foundation) Added in 2002

Building Number: NWV-005-002
 Community: Brookfield
 Building Name: Kean's General Store

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Steep Gable

Building Style: 19th Century Vernacular
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: Narrow Clapboard

Foundation Placement: Above Ground
 Current Foundation Type: was Wood Post
 now Cement Knee Wall
 Roofing Material: Rubber Hide

Roof and Eave Trim:
☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☒ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☒ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☐ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape: Rectangular
 Main Door Material: Wood w/ Glass
 Main Entrance Stairs: Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim: None

Typical Window Shape: Rectangular
 Typical Window Type: Fixed
 # of Panes: 8

Window Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

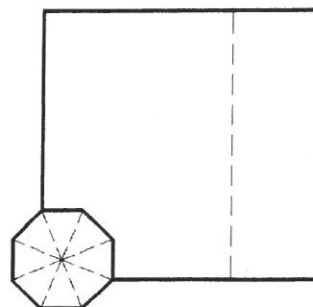
Porch Type: Recessed
 Main Entrance Location: Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade: 10 m (33 ft) Depth: 10 m (33 ft) Storeys: 1 ½

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

5 Sided Corner Bay
 Bell Roof covering Bay Windows
 Large Shop Windows
 Dentils for Eaves Trim
 Transom Window
 "J Kean" Sign Above Main Entrance



When sealing captain Job Kean (1863-1945), nephew of the legendary Capt. Abram Kean, met Virtue Hann (1858-1929) on Flower's Island, they married and moved to the mainland. They settled in what was then Norton's Cove (Brookfield) and built a large three storey house.

Virtue was a school teacher, but this was not enough for a woman of her ambition. Therefore, Job built a general store for Virtue to operate. It was built directly in front of their home. The exact date of construction is not known but it was there before 1903. The 5 sided corner bay was built onto the general store in 1903. And it is known that the corner bay windows were not built until awhile after the main part of the building was constructed.

The shop was built with skill and preciseness. The shape is very unusual for a shop at the period in time it was built. Typically shops were built in the traditional 4 sided box shape. This shop contained a 5 sided bay windows on the left front facade. The bay was covered with a bell roof. There was also lots of decoration on the building. Dentils were trimmed around the eave of the building.

The shop commonly became known as "Kean's General Store" and served the Brookfield area's needs selling household supplies, groceries, fishing gear and equipment, etc. The shop has also become the probable place where Virtue wrote the popular folk song, "Lukey's Boat".

Virtue worked at the shop near the time of her death in 1929. During the last few years before Virtue's death, her son Baxter Kean (1896-1976) took over most of the responsibilities of the shop and worked there.

Baxter had studied at Mount Allison College earning his business diploma before he took over the shop. Baxter also lived in his father's house and was left the home as well when Job died in 1945.

Baxter continued to proudly operate the shop until the time of his death in 1976. The shop was then bought and run by Hubert Granter, a coworker of Baxter's. Hubert never kept the shop for very long. He sold the shop to an unrecorded operator who opened it up as an appliance store. The shop also served as a clothing store for some time during the three years before it became vacant in 1979. The focal business establishment of Brookfield was vacant for almost 20 years until purchased in 1996 by Janet Davis.

She opened it as a small craft shop for a couple of years until she applied for designation, unaware of the fact that the previous owner had already received designation as a Registered Heritage Structure in 1988. Once this was realized, the shop began its restoration. During the restoration, the only major alteration that occurred that wasn't originally present was a cement knee wall that was added to serve as the foundation replacing the deteriorating wooden posts. The color of the wooden siding changed from buff to the original red, just enough buff remains to match it with the house of the same color that stands behind. Restoration of the house has commenced as well, and when completed the pair will become a photographers delight.

Today, the shop is called "Norton's Cove Studio" and owned/operated by Janet. She has proudly kept the rustic look of the interior with the original flooring, counter and shelves. Janet makes and sells her artwork, along with art supplies and teaches art classes to the community.

Other Notable Pictures:



Dentils Eaves Trim/Decoration (M. Cross 2005)



'J Kean' Sign Above Main Entrance (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Badger's Quay

