



VANCOUVER
HERITAGE
FOUNDATION

2015 HERITAGE HOUSE TOUR

Sunday, June 7th, 2015 10am - 5pm

THIS GUIDEBOOK IS YOUR TICKET

Welcome to the Heritage House Tour!

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Now in its 13th year, the Heritage House Tour is a unique opportunity to explore the wonderful variety of historic homes in Vancouver. Thanks to the generous homeowners who are opening their doors, each stop shares a piece of our city's history. Each one is also a special opportunity to see how homeowners are caring for and enjoying Vancouver's heritage today.

This year, through nine locations we explore forty years of history in fourteen different homes, taking in 1920s luxury apartments, an unusual brick house, a vintage bungalow, a converted industrial building and more. We visit the West End and Marpole, both neighbourhoods that have not often been featured on the tour but which have a wealth of heritage to discover. Throughout all the homes, the owners' love of their heritage spaces, and the skill of the professionals and trades that support them, is evident.

Retaining, restoring and enjoying heritage buildings is a superb way to support a sustainable future – for the environment, economy and culture of our city. Reusing high quality materials, encouraging skills training and

keeping the distinct character of neighbourhoods are just some benefits of heritage conservation. VHF is excited that during 2015, the City of Vancouver is giving heritage a high priority with its review of the Heritage Conservation Program. We are posting updates on our website including how to find out more and opportunities to participate in the process.

VHF promotes and supports heritage conservation through awareness, education and grants, directly impacting projects to retain, reuse and rehabilitate our historic buildings and sites. You can help! Volunteer, attend our programs and make a donation. Help us ensure a positive future for heritage buildings at the heart of our neighbourhoods.

We hope you enjoy the tour!



Judith Mosley
VHF Executive Director



photo credit: VHF

What should I know?

Houses are open from 10am - 5pm only. No latecomers or early birds.

Photography on tour properties is strictly prohibited.

No children under 6 are permitted (infants in front carriers are allowed) and all attendees must have a ticket.

No food, drink, pets, smoking or cell phone use on tour properties.

Washroom facilities are NOT provided at tour homes. Check the map in this guide for recommended public facility locations.

We regret the tour is not mobility device accessible.

VHF reserves the right to refuse entry or ask any visitor to leave who does not adhere to these guidelines.

Please be patient as line-ups at homes are possible. Enjoy the opportunity to meet other visitors as you already share a common interest!

Please feel free to ask questions of any of our amazing volunteers.

What should I bring?

This guide. It is also your ticket. Show it at each house to get inside.

Appropriate shoes. You are required to remove your shoes at each home, so wear shoes that are easy to get on and off. You may also wish to bring your own reusable bag to carry shoes.

A Vancouver street map. The guidebook map is for illustrative purposes only. **You will need a Vancouver street map.**

Vancouver Heritage Foundation

Vancouver Heritage Foundation is a registered charity supporting the conservation of heritage buildings and structures in recognition of their contribution to the city's economy, sustainability and culture.

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Charitable # 891765968

*All house images provided by
Martin Knowles Photo/Media unless otherwise noted*



House 1 - 1101 Nicola St: Queen Charlotte Apartments *Two blocks northeast of Davie St* 4



photo credit: James Loewen

Built 1927/28

Builder Dominion Construction Company (Charles Bentall)

Heritage Register B (significant) and municipally designated

Sponsored by



Roedde House Museum

In the 1920s, the West End of Vancouver, once a neighbourhood of single family homes, was transforming. As families moved out to new suburbs, particularly Shaughnessy, the opportunity for apartment living close to the downtown was apparent. Houses were subdivided and a trend of purpose-built buildings, begun before the war, took hold. The Queen Charlotte Apartments is a well-preserved and restored example of this early neighbourhood densification. A 1904 house on this corner lot was acquired and made way for the new building. Harry (H. H.) Stevens (1878-1973), a prominent and controversial politician in the 1920s and 30s, as well as a businessman, was President of Queen Charlotte Apartments Ltd., the owner of the new building.

When completed in 1928, the building was marketed as a high-end development, an elegant "apartment-hotel" concept. The Spanish Colonial Revival style building in reinforced concrete construction offered furnished and unfurnished units, with a live-in manageress, maid service available and the latest conveniences and décor including electric fireplaces and refrigeration. Built on two lots, there were lawns and gardens at the rear. An early resident was noted barrister Adam

Smith Johnston (1888-1948) who sold his home in Shaughnessy and moved to an apartment here. Considered "the best-dressed man in Vancouver," the fashionable Queen Charlotte clearly suited his refined taste.

