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HISTORIC WEST HASTINGS WALKING TOUR



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Introduction

This map guide focuses on the western section of Hastings Street, west of Victory Square. Equalled in importance only by Granville Street, Hastings has been a part of every phase of Vancouver's history. In the city's early years, Hastings and Main was the principal crossroads. Today, the nearby convention centre, Waterfront Station and SFU campus ensure the importance of Hastings Street's western end.

The city's retail centre moved west along Hastings in the 1900s, gradually abandoning East Hastings between Cambie and Dunlevy to low-end shops and hotels. The coup de grâce for this eastern part was the move in 1957 by the BC Electric Company from its head office building at Carrall and Hastings to a new office building at Nelson and Burrard (now The Electra condominiums); with the closure of both the interurban railway system, which had terminated at Carrall, and the north shore ferry service that docked at the foot of Columbia, there was little pedestrian traffic to support local businesses.

The prestigious residential district once known as Blueblood Alley west of Granville became commercial beginning in the 1900s; high-end residential began to return in the 2000s in very different types of buildings, reflecting the redevelopment of the Coal Harbour shoreline with highrise condominiums.

A chronology of West Hastings:

- before 1886: First Nations people had a village at Khwaykhway (Lumbermen's Arch) in Stanley Park and a handful of ship-jumpers and pioneers settled in small homes along Coal Harbour. John Morton, one of the "Three Greenhorns" who pre-empted District Lot 185 (the West End), built a cabin on the bluff near the foot of Thurlow Street in 1862. A few years later, the Hastings sawmill near the foot of Main and Gassy Jack Deighton's saloon at Carrall and Water prompted the growth of Gastown.

- from 1886: Hastings was a very well-established road by the time of the city's incorporation. L.A. Hamilton, the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyor who was a member of the city's first council, named Hastings Street for Admiral George Hastings,

COVER PHOTO: the view from the Marine Building looking east in 1946, by Don Coltman/Williams Bros. CVA 586-4591.

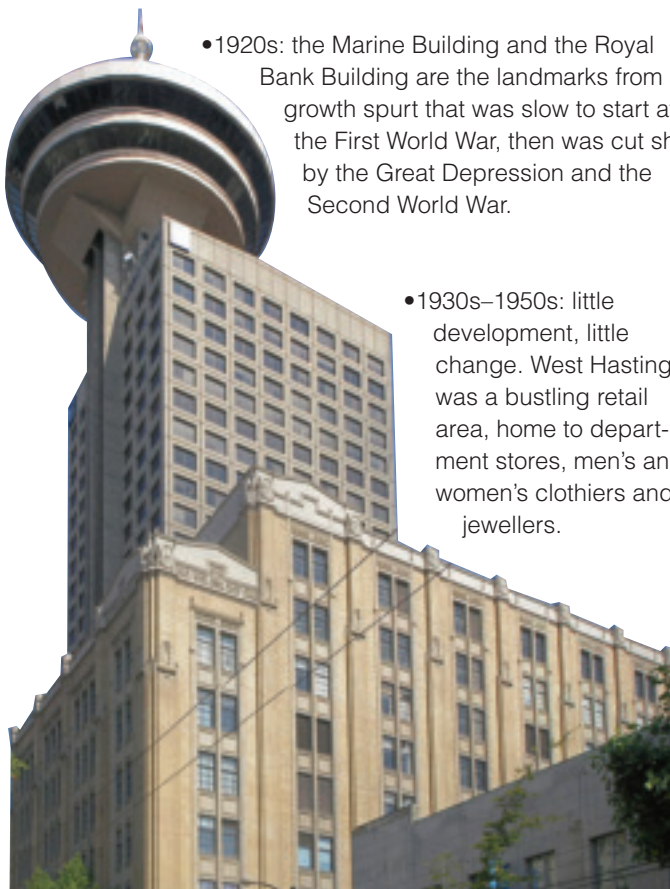
FACING PAGE: The Harbour Centre development added an office tower, mall and revolving restaurant to the 1920s-era Spencer's department store on the block between Seymour and Richards in 1977. Photo by John Roaf, Exploring Vancouver.

commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station of the Royal Navy during the 1860s. The arrival of the CPR in 1887 and the building of deep-water wharves near the foot of Granville Street created a transportation hub that evolved from steam trains and sailing ships 125 years ago to cruise ships, commuter rail, ferries and SkyTrain (using the CPR's 1930s-era Dunsmuir Tunnel, whose portal opens onto the waterfront near the foot of Thurlow).