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

20/08/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

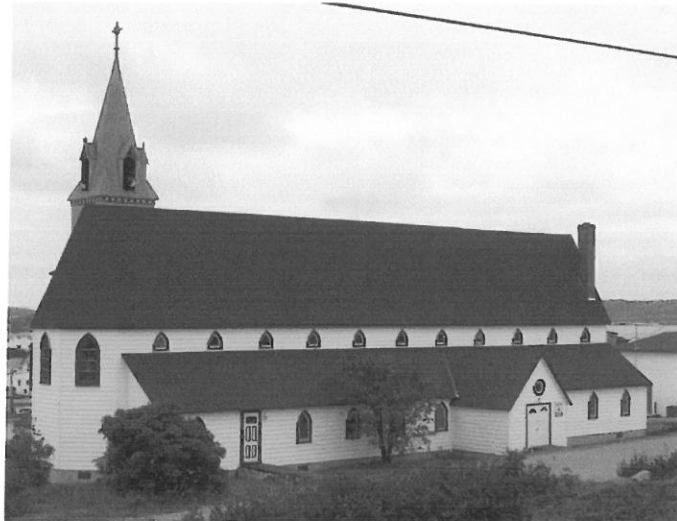
St. Alban's Anglican Church

Building Number

NWV-006-001

Current Owner

Anglican Church of Canada



M. Cross (2005)

Date of Construction

1905-1908

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

Walter Bugden

Builder

Aaron & George Gillingham

Original Owner

Anglican Church of Canada

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

None

Occupation

n/a

Original Building Use

Church

Current Building Use

Church

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

-

Building Number

NWV-006-001

Community

Badger's Quay

Building Name

St. Alban's Anglican Church

Building Type

Single Detached

Dormer Type

None

Dormer Alignment

n/a

Roof Type

Steep Gable

Building Style

Gothic Revival

Construction Type

Nailed Timber Frame

Exterior Sheathing

Wide Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement

Below Ground

Current Foundation Type

Concrete

Roofing Material

Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola☐ Balustrade☒ Finial☐ Urn☐ Drop☒ Spire☐ Cresting☐ Dentils☐ Bargeboard☐ Gable Decoration☐ Eaves Bracketing☐ None☒ Other (see Other Notable Pictures)

Main Door Shape

Double Rectangle

Main Door Material

Metal w/ Glass

Main Entrance Stairs

None

Door Decoration/Trim

Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape

Pointed Arch

Typical Window Type

Fixed

of Panes

Multiple

Window Decoration/Trim

Other (see other notable pictures)

Porch Type

Enclosed

Main Entrance Location

Front Facade

Dimensions:

Facade

-

Depth

-

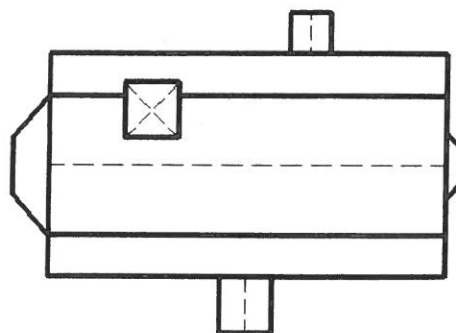
Storeys

1

Notes of Interest

Large Spire Tower
 Cornerstone on Foundation
 Steep Gable Roof
 Stained Glass Windows with Tracery.
 Clerestory Windows
 Bay Ends

Building Plan (not to scale)



At the beginning of the 20th Century, families were starting to move to Badger's Quay, known as the mainland, from Pool's Island and other various islands. As the population grew larger in Badger's Quay, it was eventually decided to build an Anglican Church. Walter Bugden, a school teacher, drew up the plans for the church, and two master carpenters were hired, brothers Aaron & George Gillingham.

After several meetings with discussions of ways and means to build the church, it was discovered that there wasn't enough money to purchase all of the wood to build the foundation and framing. Therefore, the majority of the materials used for the foundation was taken from the woods. All of the wood was dressed with hand planes. Some of the wood was sawed in the local mills while other pieces were either pet sawed or chopped with an axe.

After all of the materials were prepared, the foundation was ready to be laid. After the foundation was finish, match lumber was needed for the flooring. Therefore, several schooners set way for Gambo to pick up piles of match lumber to bring back to the construction site at Badger's Quay. All of this was done with free labour.

On December 28, 1905, construction stopped for a cornerstone to be laid by Rev. T.W. Upward. After the celebration, construction was able to commence once again.

After the majority of the construction was finished in 1908, the church was finally consecrated by Rev. T.W. Upward on January 17, 1909 as St. Alban's Anglican Church. (St. Alban was the fist Martyr in Britain. He was a roman soldier who became a Christian and ultimately died for his faith.)

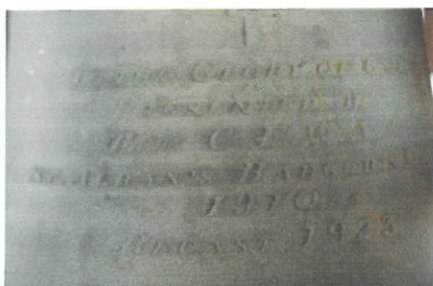
Inside the church, the altar, altar rail, foot stool, lectern and hymn boards were constructed and given to the church by Walter Bugden. The pulpit was made by Aaron Gillingham.

The church bell was given to St. Alban's in 1910 by the ECWA and it was recasted in 1923. Also, in 1910, during Rev. T.J. Hiscock's stay in the parish, the tower of the church was sealed.

In 1984, St. Alban's celebrated its 75th Anniversary with a large ceremony. Mildred Winsor, Gander Beacon writer described the church as having, "The superb gothic arches, the yellow Georgian pine ceiling, walls and pews, the artistically carved alter and other appointments, the stained glass windows in the nave all combine to give a picture of lasting beauty. Add to this the striking crimson red of the soft carpets covering the chancel and aisles of the nave and here is a sanctuary which gives one a feeling of worship the moment one enters the door."

