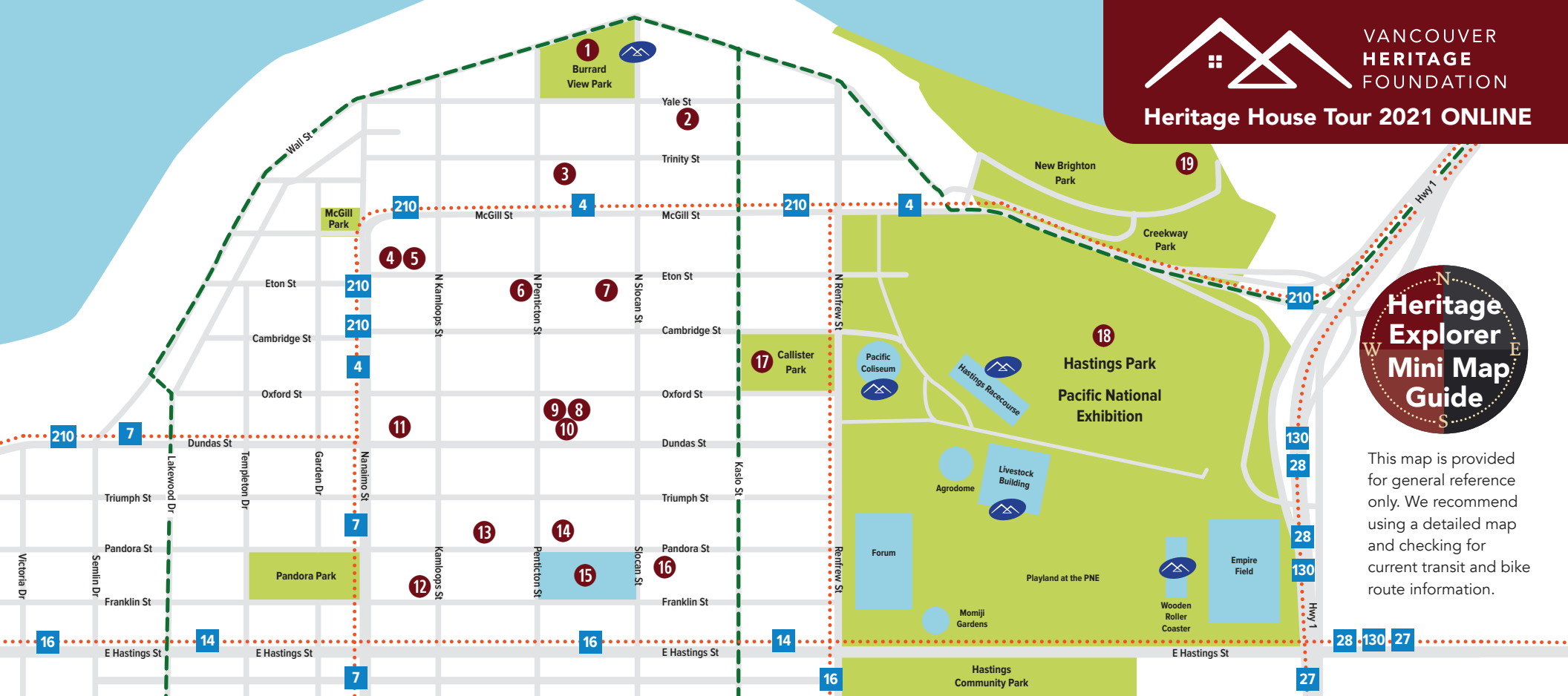




This map is provided for general reference only. We recommend using a detailed map and checking for current transit and bike route information.



## Hastings-Sunrise

The annual Heritage House Tour has highlighted Vancouver's diverse historic homes and neighbourhoods since 2003, exploring local history, architecture and design. As part of Heritage House Tour 2021 Online, VHF is providing opportunities and ideas to explore in a safe way with self-guided tours. Walk, bike or drive and use the map provided with highlighted stops along the way to discover the distinctive character and history of the area. The heritage places noted are just a sampling of points of interest along the route. Enjoy exploring!