The special character of this well-appointed building is still apparent today. Converted to strata-title in the 1970s, it became a designated heritage building in 1997. Much appreciated and cared for by current owners, conservation planning over twenty years ago has helped guide the maintenance and restoration of heritage features. Most recently, the distinctive exterior lights were restored in 2015 with the assistance of a *Restore It* grant from VHF.

On entering the building, notice the Moorish tiles in the vestibule and the Art Deco detailing in the hallway. The Turnbull elevator is one of only two surviving cage elevators in the province. A "Reception Lounge" originally extended to the right from the lobby but was already enclosed in the adjacent apartment by 1930 (see Apt.16). The exceptional basket-weave inlaid motif in the

flooring continues beyond the wall.

Most of the individual apartments retain their layout and historic detailing. In Apt. 14, a bathroom update has been sensitively inserted into the floorplan. In Apt. 16, the original lobby lounge is now a photographer's studio with retained flooring, ornamentation and light fixtures, demonstrating how luxurious the building was intended to be. In Apt. 26, a modern kitchen to meet the needs of a keen chef sits alongside many original features including the painted parrot lamp in the hallway and living room ceiling light, the only one remaining in the building. Apt. 34 retains the original layout, flooring and details including the filigree screens between the kitchen and dining area.

The maid service and valet parking may be long gone, but the Queen Charlotte Apartments has retained its historic character and very special curb appeal, thanks to the combined efforts of the residents in caring for this West End gem.

A Roedde House Museum 1415 Barclay St



This Queen Anne Revival style home was built in 1893 for the family of Gustav Roedde. You are invited to visit for Sunday Tea and Tour (\$8)

featuring a tea tasting of a special Roedde House blend by Murchie's Tea & Coffee and a chance to explore the museum.

Extended hours on Sunday, June 7th
Tea & Tour, \$8 (cash only)
10am - 5pm

photo credit: VHF



Building Permit c.1899

Heritage Register B (significant) and municipally designated

Sponsored by



Located on a prominent corner site, this distinctive home is a welcoming beacon in the West End. It recalls the early development of the neighbourhood, when wealthy residents built their homes on multiple lots to escape the smoke and noise from the port. The house, built in the Queen Anne Revival style, may date from as early as 1895 and is certainly one of the oldest surviving in the West End. By 1899, it was owned by Henry Town, a prominent Vancouver resident, who had the neighbouring three houses on Bute Street built on its grounds at that time.

Town died on a business trip to Australia in 1905, leaving the property to his sister Laura. Her husband, Edward E. Rand, was prominent in real estate and co-founded Rand Bros. Real Estate, today known as Rand and Fowler Insurance. The Rands were resident at the house from 1919. Laura sold in 1925, a year after Edward's death, and moved to an apartment nearby. Today, the house is known as Rand House, in honour of its best-known resident.

This corner has not always looked as lovely as it does today. The years following the Rand's ownership were

not kind to the house. Converted to a rooming house, the rooflines were reconfigured, the top of the turret cut off, the gable and dormer erased and the exterior covered in beer-bottle stucco.

In 1994, new owners stepped in to rescue and restore it. The interior of the house was carefully restored with many original elements recovered and reinstated or refinished, including the fireplace mantel and insert, interior doors and egg-shaped brass doorknobs and fir floors.

But the exterior still remained to be done. Beneath the stucco, the original shingles and siding were found to be in good condition. Starting in 2004, the work to restore the exterior was a big undertaking but the handsome result has elevated the whole block. The house was lifted to restore its original relationship to the street, which had been raised. The wrap-around porch and original rooflines were reinstated, and the exterior repainted in historic colours from Benjamin Moore & Co. with the help of a VHF *True Colours* grant. Windows on Bute Street were restored and new, custom, high-efficiency ones made to match for elsewhere on the house. Creating three suites in addition to the main unit required some

additional upgrades inside and out. Original materials were carefully removed, then reinstated, allowing for the installation of some very modern touches including a geothermal and in-floor radiant heat system. The final result, with a dramatic open staircase, hidden turret room, compact roof-top deck and restored historic features, is a truly unique home.

Seeking to move closer to Downtown, new owners have made Rand House a family home. With a major restoration already completed, little was needed except to settle in and enjoy the unique character of this historic beauty.



COV Archives: AM54-S4-: Bu P195 Group Portrait in front of Rand Bros. Real Estate office, 1889.