•1886 to 1914: Hastings west of Burrard, then known as Seaton Street, was *the* residential address in the city until about 1900, and the city's two important men's clubs, the Vancouver and the Terminal City, located nearby. In this period, Hastings between Granville and Victory Square became the city's retail heart, rivalled only by the corner of Granville and Georgia. Spencer's Department Store at Hastings and Richards (now SFU Harbour Centre) anchored blocks of small shops between it and Woodward's at Abbott Street. Hastings was the street of banks: in 1912, there were 10 of them facing onto it in the four blocks between Granville and Cambie. Further west, the federal government built its main post office building at Granville; the Pemberton, Winch, Metropolitan and Crédit Foncier buildings introduced commercial uses into what had been a residential area.

•1920s: the Marine Building and the Royal Bank Building are the landmarks from a growth spurt that was slow to start after the First World War, then was cut short by the Great Depression and the Second World War.

•1930s–1950s: little development, little change. West Hastings was a bustling retail area, home to department stores, men's and women's clothiers and jewellers.



- 1960s–70s: modern office development began in 1960 with the United Kingdom Building, the street’s first modernist structure, which replaced the old stone Williams Building at Granville. The Bank of Canada (now the CMA Building) followed in 1965. In 1967, the Guinness Tower moved office uses west of Burrard, followed by Oceanic Plaza and the Board of Trade tower. Further east, Sears took over the former Spencer’s store (which had been Eaton’s since 1948).
- 1980s: The Daon Building (now A X A Place) provided further proof that West Hastings was an important office centre, while Sinclair Centre showed a new direction by consolidating four heritage buildings into an office and shopping complex. The Cinderella transformation of the old CPR Pier B-C at the foot of Howe Street into Canada Place heralded the conversion of the industrial shoreline into new streets, residential towers, hotels and office buildings.

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| 1 | 1177 West Hastings | |
| 2 | 1111 West Hastings | |
| 3 | 1055 West Hastings | |
| 4 | 1021 West Hastings | |
| 5 | 355 Burrard at Hastings | |
| 6 | The bend in Hastings at Burrard | 14 Sinclair Centre |
| 7 | 999 West Hastings | 15 744 West Hastings |
| 8 | 915 West Hastings | 16 409 Granville at Hastings |
| 9 | 900 West Hastings | 17 698 West Hastings |
| 10 | 837 West Hastings | 18 685 West Hastings |
| 11 | 815 West Hastings | 19 333 Seymour at Hastings |
| 12 | 850 West Hastings | 20 580 West Hastings |
| 13 | 838 West Hastings | 21 510 West Hastings |
| | | 22 555 West Hastings |

- 1990s: the decline of retail continued in the blocks east of Granville. The Sears store closed and became the Harbour Centre Campus for Simon Fraser University, continuing a move by tertiary institutions to locate campuses downtown. The closure of Woodward's confirmed the decline. Many small shop fronts on the blocks between Victory Square and Richards could attract only transitory tenants; for example, the block between Homer and Cambie became the headquarters for the legalize-marijuana movement. The Georgian Club's membership of "Establishment Vancouver" women abandoned their home, the former Royal Bank building at Homer Street, and arranged an affiliation with the Vancouver Club.
- 2000s: West Hastings became a prestigious residential address with the completion of Jameson House; further east, the tide began to turn with the redevelopment of Woodward's and other heritage buildings.

WEST HASTINGS



BUTE St.

Winnipeg developer R.C. Baxter rebuilt the north side of the 1100-block from 1965 - 75, with two towers designed by the Waisman Architectural Group:



1 1177 West Hastings, the 27-storey Board of Trade Tower, built in 1968.



2 1111 West Hastings, originally known as the Baxter Building, now the Rescan Building. Between them is the Harbourside Holiday Inn (now the Renaissance Vancouver Harbourside Hotel). The south side of the street is also occupied by hotels: the Coast Coal Harbour and the Marriott.

Until the 1990s and the development of the Coal Harbour shoreline with condos, Hastings Street terminated just past Bute Street. The escarpment above the railway tracks there was grown over with trees and bushes. Before settlement, the escarpment edge and high-tide line had been about a half block north of Hastings. The CPR began to fill the shoreline in the 1880s for railyards and storage buildings, a process that resumed in the 1980s with the creation of Canada Place and the extension westward of Cordova Street, which originally ended just west of the foot of Granville.



The 1986 view from what was then the Coopers & Lybrand Building, 1111 West Hastings, showing how the waterfront then was completely

Hastings Street west of Burrard was known as Seaton Street (popularly as “Blueblood Alley”) in the 19th century and had fine houses on wide lots. Prominent residents between Bute and Granville included the Bell-Irving brothers, city solicitor Alfred St. George Hamersley, businessman and Liberal power-broker F.C. Wade, and real-estate investor Charles T. Dunbar. CPR superintendent Henry Abbott’s house stood at the corner of Hornby and Hastings; CPR physician and real-estate developer J.M. Lefevre lived at the northwest corner of Hastings and Granville; A.G. Ferguson, the first chair of the Park Board, lived on the site of the Terminal City Club **10**, which he founded; and Thomas O. Townley, registrar of land titles and mayor of Vancouver, lived at 944 West Hastings. Some of these homes survived into the 1940s as rooming houses, long after their influential owners had moved on and the area had become commercialized.