Today St. Alban's church remains structurally strong as it did when built almost 100 years ago. The church was obviously skilfully constructed by master capenters who intended the church to last a long time. Very little alterations have been necessary. However the church was extended as the population grew.

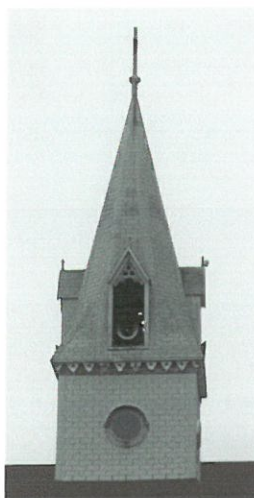
Other Noticeable Pictures:



Bell Scription: TO THE GLORY OF GOD; PRESENTED
BY C.E.W.A;
ST. ALBAN'S, BADGER'S QUAY; 1910; RECAST
1923.



Gable End Eave Trim/Decoration (M. Cross 2005)



Spire (M. Cross 2005)



Window Trim/Decoration (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Badger's Quay

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

18/07/2005

Address

Badger's Quay, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

Kenneth Knee House

Building Number

NWV-006-002

Current Owner

Wayne Brown



HOME OF CAPT. KENNETH KNEE.

E. Blackwood 1988



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1900

Source of Photo

BNRM

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Aaron Gillingham

Original Owner

Kenneth Knee

Occupation

Sealing Captain

Notable Subsequent Owners

Samuel Brown
Bertram Brown

Occupation

Merchant
Merchant

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

New Porch Added on in the 1940's
Concrete Foundation Poured in mid 1950's
Roof and Peaks above bay windows lowered in late 1980's
Ceiling recessed from 9' to 8' with tiles.
Fire Places enclosed.

Building Number: NWV-006-002
 Community: Badger's Quay
 Building Name: Kenneth Knee House

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Low Pitch Gable

Building Style: 19th Century Vernacular
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: was Narrow Clapboard
 now Wide Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement: Below Ground
 Current Foundation Type: Concrete
 Roofing Material: Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

- ☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☐ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☒ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape: Rectangular
 Main Door Material: Solid Wood
 Main Entrance Stairs: None

Door Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape: Rectangular
 Typical Window Type: Single Hung
 # of Panes: 6/6

Window Decoration/Trim: None

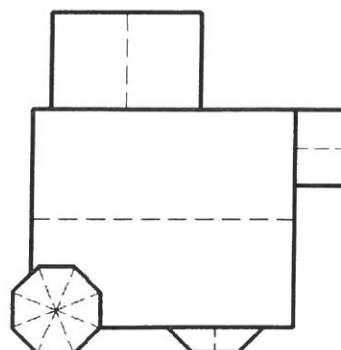
Porch Type: Enclosed
 Main Entrance Location: Right Gable End

Dimensions: Facade: 11.5 m (38 ft) Depth: 9.5 m (31 ft) Storeys: 2 ½

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Stained Glass in Old Porch Entrance.
 Old Main Entrance Door has Transom & Side Lights
 Double-Storey 5-sided Bay Windows on Left-Rear
 Corner
 Double-Storey Three Sided Bay Windows
 Contains Some Original Windows
 Some Old Furniture is Still Used.



Early in the 1900's, sealing captain Kenneth Knee (1883-1931) hired a young man by the name of Aaron Gillingham (1870-1948) to build him a house in Badger's Quay. Similar to other sealing captains in the area, Kenneth's house was built large with bay windows to show his wealth. This also showed how successful he was at his chosen career.

Kenneth lived in the house until his death in 1931.

The house underwent a major alteration in the late 1940's when a porch was added. Shortly after, the house changed ownership when Samuel Brown (1881-1966) bought the home in August of 1950 from Kenneth Knee's son, Stuart Knee, for the price of \$1000. Samuel, along with his wife Florence Brown (1893-1973) and their children moved into the home.

Samuel Brown was a merchant who owned a store called "Sam Brown & Son" located just up the road. Samuel's son, Bertram also worked in the store with him.

In the mid 1950's, the house underwent another major alteration. A concrete foundation was poured, which replaced the old wooden posts. The cellar door opening, leading under the house remained. This major alteration was overseen by Samuel. His son, Bertram Brown, and his wife Mary (nee Pond) Brown also moved in the home with Sam and Florence.

Around 1963-64 the house caught fire caused by the wood stove. It began on the first floor ceiling. Fortunately, minimal damage was the result from the fire and smoke.

After both Samuel and Florence passed away, Bert and Mary continued to live in the home along with their son, Wayne Brown, and his wife Alma Brown. The home has undergone some more minor alterations such as vinyl siding being placed on top of the narrow clapboard, some of the ceilings have been recessed from 9 feet to 8 feet with tiles, the fireplaces have been enclosed, and the biggest alteration occurred in the late 1980's when a roof peak above the old front porch was removed and left flat, and most notably the two tall peaks roofing the bay windows and the main roof were lowered significantly.