VHF Grants

Financial help for the repair and maintenance of heritage exteriors

VHF offers four different types of grants, three for those already listed on Vancouver's Heritage Register and one to help add a building to the list. The grants help with costs associated with the exterior repair and maintenance of heritage buildings including repainting in historically accurate schemes, restoring character elements such as woodwork or windows and creating a conservation maintenance plan. For more information visit the *Get A Grant* page of our website.

Four shillings tuppence an acre – a grand total of \$555.75 – bought the West End in 1862. Almost a square mile (225 hectares) of virgin forest, it had been traversed for millenia by Aboriginal people. The nearest points of permanent settlement were First Nations villages at the mouth of False Creek and at today's Lumbermen's Arch in Stanley Park. The settler culture had only just established its own town: New Westminster.

The "three greenhorns" who bought this District Lot 185 – the West End – and built a cabin near the north foot of Bute Street were unsuccessful Cariboo gold miners. They looked for coal but found only a little of it in Coal Harbour. Twenty years passed, and when rumours began of a trans-continental railway, they engaged other investors and subdivided their land as the City of Liverpool. In 1886, it became part of the City of Vancouver.

A century ago, the West End was a family area of wooden houses – some very grand, especially along Sunset Beach and near Stanley Park, more modest ones for the middle class, all seeking a

neighbourhood away from the smoky industries along False Creek and the waterfront. However, even then, apartment buildings had begun to appear and homes were soon converted into rooming houses as families left for areas such as Fairview, Kitsilano and Shaughnessy. This process accelerated through the prosperous 1920s and the desperate 1930s, and became a social imperative during World War II when federal laws mandated the quick creation of rental housing.

Post-war, with the growth of Vancouver as an office centre, the City rezoned the West End for highrise apartments, more than a hundred of which were built before a 1972 downzoning. Today, more than three-quarters of the area's dwellings are apartments/condos in buildings with five or more storeys. Its population is more English-speaking and younger, with the same proportion of seniors but fewer children, than the city average.

No part of Vancouver has seen such social change, from the formalities of the Victorian

era through periods of bohemian culture in the 1950s to the "Swinging Singles" of the 1960s and the gay renaissance of the 1970s and thereafter. Throughout it all – at least since the 1920s – it has been home to a much higher proportion of renters than anywhere else in the city. And with its beautiful beach along English Bay and its border on Stanley Park, it is a city-wide – indeed a region-wide – destination.

A Brief History of the Vancouver Apartment and Condo

Pre-tour lecture with Michael Kluckner



COV Archives AM54-S4-: Bu N261.2, 1937.

June 2nd
7:30pm - 9:00pm
\$15 (inc. tax)

University Women's
Club at Hycroft
1489 McRae Ave



Building Permit 1907
First Owner Mr and Mrs Benjamin
Faulkner
Heritage Register C (contextual)
Sponsored by **davidson walker**
CONSTRUCTION LTD.

Benjamin Faulkner, a car repairer at the CPR shops, obtained a building permit in 1907 for a house costing \$1,000 to build. Mrs. Faulkner had the water connected in 1908 and in 1910 a further permit was issued to raise the house. The veranda, bay window, double-hung sash windows, narrow clapboard siding and front gable of this home are all typical features of the early vernacular style of the period from 1870 to 1910. The Faulkners stayed until 1911 and by 1914, another CPR employee, James Sedgefield Murphy and his daughter Hazel, a telephone operator, had moved in. Hazel went on to live here for six decades.

The Faulkners built their home in Kitsilano at a time when the neighbourhood was expanding rapidly, transforming from forest to suburb. Streetcar service extended to Kits Beach in 1905, improving access to downtown. Employment was also available locally in nearby sawmills and the BC Electric Railway shops. Henry Hudson Elementary School opened in 1912 to serve the community.

A major restoration of the home began in 2012. Returning to the neighbourhood after many years in Toronto, the current owners had purchased the house eighteen years

earlier but were now ready to create their permanent home here. Working with architect Noel Best, they have completed significant updates including excavating the basement to increase ceiling height, and replacing plumbing, electrical, heating and deteriorated south-facing windows. The porch needed extensive repairs and the roof was replaced. A later addition at the rear was removed and the wall pushed out instead. The home was repainted in historic paint colours with the assistance of a VHF *True Colours* grant in 2014.

Interior features have been retained and complemented with thoughtful additions. The fireplace was not original so was redone using the owners' collection of unique nineteenth century antique English Minton tiles. A salvaged front door and stained glass panels were installed and two smaller bedrooms were combined to create the master bedroom. The home showcases the owner's large collection of books, reflecting a career as a literary critic.