Bike Route Transit Route Places That Matter Plaque

- 1 650 N Penticton St | Burrard View Park
- 2 2760 Yale St | Heaps House
- 3 2636 Trinity St | Perkins House
- 4 2439 Eton St | Bergquist House
- 5 2451 Eton St
- 6 2598 Eton St | Woodside Apartments
- 7 2680 Eton St
- 8 2640 Oxford St
- 9 2620 Oxford St | Ellsworth House
- 10 2627 Dundas St | McLeod House
- 11 2449 Dundas St
- 12 2475 Franklin St | St. David's Church
- 13 2543 Pandora St | Kendrik House
- 14 2617 Pandora St
- 15 2625 Franklin St | Hastings Elementary School
- 16 2728 Pandora St | Campbell House
- 17 Callister Park | Con Jones Park
- 18 Pacific National Exhibition Grounds
- 19 New Brighton Salt Marsh

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## Hastings–Sunrise

In 1863, five years after the British government established the Colony of British Columbia, Colonel Richard Moody of the Royal Engineers chose *Xí7naŋmūt* (Khanamoot), today's New Brighton Park, as the logical destination of a wagon road connecting Burrard Inlet with the colonial capital New Westminster. A primitive ferry service soon connected New Brighton with sawmills in North Vancouver and the Hastings Mill (Gastown). Moody supervised the creation of a government town reserve, extending east from modern Nanaimo Street and south almost to Kingsway, that became known as the Hastings Townsite. In that era, the Indigenous people – *səlil̓wataʔ* (Tsleil-Waututh), *Skwxwú7mesh* (Squamish), and *xʷməθkʷəy̓əm* (Musqueam) – were increasingly confined to villages on the North Shore and in Stanley Park.

In 1865, the Brighton Hotel opened as a seaside resort for vacationers from New Westminster. In 1869, the area was renamed Hastings, after Rear Admiral Hastings of the British naval fleet stationed on the Pacific coast, and the first subdivision lots in the future Vancouver were put up for sale. Logging and milling of the primeval forest began, and in 1887 the Canadian Pacific Railway completed its tracks along the south shore of Burrard Inlet, bypassing Hastings en route to its terminus on the waterfront of the newly incorporated City of Vancouver. Although relegated to a backwater, Hastings deserves a significant spot in the history of Vancouver as the site of the city's first road, hotel, wharf and post office.

In December 1911, the landowners of Hastings Townsite, who had built a scattering of houses across the area, voted 1,200 to 1 to join the City of Vancouver, which had developed eastward almost to its Nanaimo Street eastern boundary. Residential development of the area took off in the 1920s and by the 1940s most of the available land was covered with single family housing. Despite the complete industrial development of the waterfront, a park was created at the old site of *Xí7naŋmūt* (Khanamoot) and Brighton. New Brighton outdoor pool opened in 1936.

Today's Hastings-Sunrise area takes in the northern portion of the old townsite. Bisected by busy Hastings Street, it is a diverse community with a wide range of interesting buildings, many with views over the working port toward Grouse and Seymour mountains.

### 1 650 N Pentiction St Burrard View Park & Babies Cottage 1924 | Heritage Register: B

On a beautiful sloping site above Wall Street, Burrard View Park contains remnants of the city's oldest social services agencies. On the west side, the old foundation was the notorious Vancouver Juvenile Detention Home, a 1930 building by city architect Arthur Julius Bird. Closer to the east side, a terraced piece of ground is the site of the Children's Aid home, built in 1906 in what was then an undeveloped part of the city. It became the Wall Street Orphanage in the 1920s. The remaining building on the park, originally part of the Family Court Complex and known as Babies Cottage, is now the Cottage Hospice.

### 2 2760 Yale St | Heaps House 1912-14 | Heritage Register: B

This very tall front gabled house was home to James Wilson Heaps, vice-president of E.H. Heaps and Co, which manufactured lumber, shingles, sash, door and mouldings. Known for producing bank and office fixtures in native- and hardwoods, the company had a mill, factory and local lumber office at Powell St and Victoria Drive; that area was known as "Heaps" to the many Japanese Canadians who worked there a century ago.

### 3 2636 Trinity Street | Perkins House 1912 | Heritage Register: B

A simple front-gabled vernacular house, it was built just before the First World War by carpenter Harry Perkins. The Perkins family lived in this house until at least 1945. Like most houses of the period, it is set nearly one storey above its garden, allowing room for a central furnace without incurring the cost of digging a deep basement.

### 4 2439 Eton St | Bergquist House 1911 | Heritage Register: B (M) (H)

Andrew Bergquist built this for himself in 1911 for \$2500. It is a nicely detailed example of the Edwardian Style, with an inset front porch and a fine sleeping porch upstairs, which unfortunately faces away from the mountain view. Bergquist also built several other local houses, including 2457 and 2487 Eton, and an apartment building at 2598 Eton built in 1911 (#6).