After Bertram passed away in 1999, the house was left to his son, Wayne Brown who lives in the home today.

Despite the alterations, Kenneth Knee's house is still one of the most attractive homes architectural-wise in New-Wes-Valley. The house remains completely sound and it still possesses features such as stained glass in the old main entrance porch, original windows, original stairs, and a domed roof above the 5-sided bay corner windows.

Other Notable Pictures:



Porch Side (M. Cross 2005)



Porch Front (M. Cross 2005)

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Pool's Island

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

20/08/2005

Address

Pool's Island, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

St. James Anglican Church

Building Number

NWV-007-001

Current Owner

Anglican Church of Canada



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

1862-1865

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

Stephen White & son

Original Owner

Anglican Church of Canada

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

None

Occupation

n/a

Original Building Use

Church

Current Building Use

Church

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Church was extended 10 feet on East end in 1897.
In 1901, the Chancel was made longer.
Spire Tower Replaced with Bell Tower in 1956.

Building Number: NWV-007-001
 Community: Pool's Island
 Building Name: St. James Anglican Church

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Steep Gable

Building Style: Gothic Revival
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement: Below Ground
 Current Foundation Type: Concrete
 Roofing Material: Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

- ☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☒ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☐ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☐ Eaves Bracketing
☐ None ☐ Other

Main Door Shape: Pointed Arch
 Main Door Material: Solid Wood
 Main Entrance Stairs: None

Door Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

Typical Window Shape: Double Pointed Arch
 Typical Window Type: Fixed
 # of Panes: Multiple

Window Decoration/Trim: Plain Flat

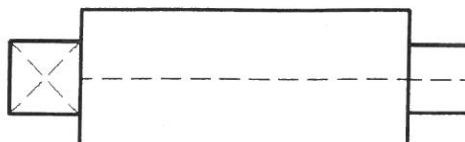
Porch Type: Enclosed
 Main Entrance Location: Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade: - Depth: - Storeys: 1

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

Pointed Arch Stained Glass Windows
 Bell Roof over Front Tower
 Double Pointed Arch Windows



Around 1862, Pool's Island began building their Anglican church. Two carpenters were hired to build the church, Stephen White and his son, both of whom were from Greenspond. All timber for the foundation and framing was pulled out of the woods by hand on wood slides. All the framing was chopped or hewn by hand, all of which was done by free labour. During the construction around 1863, Frederick Thomas Kean placed 50 cents under the centre pillar in the gallery. The pulpit, windows, and doors all came from England. The church's construction did not finish for three years until September 15 of 1865 when it was consecrated by Bishop Field.

The interior of the church is certainly spectacular. The font was placed at earliest known time of 1879. The cover house on the font was made by a teacher, Walter Bugden, and was presented in 1909. Walter also constructed the altar, reading desks, lectern, and communion rail. The chandeliers, which cost the church \$100, were hung in 1895. Initially they were hung with ropes until one night one of the ropes broke, and two of the lamps fell to the floor and broke. Today, two of the lamps are noticeably different. In 1923, the CEWA donated a new cross for the altar in St. James. Also, in 1957, a processional cross, collection plates, and flag was presented to the church in memory of the late Knee and Kean families.

As the years went by, the population of Pool's Island grew larger and larger until the church was not big enough to occupy all residents. Therefore, in 1897, St. James underwent its first major alteration. The church was extended by 10 feet on the East end. However, this was not large enough because in February on 1901, a cost of \$33.16 was needed for materials to make the chancel longer to accommodate for the large population. Both these alterations were done with free labour.

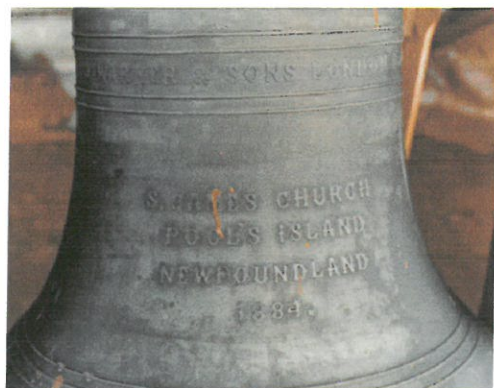
In the beginning of the 20th Century, some alterations were done to the windows of St. James. In 1903, a stained glass window was put in the East end of the extended chancel at a cost of \$35.05. Also in 1911, the windows in the tower were cut down to how they are now. Also in the early stages of the 20th Century, St. James started to lose a lot of its members as families were leaving Pool's Island and moving inward to Badger's Quay. In 1909, Badger's Quay opened their own Anglican Church, St. Alban's.

In 1949, the church placed electric lights for its primary lighting source. This source quickly eliminated the old kerosene lamps which were used for 84 years. St. James also used coal as its primary heating source until in 1899, when wood replaced the coal.