**Please expect to park a few blocks away due to parking restrictions*



Built 1913/15 and c.1927

First Owner BC Telephone Company

Heritage Register B (significant) and municipally designated

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ODLUM BROWN
Investing for Generations

**Access via south side of building,
off Wylie Street through the lane*

Originally the BC Telephone Company Offices and Stores, essentially a warehouse for spools of cables and wires, telephone and related equipment, this masonry building was later known as the BEST Building. It is the oldest surviving building in the South East False Creek area, begun in 1913. It is of note that it was partly constructed during WWI, a time of little construction in Vancouver. Similar vernacular industrial buildings are more common in Gastown and Yaletown. The building was added to by 1927 on the east side with a four-storey addition, two bays wide, and a further one-storey wing beyond. Over subsequent decades, some changes were made to windows and a light-well filled in to create a staircase, but the building remained largely intact.

Its four storeys, open floor area and robust timber and brick masonry structure made it a good candidate for conversion to condominiums, and this was completed in 2009. A new adjoining block was constructed on the vacant lot alongside. Bricks were salvaged from the one-storey wing which was removed and reused

where needed for repairs to the main building. The new elevator column shared by the new and old buildings provides seismic stability to the historic masonry structure whose walls are up to two feet thick. The simplicity of the exterior is marked by vertical brick pilasters with repetitive banks of double hung wood windows, concrete lintels and sandstone sills. The windows were retained and restored in their original single-glazed form, and are considered to be character-defining features of the building.

The exposed structural elements on the interior of heavy timbers and brick enhance the character of the living spaces. But keeping the brickwork uncovered was also important to avoid altering the historic performance of the wall. With a relatively small area of glazing overall, the mass of masonry performs relatively well as is. Adding modern insulation or coatings could have had adverse effects on the historic construction, inadvertently hastening deterioration. It is often felt that exposed brickwork was original to such ware-



COV Archives, AM339-S7-: CVA 17-19, Leonard Frank photographer. 1915. Reproduced with kind permission of TELUS.

house buildings, and in this case it was. But most earlier examples would have had lath and plaster covering the interior brickwork. The robust simplicity and honesty of the bare historic finishes and timber structure are key to the appeal of the loft conversion for modern living.

The apartments in the converted building enjoy open plan spaces consistent with the warehouse character. Polished concrete floors are part of the necessary fire separation system added between floors and complement the contemporary interior design scheme that includes imported Italian kitchens. Apt. 211 and Apt. 214 share common historic features including exposed brick and timber along with restored wood windows. Apt. 414 has the same brick and timber but also enjoys an exposed wood ceiling and access to a private roof top terrace.



JJ Bean False Creek



VHF Info Booth
(188 W 1st Ave)



Creekside Community Centre

The appeal of a loft conversion is the large open plan and flexible living space in an historic building as an alternative to more conventional apartment layouts. Initially, artists and other creative people looking for inexpensive living and working spaces in underused historic warehouse buildings pioneered this concept, now widely accepted in the real estate market and emulated, even in newly constructed buildings, for those aspiring to an artistic lifestyle.

The cult film “Diva” (1981) no doubt fueled the demand for those longing to live in a loft with space vast enough to roller skate around the bathtub set smack in the middle of the living room.

The conversion of buildings to residential use – known as “lofts” – began in lower Manhattan in the 1960s where there was a large stock of late 19th century warehouse buildings with empty upper floors. These storage lofts had high ceilings, tall windows and deep floor plates (pre widespread



use of electric lights). Artists were attracted to cheap, underused space with abundant room for work and living, and began settling in, mostly illegally. Over time the idea of living and working in alternative spaces in marginal parts of town became more popular and was eventually regularized by zoning changes. These New York neighbourhoods – SoHo and Tribeca in particular – would evolve to their current form of highly desirable and expensive districts, not just for artists to live and work, but for high end retail, hotel and restaurant uses and as hubs for creative types and tourists.

Vancouver’s Gastown has a similar stock of warehouse buildings along Water Street – some with high ceilings but more of a later (early 20th Century) vintage with lower ceilings made possible by electric lighting. Yaletown is predominantly of this building form. The Exchange (House #4) is a rare example outside the downtown core.