### 5 2451 Eton St 1911 | Heritage Register: B

Louis Leduc likely built this unusual gambrel-roofed house the same year that Hastings Townsite voted to amalgamate with Vancouver. In 1951, the owners converted it to three individual suites; 40 years later, new owners converted it back to its original single-family layout.

### 6 2598 Eton St | Woodside Apartments, Park Grocery 1911 | Heritage Register: B

Frank Woodside, who spearheaded the vote for Hastings Townsite to join the City of Vancouver, financed this corner store with apartments above. He maintained his office here during his tenure as Ward Alderman 1911-28. The nearby streetcar line along McGill Street to Renfrew, completed for the opening of the Vancouver Exhibition, spurred the area's settlement. Later owners Bunzo and Misu Watanabe called it the Park Grocery; along with all of the Japanese-Canadian property on the coast, it was confiscated and resold by the federal government shortly after the wartime internment of its owners in 1942.

### 7 2676 and 2680 Eton St 1911-12 | Heritage Register: B

Two examples of characteristic house styles from the 1910s: 2676 is a one-and-a-half storey Edwardian with a filled-in front porch to create more indoor space and a small balcony/sleeping porch tucked into the gable; 2680 is a Colonial Revival with a full-width front porch added to its boxy main floor, a full second floor, and the characteristic little dormer on the front face of its hipped roof, illuminating a useless attic space.

### 8 2640 Oxford St 1918 | Heritage Register: C (M)

E.W. Barrett's small Craftsman house from 1918 – a style often called a California Bungalow and most common in Kitsilano – reflects the shrinkage of house sizes typical of the decades between the end of the First World War and the 1960s. (Pre-World War I houses were usually 1 ½ to 2 ½ storeys.) Elements of the style include an inset full-width porch, shallow roof pitch and a front gable, sometimes with faux half-timbering, and a small window illuminating an attic only useful for storage. Note the very large early house across the street at 2625, converted into four suites.

**IMPORTANT NOTE** Many of the sites noted on the tour are private homes and property. They are not open to visitors. Please respect privacy. Please enjoy viewing the stops on the tour from the sidewalk and do not enter private gardens or property for any reason.



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## Hastings–Sunrise

**9** **2620 Oxford St | Ellsworth House**  
**1918-19 | Heritage Register: B (M)**

Built and owned by E.G. Ellsworth, this unusual gambrel-roofed house has symmetrical upper floors with an excellent sleeping porch but an oddly asymmetrical main floor and window placement, probably not original. The house was repainted to its original colours in 2001 with the help of a VHF grant.

**10** **2627 Dundas St | McLeod House**  
**1922 | Heritage Register: B (M)**

A Craftsman hybrid with the brackets and exposed woodwork of that style, it has an unusual arched cutout for the sleeping porch more typical of the Arts and Crafts style and diamond-paned stained glass windows in the gable. The first owner was Angus McLeod, a fireman who in 1928 became a captain on the City's first fireboat and later was the district fire chief.

**11** **2449 Dundas St**  
**1910/1912 | Heritage Register: A**

A big front-gabled house with Craftsman brackets, turned (round) columns and a pediment over its half porch reminiscent of Neo-Classical styles, and a big bay window, this is one of the earlier houses in the area. Original owner Charles Augustus Peterson sold it in 1936 to Hazel Thomas, who turned it into a boarding house and added several makeshift kitchens which were later removed in a 1980s renovation.

**12** **2475 Franklin St | St. David's Church**  
**1905 | Heritage Register: B**

Built in 1905 at Victoria and Pandora in an area that was becoming heavily industrialized, this church migrated eastward with its congregation in 1926 – it was cut in two sections and moved to its current location. In the 1950s, a lower hall was added. The original church had wood clapboard siding on the upper portion and cedar shingles on the lower portion. The church was also known for its paintings of Stations of the Cross in a modern urban setting by Chris Woods. In 2014, they were relocated to St. Thomas Church in East Vancouver.

**13** **2543 Pandora St | Kendrick House**  
**1928 | Heritage Register: C (M)**

Originally owned by Josiah and Jesse Kendrick, this 1928 house is a simple Craftsman more typical of interwar East Vancouver than the classic California Bungalow at 2640 Oxford. The owners used a VHF grant to assist in the re-roofing of the house (2006), and to repaint the house to a colour scheme appropriate to its era (2008).