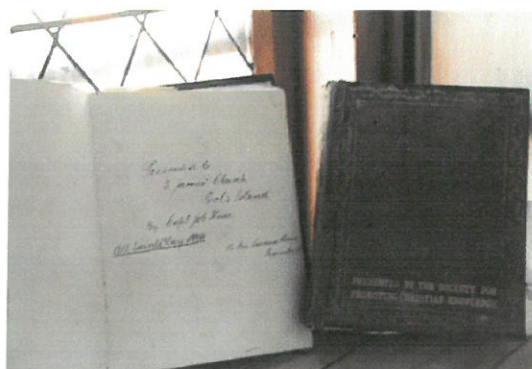
In 1956, St. James underwent more alterations. The old spire tower was taken down and was replaced with a bell-shaped roof tower. Also in the same year, the vestry was taken from the outside of the church and was made larger and more comfortable.

Today, the church is still standing strong in Pool's Island and is currently celebrating its 140th Anniversary in 2005.

Other Notable Pictures:



Bell Scription: S. JAMES CHURCH; POOL'S ISLAND; NEWFOUNDLAND; 1884.



Bible

Bonavista North Heritage Inventory

Community

Valleyfield

Recorded By

Matthew Cross

Date:

19/07/2005

Address

New-Wes-Valley, Bonavista Bay

Building Name

William Sturge House

Building Number

NWV-008-001

Current Owner

William Sturge Jr.



M. Cross 2005

Date of Construction

approx. 1915

Source of Photo

Matthew Cross

Architect

-

Builder

maybe Thomas Roberts

Original Owner

Thomas Roberts

Occupation

-

Notable Subsequent Owners

William Sturge Sr.
Donald Sturge Sr.

Occupation

Harbour Pilot, Fisherman, Captain
Harbour Pilot

Original Building Use

House

Current Building Use

House

Major Building Material

Wood

Designated Structure

No

Received Designation

n/a

Alterations

Altered from 6 Bedrooms to 4 Bedrooms
Vinyl Siding Replaced Narrow Wood Clapboard
Storm & Wood Windows Replaced with Vinyl Windows
Bathroom Added in 1960's

Building Number: NWV-008-001
 Community: Valleyfield
 Building Name: William Sturge House

Building Type: Single Detached
 Dormer Type: None
 Dormer Alignment: n/a
 Roof Type: Hip

Building Style: Late Victorian Plain
 Construction Type: Nailed Timber Frame
 Exterior Sheathing: Vinyl Siding

Foundation Placement: Below Ground
 Current Foundation Type: was Wood Posts
 now Concrete
 Roofing Material: Asphalt Shingles

Roof and Eave Trim

☐ Cupola ☐ Balustrade ☒ Finial ☐ Urn ☐ Drop ☐ Spire
☒ Cresting ☐ Dentils ☐ Bargeboard ☐ Gable Decoration ☒ Eaves Bracketing
☐ None ☒ Other (ROSETTES)

Main Door Shape: Rectangular
 Main Door Material: Wood w/ Glass
 Main Entrance Stairs: Straight Front

Door Decoration/Trim: Transom & Side Windows

Typical Window Shape: Rectangular
 Typical Window Type: Casement
 # of Panes: Picture

Window Decoration/Trim: Moulded Flat

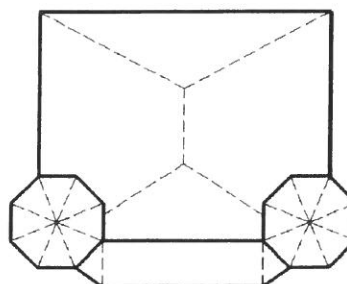
Porch Type: Covered Open
 Main Entrance Location: Front Facade

Dimensions: Facade: 9 m (30' 6")
 Depth: 11.5 m (38 ft)
 Storeys: 2

Notes of Interest

Building Plan (not to scale)

2-Double storey 5-sided bay windows on front facade
 Original Main Entrance Door with Wood Storm Door
 Old Concrete Flag Staff Platform (1918)
 Metal Ceilings
 Marble Fire Place
 Old Doorbell (probably since construction - 1915)
 Venetian Blinds on inside



Around the mid-1910's, Thomas Roberts began building himself and his wife a home in Valleyfield. The exact dates of construction are not known. But it is speculated that construction began sometime around 1915 and lasted until probably 1918. Part of this reasoning is for the fact that a 3' concrete octagon-shaped flagpole platform was constructed to the front left corner of the property, with the date '1918' engraved in it. It is unlikely that such an intricate flagpole platform would be built before the home was finished being constructed.

Thomas Roberts constructed most of the home himself with help from labourers. He paid the labourers 10 cents/hour to help him. Thomas gathered local wood to build his home. Rough timbers were used for wall studs and they were sheathed on both the exterior and the interior. The house was built large and with lots of features. Two double storey 5-sided bay windows were built on each corner of the front facade. Also, a veranda was built over the main entrance between each bay window corner. The veranda possessed eave bracketing along with other decorations. The house holds 35 windows in total. 22 of them coming from the bay corner windows which pointed south to utilize day-lighting. Thomas built each storey with 9 foot ceilings, and a double staircase going up to the second storey. The interior also possessed a marble fireplace as well as hand-carved mantle pieces in several rooms. Thomas also had the home fairly modernized as it is believed that the doorbell has been there ever since the existence of the house. Thomas decorated the exterior of the home with many features such as cresting on top of the roof, along with two finials. Each one at the peak of the domed roof above the corner bay windows. 4" diameter rosettes were also placed on a stylish moulding located under the eaves going around the perimeter of the house.