Built 1930
 First Owner Adamo Piovesan
 Heritage Register B (significant)
 Sponsored by **JAKOBSEN ASSOCIATES**

This unusual home in the heart of Strathcona was built by Adamo Piovesan, a longshoreman from Italy, for his wife, Maria and their four daughters. Located close to the port, this neighbourhood was home to many who worked there from the early years of the city. During the Depression years, the family income was supplemented by selling a shot of liquor and a sandwich for 25 cents from the porch. In the 1940s, the Piovesan family were followed by William and Nellie Wallace. Wallace ran a transfer business, Wallace Transport, using the brick building at the rear as his distribution centre, not always for legal goods. Police raids looking for liquor and cash apparently prompted him to hide money in the walls – the current owners have not found any yet.

In 1905, an application for water connection was submitted but the house was not built for another twenty-five years, a late-comer to the block. The solid brick masonry construction is very unusual for the city and the style is more typical of the 1900s than the 1930s, perhaps purposefully echoing neighbouring homes. The decorative contrasting ochre brickwork of the main façade further enhances the Edwardian flavour. The unusual coved ceilings of the main floor rooms hide bricks that step in to support the floor joists above.

The new owners were not looking for a heritage home but here found many things on their wish list, including the secondary building that now serves as a professional furniture workshop. They have embraced the conservation of the home's character. The porch, stripped of a later covering, was repainted to match the original colour, using Benjamin Moore & Co.'s True Colours palette. Wood windows upstairs were restored and aluminum ones in the kitchen will be replaced. The upstairs bathroom was expanded to include a tub and shower. The original tile work was mostly unsalvageable but the owners worked with a Seattle firm to create replica tiles. Carpet and linoleum glued to the living room floor were removed and the underlying fir floors refinished. The spacious upstairs landing provides a welcome and well-used play space.

The airy rooms now showcase the owners' collection of mid-century Danish furnishings, including a special family heirloom armchair, Hans Wegner's Papa chair, as well as a coffee table and credenza designed and built by Sholto Scruton, the owner. Neighbour and landscape architect Bryce Gauthier advised on the rear garden landscaping that offers year-round green.



Water Permit 1908

First Owner/Resident William M. Hilbert

Sponsored by



This Edwardian-era home was built sometime between 1908 and 1910 for William M. Hilbert, a retired blacksmith. Originally from England, Hilbert spent over two decades in Nanaimo before moving to Vancouver. He died in 1913, the house staying in the family for a few more years. His son-in-law George D. Scott, an insurance agent, was resident in 1916. Subsequent owners and residents did not stay more than a few years.

The Grandview neighbourhood was developing rapidly through the first decade or so of the century. Marketed by real estate agents for its views to the water and mountains, this home took advantage of its position. The adjacent lot to the west was vacant until the 1950s and even then had only a small house on it. As if on a corner lot, the design of this home incorporated a bay window on the west façade and a corner entry porch, later enclosed, as well as the full veranda.

When the current owners purchased the house eight years ago, they were drawn to that same view. But inside the house, the floorplan had been

modified over the decades without a consistent approach. Windows had been changed out, and a newer staircase had been inserted taking up a large amount of space. The new owners wanted to create a space-efficient layout, make better use of the back of the house and update a separate basement suite.

Determined to keep and work with the house, the owners had to address some significant structural issues created by successive renovations. The house was lifted and given a new foundation. Historic elements were retained where possible, including stained glass windows, and original doors found in the basement were reinstated. Salvaged wood was repurposed as the dining table. The resulting open plan living spaces suit the family's needs. As a professional landscape designer, the homeowner has created the setting for the house, and completed the contemporary update of this historic home with a green roof on the garage.



screen capture of interactive map

In 1986 the City of Vancouver adopted the **Heritage Register** (formerly known as the Heritage Inventory), a list of over 2,200 sites of significance, including commercial and residential buildings, landscape resources and monuments. It is an important component of the City's Heritage Conservation Program.

Listing a building on the Heritage Register flags a site as having heritage value. Although it does not offer protection from alteration or demolition, the City can offer a number of options to assist in retaining listed buildings.

The Heritage Register lists buildings in three categories based on their architecture, history or neighbourhood context:

- 'A' buildings have primary significance historically or culturally, or are the best examples of a particular style or type. There are only 250 buildings currently in this category.
- 'B' buildings are good examples of a style or type and may have some historical or cultural significance. Over 1100 buildings fall into this category.
- 'C' buildings contribute to the historic character of an area. There are 800 buildings in this category.

Heritage Designation does provide legal protection and regulates the alteration or demolition of a significant site through by-laws. Designation

is often granted for the exterior of a building, however in some cases it has been used to protect significant or unique interior elements. For example the Royal Bank building at the corner of West Hastings Street and Granville Street has its remarkable Florentine lobby included in the designation. The alteration of a designated building is governed by Heritage Alteration Permits and ultimately needs City Council's approval. There are approximately 530 designated heritage sites in Vancouver.