**14** **2617 Pandora St**  
**1908-12 | Heritage Register: C**

William McGavin was the local postmaster and grocer whose brother was the owner of McGavin's bread, a long-time staple in local stores, and McGavin Bread Basket stores around Metro Vancouver. William McGavin spared no expense on this home: fir floors throughout, a wrap-around porch, 9' ceilings on the main floor and a kitchen covered from floor to ceiling in ornate tin, all of which still exists to this day. In 2018, the homeowners restored the exterior using Kitsilano Gold, with Hastings Red accents from Vancouver Heritage Foundation's True Colours palette.

**15** **2625 Franklin St | Hastings Elementary School**  
**1912 | Heritage Register: B**

Hastings Elementary was built in 1912 and designed by W. Postle in Beaux-Arts Eclectic style. An enlargement was added in 1925, designed by Frank Barrs in a contrasting Edwardian Renaissance Revival style. They replaced earlier wooden schoolhouses built 1908-10 that were in use until the 1960s, and demolished in 1996. In 2003, Hastings Elementary School underwent seismic upgrading and the heritage elements that were retained include the brick façade, exterior building details and window design.

**16** **2728 Pandora St | Campbell House**  
**1927 | Heritage Register: C**

Similar to 2543 Pandora, this is a Craftsman-style house built by Marcel Tardif. Its upper half-floor is made more usable by the addition of large dormers. In 2004, the house was repainted in a colour scheme authentic to its era with the help of a VHF grant. It was probably identical to 2736 Pandora next door.

**17** **Callister Park | Con Jones Park**  
**Block bounded by Kaslo, Cambridge, Renfrew and Oxford Streets**

A grassy field across busy Renfrew Street from the Pacific Coliseum, Con Jones Park was a venue for soccer, lacrosse and baseball from 1921 until the demolition of its stadium in 1971. Con Jones (1869–1929) was an Australian sports enthusiast whose tobacco stores featured the slogan "Don't Argue!", seen on billboards through the city, sometimes with the subtitle "Con Jones makes the best tobacco." It was renamed Callister Park after a local builder and contractor who was the first settler in the area in 1904. See [heritage.bcsoccer.net](http://heritage.bcsoccer.net).



### TO KEEP EXPLORING, CHECK OUT THESE RESOURCES

**Heritage Site Finder Interactive Map**  
[www.heritagesitefinder.ca](http://www.heritagesitefinder.ca)

**Places That Matter Community History Resource**  
[www.placesthatmatter.ca](http://www.placesthatmatter.ca)

**Vancouver House Styles webtool**  
[www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/vancouver-house-styles-hub](http://www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/vancouver-house-styles-hub)

More information about many of the stops in the guide is available through our online resources – simply search by address or name of the site

[www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org](http://www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org)



# Hastings-Sunrise

## 18 Pacific National Exhibition Grounds

The provincial government gave a portion of the Hastings Townsite to Vancouver in 1889 as a park. The Vancouver Exhibition (later Pacific National Exhibition) fairgrounds opened in 1910; its connection to the city's streetcar system along McGill and Hastings streets helped spur settlement of the Hastings-Sunrise area. Among the places to view are:

The **Forum** was built in 1931 as a concert venue and, following the razing of the Denman Street Arena in 1936, became the focus of the city's hockey culture and home to the Vancouver Canucks from 1945 to 1968. It was the male dormitory for Japanese Canadians in 1942 (see below).

In 1968, the 15,000-seat **Pacific Coliseum** replaced it as the principal site for concerts and hockey. It continues to be a landmark in the city's sport and pop-culture landscape and was nominated by the community to become a Places that Matter site, receiving a plaque in 2013.

The **Livestock Building** recalls the annual exhibition's agricultural focus. It housed, in deplorable conditions, both healthy and sick Japanese-Canadian women and children as the principal marshalling yard for their forced dispersal from coastal BC in 1942.

The **Hastings Park Race Course** has been the site of horse races since 1892.

The 1958 **Wooden Roller Coaster** is celebrated across North America as the last operating example of noted designer Carl Phare's work. Constructed of Douglas fir by Walker LeRoy, the coaster features a maximum drop height of 20m and speeds of up to 76km/h. As Canada's oldest operating wooden roller coaster, it is designated as a "Coaster Landmark," and a "Coaster Classic" by the American Coaster Enthusiasts organization.



## 19 New Brighton Salt Marsh

After 150 years of industrialization of the waterfront, habitat restoration was completed on the intertidal salt marsh in this area in 2017. It was funded by the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority and Vancouver Park Board with the involvement of the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), səliłwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) and xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) nations. Interpretative signage offers information about the native plants and wildlife reintroduced including their Indigenous names and cultural significance.



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