Thomas put many hours and thought into his home. However, Thomas never did live in the home. Thomas' wife was not from the community, and she did not like being here. She explained her situation to Thomas and asked him to move elsewhere. Thomas agreed to do as his wife wished and when Thomas finished construction on the home, he sold it to William Sturge for the price of \$7000 and moved to Petty Harbour with his wife in 1919.

William Sturge (1875-1945) , was born on Flower's Island. He only ever learned to print his name. William began fishing at the young age of 8 with his father. William became the master of his first schooner at age 18 and went on to master 10-12 more in his life. His schooners were used for both fishing and coasting. William also became a harbour pilot in his lifetime. William married Mary (nee Spurrell) Sturge in the early 1900's. When William and Mary moved to Valleyfield, they left their home in Hart Island, near Safe Harbour.

William and Mary had two children, Donald and Grace. Donald Sturge (1911-1987) went on to marry Gertie (nee Spurrell), only to come back and live with his parents in their enormous house. Donald and Gertie, like Donald's parents, also had two children: Donald Jr. and William Jr.

Donald Sr, like his father, became a harbour pilot. Often it was stated that William piloted the largest boats in Valleyfield harbour, and his son Donald piloted the largest boats in Wesleyville harbour. Donald would also pilot wood boats that shipped wood from Indian Bay to places such as Redding, England. Donald Sr. and his family lived with William and Mary until both of them passed away. Donald Sr. was then left ownership of the home.

Donald overseen some alterations which took place to the home in the 1950-60's. Electricity was introduced to the home in the '50's when a Delco Engine was installed in the house. Also in the 1960's, the wood shed was removed from the house and a bathroom was installed in the home. This bathroom received water for the tub and toilet by a pump. A bedroom was sacrificed to make the bathroom. Eventually another bedroom was changed into a storage room which evolved the home from a 6 bedroom house to a 4 bedroom house.

Today, the house is owned by William Sturge Jr, grandson of William Sturge Sr. The house is still one of the largest and most detailed houses in the New-Wes-Valley area. The rosettes have been removed since vinyl siding replaced the old narrow wood clapboard.

Other Notable Pictures:



Cresting on Roof (M. Cross 2005)



Octagon Flag Pole Platform (M. Cross 2005)



Veranda Decorations (M. Cross 2005)



Finial (M. Cross 2005)



Main Entrance with Transom & Side Lights (M. Cross 2005)

Eligible Houses Built Before 1930 Not Previously Covered

Cape Freels

- Abel Hillier
Contact: Manuel Hillier (son)
- Henry Stagg's House
- Cape Freels Shop
Contact: Boyd Wayne

Newtown

- 17 Island Bed & Breakfast
- Fisherman's Lodge
Contact: Cape Freels Heritage Trust
- Reginald Perry's House
Contact: Ben Perry (owner)

Pound Cove

- House in 'Church Lane' with Steep Roof
- Levi Norris House
- Fishing Store on Kean's Point (Fishing Store of the Year Recipient)
Contact: Pat Kean

Wesleyville

- Kenneth Andrews House
Contact: Charlie Andrews (owner)
- Stu & Derrick Best's Fishing Store
Contact: Stu & Derrick Best (owners)
- Old United Church Manse
- George Bishop's House
- Job Sturge's House
Contact: Winnie Sturge (wife)
- Percy Hill's House
Contact: Maurice Mullett (owner), Harold Winsor (lives behind house)
- Ishmael Tiller's House
Contact: Matilda Tiller (wife)
- Carmen Bishop's House
Contact: Carm Bishop
- Ammon Wicks House
Contact: Glenn Stagg (owner)

Pool's Island

- ? Howell House

Greenspond

- Greenspond Courthouse
- Harding House Bed & Breakfast
Contact: Harry Harding

APPENDIX A

Glossary

Glossary

Ashlar - smooth square stones laid in a horizontal fashion; used for foundations or facing of masonry walls.

Bargeboard - a board trim that is usually carved and projected from the gable line of a roof, used to hide the ends of the horizontal roof timbers.

Bay - a space that projects from the rest of the building as in a bay window. Bays may have numerous sides.

Balustrade - a railing of small posts or balusters topped by a coping usually at the edge of stairs or on a roof.

Bracket - a supporting feature under an eave line or raincap, usually decorative.

Casement - in a window refers to a vertical window hinged on its vertical side, meant to open either out or in.

Clearstorey (Clerestory) - the upper level of a room that extends beyond the single-storey height; often found in churches and penetrated by windows.

Cresting - ornamental elements, often perforated, used as a decorative finish on roofs.

Dentils - small tooth like projections adorning an area under an overhang; square blocks in series under a cornice.