As part of the City's **Heritage Action Plan** (HAP), the Vancouver Heritage Register is being updated. The City is welcoming nominations for additions to the Register from May 23 until September 14. For information check the *Understanding the Heritage Action Plan* page of our website.

We have also been working to complete our **Heritage Site Finder** interactive map, a visual guide for all sites listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register.

Visit www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/map/



photo credit: homeowner

Built 1930
First Owner Ernest and Minnie Baker
Heritage Register: B (significant)

While the floorplan conforms to the typical Vancouver bungalow, this 1930 house stands out from the rest with red brick and limestone cladding that echoes grander Arts & Crafts homes of the period. The home was built for an English couple, the Bakers, who raised their family here. The family business, Kingsway Woodworks, was nearby, manufacturing windows and doors. The Bakers' son and his wife in turn raised their two sons here, finally selling to the current owners in 1999.

The Bakers had an interesting hobby in breeding tropical birds and fish. Tropical fish tanks, along with two large floor to ceiling aviaries were housed in the basement, one connected to an exterior aviary. In the backyard they propagated rare alpine plants under elaborate cloches. For a number of years the family set up displays at the PNE with their birds, plants and fish.

The current owners were keen to take on a heritage house and were delighted to find the home so little altered and in excellent condition. The kitchen was likely renovated in the mid-1950s when the still-working General Electric Automatic Calrod stove was a current model. Two original leaded and stained glass window panels in the living room disappeared over the decades

but the rest of the room, with its heavily textured plaster, coved ceilings, picture rails, arched windows and antiqued light fixtures are typical of the Hollywood-inspired style popular in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The new owners embraced the heritage features and enhanced the vintage feel. They acquired some of the Bakers' 1930s furnishings including furniture, paintings and oilcloth floor coverings. The kitchen cupboards were rebuilt to accommodate a dishwasher and the refrigerator, and new cupboards were added in the same style. Matching tiles and hardware were found in vintage shops, along with the 1930s kitchen table and hutch. Throughout, the original wood flooring has been revealed and refinished.

The owners upgraded the electrical system, replaced the attic windows, which were in poor condition, and insulated and converted the attic to a sitting area and guest room. The original asbestos tile roof was replaced after 84 years, with the assistance of a *Restore It* grant from VHF. A separate basement suite has replaced the aviaries and fish tanks. A plan to restore the living room window to its original appearance will complete the vintage charm of this well-loved heritage home.



Built 1930
 Builder Kerrisdale Home Builders
 Sponsored by **BUNTAIN**
INSURANCE GROUP OF COMPANIES

This elegant Georgian Revival home was built in 1930 at a cost of \$7,500. The gracious symmetrical façade has elaborate ornamentation including scrollwork above the main floor windows, an imposing porch with columns and a ballustrade, belt courses and cornices. It is a good example of a style popular in Vancouver during the 1920s and 1930s.

The builders, working on spec, were likely not aware of the full reality of the tough economic times of the 1930s. Nevertheless, the first residents had moved in by 1932 and stayed until 1947. Duncan Carmichael, a manufacturers agent with an office in the Imperial Block on Seymour Street, and his wife Edith, a stenographer, both of Scottish origin, had been married at St. Andrew's Church in Vancouver ten years earlier. In 1948, Oscar and Marion Aaron moved in and stayed for twenty years. The Aarons were the proprietors of Aaron's Ladies Wear at 418 West Hastings Street. Their store shared the street with Claman's, Dick's and later teen shops such as Sweet Sixteen during a time when that part of Hastings Street was the place to go for clothing. In the early 1970s, clothing retailers began to disperse to Gastown, the Pacific Centre and,

later, to Robson Street.

The home has remained remarkably intact through the decades, particularly the main floor with its original light fixtures and ornamentation. Purchasing the home thirty years ago, the current owners have enhanced its generous spaces. Wall-to-wall carpeting was removed to reveal the original flooring. The kitchen and bathrooms were updated and a new deck added.

This charming Georgian style can be spotted both in Kerrisdale and northwards into the leafy streetscapes of Shaughnessy. The mature gardens enhance and soften the strict symmetry of the façade.

