The most famous building in the area is the J.B. Henderson House, 502 Alexander Street, 1888. The house was designed by architect G.D. Walters and is a fine example of the period’s mansard roof style. The house was originally built for T.J. Dales in 1889. Alexander Street was the first part of the city to get piped water in 1889, and evidence of the growing prosperity of the Japanese Canadian community in the 1920s which saw them move from predominantly tenants to property owners. The house was raised and covered in asphalt shingles, but it still stands testimony to the thriving residential past of Japantown.

One of the oldest buildings in Vancouver, this home was built for T. J. Dales in 1889. Alexander Street was the first part of the city to get piped water in 1889, and evidence of the growing prosperity of the Japanese Canadian community in the 1920s which saw them move from predominantly tenants to property owners. The house was raised and covered in asphalt shingles, but it still stands testimony to the thriving residential past of Japantown. Despite these changes, and the fact that the house was raised and covered in asphalt shingles, it still stands testament to the thriving residential past of Japantown.

Jordan Building at 451 Powell. It is in the Japanese Canadian community business and home area in 1906 until relocation of the community began in 1941, 300 block lane prospered and stylish community (the first stores still stand behind the Jordan Building at 451 Powell). Note the "breezeway" leading to the lane at the east wall of 451 Powell (read about breezeways in site 11). The Yamagashi Building at 451 Powell. Note the "breezeway" leading to the lane at the east wall of 451 Powell.

In 1904, 14 Buddhist followers decided to build a Buddhist church in Vancouver. This building was designed by architect W.B. Fox and is a fine example of the period’s mansard roof style. The building’s exterior exhibits an unusual and polished sheet metal construction, ornamental and Composite-Roman columns that are set on arched wooden supports. The building’s design reflects the Japanese community’s integration into British Columbia and the Japanese design elements that are in evidence in the structure. The "New World Hilton" that was the first structure in the neighborhood to be constructed by the Japanese community was built in 1906. The building’s design reflects the Japanese community’s integration into British Columbia and the Japanese design elements that are in evidence in the structure.

In 1904, 14 Buddhist followers decided to build a Buddhist church in Vancouver. In 1904, 14 Buddhist followers decided to build a Buddhist church in Vancouver.

Throughout the late 1920s and early 1930s, the trend was to design buildings in revival styles: updated versions of the 19th-century commercial and residential designs. The Japanese community in Vancouver had an unusual style and was the first to experiment with this style. The building’s exterior exhibits an unusual and polished sheet metal construction, ornamental and Composite-Roman columns that are set on arched wooden supports. The building’s design reflects the Japanese community’s integration into British Columbia and the Japanese design elements that are in evidence in the structure.

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The Powell Street area has a unique historical tie with Japanese Canadians. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the area was inhabited by First Nations people. With the arrival of Japanese immigrants beginning in the late 19th century, the area transformed into a vibrant community for Japanese Canadians. The area became a hub for cultural, social, and economic activities, attracting others from across the country and beyond.

**The Powell Street Area Today**

The Powell Street area today is a bustling community that continues to thrive as a center for cultural and social activities. The area is home to several community centers, cultural institutions, and organizations that cater to the needs of the Japanese Canadian community.

**Historic Map of Japantown, Vancouver**

This map provides a historical perspective of Japantown in Vancouver, showing the location of key community centers, cultural institutions, and organizations that have contributed to the area's cultural heritage.

**Kimonos on the Fraser River**

This image showcases the vibrant culture of the area, highlighting the significance of kimonos in Japanese Canadian history. The image also serves as a reminder of the contributions made by the Japanese Canadian community to the cultural landscape of Vancouver.

**The Asahi Baseball Team**

The Asahi baseball team is a notable aspect of the Japanese Canadian community in Vancouver. The team's presence in the area reflects the community's dedication to sports and cultural traditions.

**After the War**

The war ended in 1945, and the Japanese Canadian community faced significant challenges. The area continued to thrive as a hub for cultural and social activities, attracting others from across the country and beyond.

**Vancouver Heritage Foundation**

The Vancouver Heritage Foundation is a registered charity committed to preserving and promoting Vancouver's built heritage. The organization works to ensure that the city's historic buildings and neighborhoods are preserved for future generations.

**National Nikkei Museum & Heritage Centre**

The National Nikkei Museum & Heritage Centre is a significant resource for understanding the history of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia. The museum offers exhibitions, educational programs, and resources to promote understanding and appreciation of the contributions made by the Japanese Canadian community to the cultural landscape of Vancouver.