Dormer - a vertical window and window box that projects from a sloping roof, has its own roof, most commonly a pedimental or gable roof.

Double Hung - referring to a window with two vertical sliding sashes, one over the other.

Fanlights - an arched window with radiating glazing bars that imitate a fan, placed over a door.

Finial - a formal ornamental fixed to the top of a peak, arch, gable, etc.

Gable - the triangular end of a wall above the eaves with a peak roof.

Hip Roof - locally known as a *cottage roof* ; a roof with four pitched sides, the line where two slopes of a roof meet is called a hip.

Linhay - an addition to the rear of a structure; usually one-storey with a single slope roof.

Palladian - a three-part window where the center window is arched and wider than the two straight topped side windows.

Pointed Arch - produced by two curves that meet in the center forming a point.

Portico - an open porch with columns supporting a pedimental roof, creating the entrance and/or center piece of a facade.

Raincap - feature over an opening such as a window or door, a wide trim developed to shed water away from the opening.

Sidelight - windows placed on either side or both of another window or door that are narrower than the center opening.

Single Hung - referring to a window with fixed top sash and a lower sash that slides vertically.

Spire - a tall structure, usually circular or polygonal rising from a tower or roof; often found on churches.

Tracery - decorative intersecting glazing bars in the upper portion of a window; most common in the Gothic Revival style.

Transom - the horizontal framing member between a door and a window above; also refers to the window above a door.

Tri-Part Window - a three-part window where the center window is larger and wider than the two straight topped side windows.

Truncated - cut off or cut short, usually in reference to a roof.

APPENDIX B

Data Collection Sheets

Date Recorded:

Recorded By:

Building Name:

Address:

Postal Code:

Lat/Long (decimal degrees):

Property Width (m):

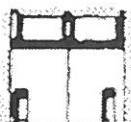
Property Depth (m):

BUILDING TYPE:

SINGLE DETACHED



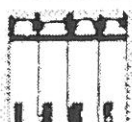
DUPLEX RELATED



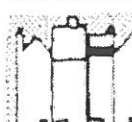
DUPLEX UNRELATED



ROW RELATED



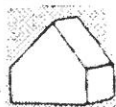
ROW UNRELATED



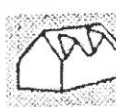
OTHER

ROOF TYPE:

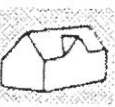
STEEP
GABLE



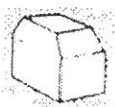
DOUBLE FRONT
PEAK



SINGLE
FRONT PEAK



MANSARD



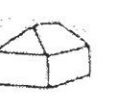
SALTBOX



SADDLE
HIP



HIP



LOW PITCH



MID PITCH



FLAT OTHER

ROOFING MATERIAL:

(A) WOOD SHINGLE (B) FELT (C) ASPHALT (D) SLATE (E) OTHER

DORMER POSITION:

FLUSH WITH
EAVE LINE



CUT THROUGH
EAVE LINE



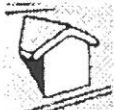
ABOVE EAVE LINE



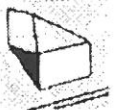
NONE OTHER

DORMER TYPE:

PEAK



HIP



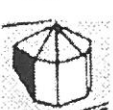
GAMBREL



SHED



BAY



EYEBROW



SEMICIRCULAR



5 SIDED BAY



OTHER

EXTERIOR SHEATHING:

NARROW
CLAPBOARD



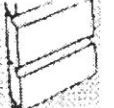
WIDE WOOD
CLAPBOARD



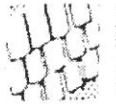
BOARD &
BATTEN



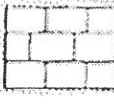
WOOD
SHIPLAP



WOOD
SHINGLE



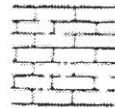
CUT STONE
ASHLAR



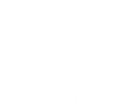
FIELD STONE



BRICK



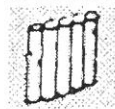
VINYL



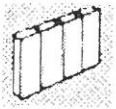
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TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION:

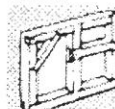
VERTICAL LOG
FULL STUDDED



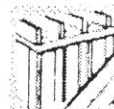
VERTICAL
PLANK



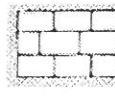
MORTISE &
TENON



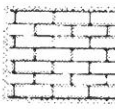
NAILED TIMBER
FRAME



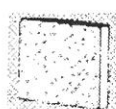
STONE



BRICK



CONCRETE



UNDETERMINED

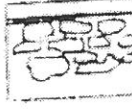


OTHER

FOUNDATION TYPE: (A) ABOVE GROUND (B) BELOW GROUND (C) UNDETERMINED

FOUNDATION MATERIAL:

STONE WALL



STONE PILE



STONE W/WOOD



WOOD POST



HEWN LOG



CONCRETE



CONCRETE
AND STONE



OTHER

STOREYS: 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 4 OR MORE IRREGULAR OTHER