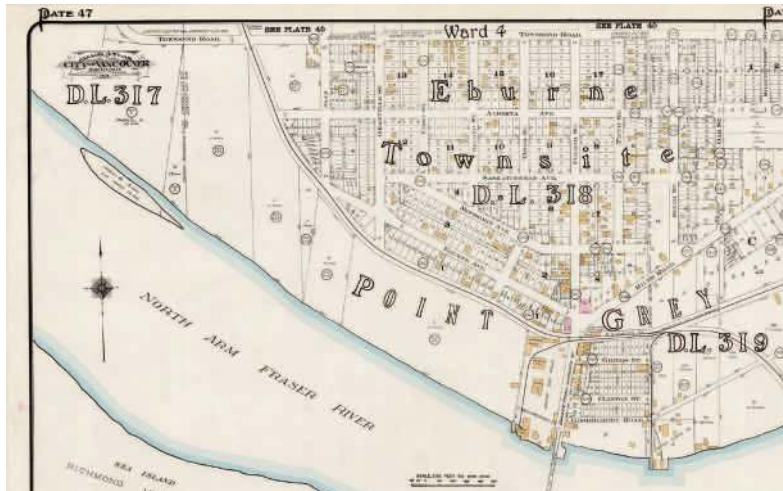
To learn more about the prevalent house styles of Vancouver through the decades from the 1880s to the 1980s, visit the Vancouver House Styles webtool on the VHF website:
www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/learn-with-us/vancouver-house-styles/



VHF Info Booth



Oakridge Centre



Goad's Atlas, plate 47. 1912.

At least four to five thousand years ago the Musqueam people – guardians of the mouth of the Hiqw Sto:lo (Big River, now known

of Georgia and Coquitlam, including all of what is now Vancouver (City of Vancouver Marpole Heritage Context Statement, 2015).

as the Fraser River) – made their latest move downstream to follow the shifting river mouth, and settled what is now known as Marpole. A major First Nations village is now a National Historic Site. časnaʔəm, also known as the Marpole Midden site, was the largest of a network of camps and villages along creeks and ocean shores in the area between the North Shore Mountains and Tsawwassen, the Strait

The first non-native settlement in the Marpole area began in the 1860s with the arrival of settlers such as the McCleery, Mackie, Mole and Garypie families. By 1871, a simple Methodist Church had been erected on the river shoreline. A few years later the North Arm Road, today's Fraser Street, pushed through the forest to connect the farms of the Fraser River to the emerging town of Granville (the future Vancouver) on Burrard Inlet.

All this activity attracted Harry Eburne who purchased a plot of land next to the church in the 1880s and opened a general store and post office, eventually giving his name to the growing community. And even though Eburne set himself and the store up on the other side of the river a few years later,



COV Archives, 371 2468. William Henry (Harry) Eburne, 188-.

his name remained in place until 1916 when the community opted to rename itself after the Canadian Pacific Railway's Richard Marpole.

Growth picked up with the arrival of the Steveston and New Westminster BCER interurban trains and the Oak Street streetcar. Canneries and sawmills attracted new residents including a sizeable Japanese community centred around Selkirk Street. The business district on Hudson Street prospered with over fifty stores, a hotel, bowling alley and theatre. But soon, with the construction of the Oak Street bridge in 1957 it would all but disappear as traffic was diverted away from the community. Further displacement occurred with the opening of the Arthur Laing Bridge to the airport.

Today, Marpole is a thriving community of single-family homes and apartments with a bustling commercial district on Granville Street.

Want to learn more about *čəsnaʔəm*?

čəsnaʔəm, the city before the city



Musqueam First Nation, the Museum of Vancouver and the Museum of Anthropology at UBC have partnered on a groundbreaking exploration of the city's ancient landscape, and Musqueam's early history and living culture. Three distinct exhibitions are running concurrently.

Visit www.thecitybeforethecity.com for details.

B Colbourne House (Marpole Museum)

8743 SW Marine Drive

Open June 7th, 10am - 5pm.



Stop by to see inside Colbourne House and learn about the history of the neighbourhood. The Marpole Museum is operated by the Marpole Museum & Historical Society, a not-for-profit group run by a dedicated team of volunteers.

Special lunch offer!

Get a gourmet hotdog with grilled onions and cheese, a choice of tea, coffee or lemonade and two cookies for \$5 (cash only). You are invited to stay and enjoy your lunch in the garden or food can be packaged to go for those eager to get to their next tour stop. Proceeds benefit the Museum.

photo credit: VHF



Built 1914
First Owner Rachel MacGillivray
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We build beautiful small homes

Built in 1914 for widow Rachel MacGillivray, the address was often simply given as Park Drive at Osler, suggesting how little developed the area was at the time. Park Drive forms the southern edge of District Lot 526, the original timber grant for the Hastings Mill in 1865 and later the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR)'s land-holding south of False Creek. Around 1912, the CPR began to develop the area closest to the growing community of Eburne. The neighbouring house at 1105 Park Drive (1912) and nearby Ramsay House (1913) are both listed on the Heritage Register.

The building permit for this house gives the architect as Hanna, who is also associated with a number of other homes in the area from around this time. The daughter of Scottish immigrants, Rachel MacGillivray and her children, Archibald and Mary Pearl, moved west to Vancouver from Ontario in 1910 and stayed in this home for forty years.

Purchasing in 2009, the current owners found little changed in much of the house, however key updates such as re-wiring, plumbing and an upper floor deck were already in place. Their approach has been to repair and restore the original features, with any new

work done in keeping with its style and character. The exterior was repainted in a traditional scheme that highlights the Craftsman detailing including clapboard and shingle cladding, with scalloped shingles and diamond point trim in the front gable. The dogwood emblem was added by the current owners.

Stepping into the hallway reveals a restored interior with many Arts & Crafts details. The original fir floors, fire surround and built-ins were stripped and refinished. The light fixtures in the living and dining rooms are original as is the upstairs bath tub. Early light switches and other details have been retained while the home's services were fully checked or updated.

Previous owners converted the basement stair into a powder room and updated the basement into a two-bedroom rental suite. Most recently, a new kitchen was installed, chosen to fit harmoniously with the historic style of the home. In 2013, a two-bedroom laneway house designed in a complementary style replaced the old dilapidated garage. It featured on the 2013 VHF Laneway House Tour.





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VHF Info Booths

June 7th ONLY

9am - 3pm

Both Info Booth locations will offer ticket sales, pre-purchased ticket pick-up and information on June 7th.

188 W 1st Ave
6385 Marguerite St



JJ Bean False Creek

188 W 1st Ave

Special Offer

All ticket holders can receive 10% off at this JJ Bean location simply by showing your tour brochure. Offer valid June 7th only.

OLD SCHOOL COURSES and WORKSHOPS

Fall Sessions begin September
Price varies by course

Old School courses teach home-owners and professionals skills and knowledge for the care and maintenance of older buildings. Courses offered change every spring and fall. Check our website in coming weeks for full course listings.

All workshops and courses qualify for Professional Development Credits and you can earn a certificate in Heritage Conservation. Learn more at vancouverheritagefoundation.org

WALKING TOURS

May 2 to October 17, 2015

\$15/each inc. tax

Join an experienced guide for a walk through Vancouver's neighbourhoods and architecture. Learn about the social history that shaped neighbourhoods or hear how art movements, zoning and city planning shaped the look and feel of our city.



LANEWAY HOUSE TOUR

October 24, 2015

\$30 or \$23 with valid student ID

Built behind existing buildings, the laneway house is one form of densification that can be utilized to retain heritage homes. Explore examples of laneway living in Vancouver.



The Heritage House Tour takes a diverse team of people to organize and put on each year. This year's tour has involved the efforts of over 180 volunteers. A big thank you to our 2015 homeowners for welcoming us into their homes!

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www.vancouver.ca/archives

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THIS MAP IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE
PURPOSES ONLY



LEGEND

 Roads

 Bike Routes



Tour Houses



VHF Info Table



Suggested Washrooms



Food stops



Point of Interest



SUGGESTED WASHROOM LOCATIONS

Creekside Community Centre
1 Athletes Way

Oakridge Centre
650 W 41st Ave

Marpole Museum
8743 SW Marine Dr

VHF INFO TABLES (pg 23)
188 W 1st Ave (JJ Bean False Creek)
6385 Marguerite St (House #8)

SUGGESTED FOOD STOPS

Marpole Museum/Colbourne House
Hotdog, drink and cookies \$5 (pg 19)

Roedde House Tea & Tour \$8 (pg 5)

JJ Bean False Creek 10% off (pg 23)

POINTS OF INTEREST

A Roedde House Museum
1415 Barclay St (pg. 5)

B Marpole Museum/Colbourne House
8743 SW Marine Dr (pg. 19)



- ☐ 14
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 26
- ☐ 34

1 1101 Nicola St
Queen Charlotte Apts.



2 995 Bute St



3 1876 W 3rd Ave



- ☐ 211
- ☐ 214
- ☐ 414

4 388 W 1st Ave
The Exchange



5 446 Union St



6 1544 Grant St



7 4371 Victoria Dr



8 6385 Marguerite St



9 1087 Park Dr



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