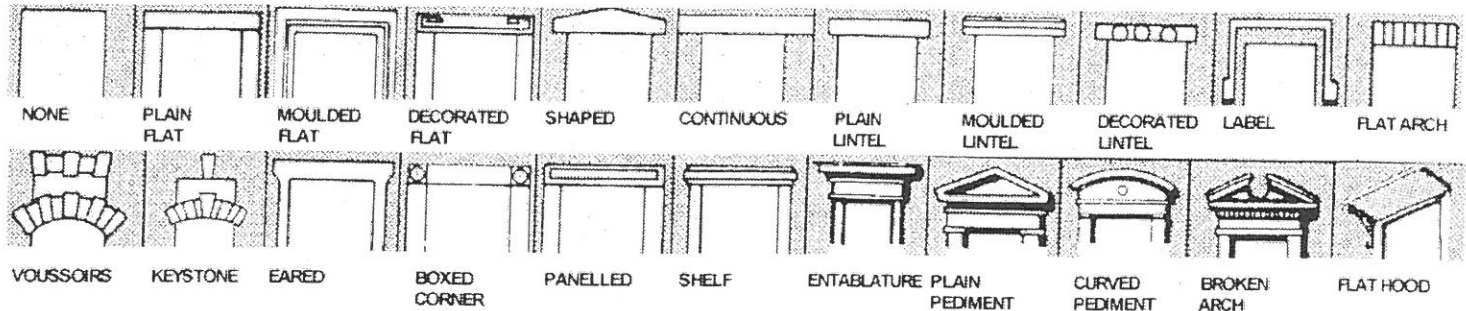
PLAN: SQUARE RECT. RECT. L U T H CIRCLE POLYGON IRREGULAR OTHER



Main door shape:

Main door material: 1 - solid wood 2 - wood plank 3 - wood panel 4 - wood w/glass
5 - modern metal 6 - metal w/glass 7 - glass 8 - other

Door Trim/Decoration:



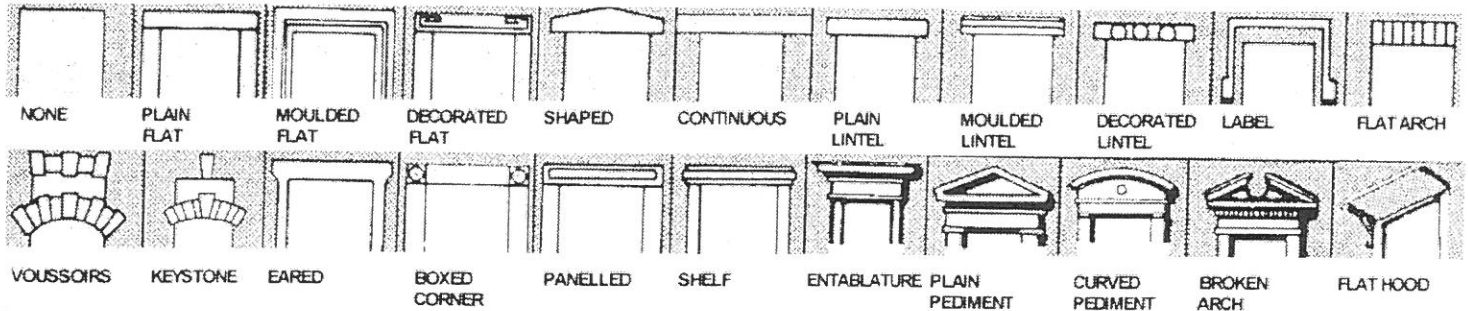
Main entrance

Location: 1 - front facade 2 - rear facade 3 - left gable end 4 - right gable end 5 - other
Stairs: 1 - straight front 2 - straight side 3 - double 4 - none
Porch type: 1 - stoop 2 - covered/open 3 - part enclosed 4 - enclosed
5 - recessed 6 - none

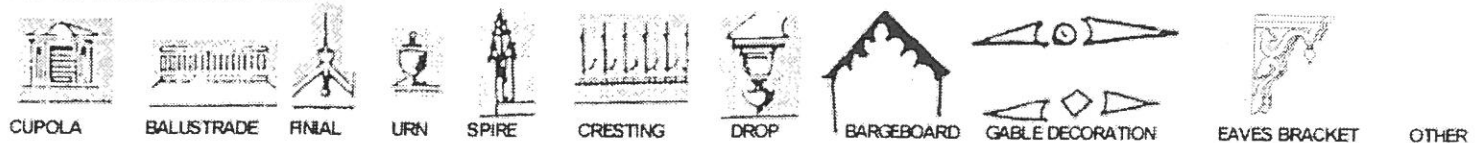
Typical Window shape:

Typical type: 1 - single hung 2 - double hung 3 - casement 4 - vertical slider
5 - horizontal slider 6 - fixed 7 - undetermined 8 - other
Typical Panes: 1/1 2/2 3/6 2/4 6/6 picture other

Window Trim/Decoration:



Roof and Eaves Trim:



Alterations (note any visible alterations to the structure)

Other unusual or notable finishes or details:

APPENDIX C

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