John P. Nicolls residence, 1120 Seaton Street, 1895, photographer unknown. CVA Bu P561



industrialized. The Canadian Pacific ferry transported rail cars and passengers to Nanaimo. CVA 784-022

THURLLOW St.

3 1055 West Hastings, Guinness Tower. Dubbed by architecture critics as the city's purest example of the International Style, this 1967 building extended the city's modern office district westward, continuing a process begun with the Burrard Building (at Georgia) and the BC Electric Building (Burrard and Nelson) in the 1950s and the first Bentall Building (Burrard at Pender) in 1965. Architects Charles Paine and Associates also designed Oceanic Plaza across the street, at the very British address of 1066, in 1977. These buildings furthered Guinness family investments in the area that had begun with the Marine Building **5** in 1933. In 1862, on the Guinness Tower site, the "Three Greenhorns" (John Morton, Sam Brighthouse and William Hailstone) built a cabin on what was a corner of their homestead, the land that became Vancouver's West End.

4 1021 West Hastings, the facade of the Quadra Club building, erected in 1929 and known as the University Club after 1957, survives as part of the MNP Tower, built in 2012 by architects Kohn Pedersen Fox with Musson Cattel Mackey Partnership.



A 1930s photograph from the shoreline below Thurlow Street at the time the Dunsmuir Tunnel opened – it's the portal on the right, connecting the CPR's waterfront tracks with its False Creek rail-yards and used by SkyTrain since 1986. CVA Bu N19

5 355 Burrard at Hastings, the Marine Building is the fabulous, Art Deco echo of the prosperous 1920s when the city emerged as a prominent grain port. Designed by architects McCarter & Nairne, it features unforgettable decorations of plants and sea creatures, ships, boats and planes, and has a must-visit interior lobby. Its developer went bankrupt at the onset of the Great Depression, leaving the building to be acquired by Guinness Anglo-Irish investors, who concurrently planned to build the Lions Gate Bridge and open up West Vancouver's British Properties for residential development. It used to stand on the waterfront – a bridge crossed the CPR railway tracks on the northern edge of its site – but recent developments have hemmed it in.

6 The bend in Hastings at Burrard resulted from the misalignment of the 1882 survey of District Lot 185 (the West End, which was to be called Liverpool) with the 1885 survey of District Lot 541 by Lauchlan Hamilton for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the one preceding the incorporation of the City of Vancouver. In the 1882 survey, Hastings Street (then known as Seaton) followed the angle of the escarpment to its end at Jervis Street.



Hastings from Thurlow looking east to the Marine Building, photographed by W.J. Moore in 1932. CVA Bu N29

BURRARD St.

The north side of these blocks is home to Vancouver's most venerable private clubs.

7 999 West Hastings, A X A Place. Designed in 1981 by Musson Cattell Mackey Partnership, the architects of Bentall Centre, this building is a neighbourly kind of office tower – it reflected the facade of the Marine Building and angled away from the corner to allow a broader view of the harbour and mountains. Daon Developments, its builder, was co-founded by Jack Poole (1933-2009), who headed the committee that brought the Winter Olympics to Vancouver in 2010; he is commemorated by the plaza with the Olympic cauldron at the foot of Thurlow Street.



A X A Place stands beside the Vancouver Club. Photo: Martin Knowles Photo/Media

8 915 West Hastings, The Vancouver Club, established in 1889, occupies a Sharp & Thompson-designed building from 1913. Its design mirrors the private clubs of London. The original building, which looked like a large home with a gambrel-roofed front gable, occupied the right-of-way of Hornby Street, north of Hastings on the escarpment edge. The Vancouver Club had a male-only membership until it arranged an affiliation with the women of the Georgian Club, who abandoned their home, the former Royal Bank building at Homer Street **24**.



The first Vancouver Club building, c. 1910, photographed by W.J. Moore: Bu N415

9 900 West Hastings, Bank of Canada Building, built in 1965 and designed by Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners, was part of the trend of major financial institutions moving west of Granville Street. It is now known as the CMA Building. Note the facade of the 1911 Hudson's Bay Insurance Company Building, which once faced Hastings Street but now faces into the lane – an afterthought in the redevelopment of the block.

HORNBY St.

10 837 West Hastings. The Terminal City Club has occupied this corner since its founding in 1892. It used part of the 1912 Metropolitan Building until the club rebuilt it in 1998 as the Terminal City Club Tower. The club's founding president was Alfred Graham Ferguson, the namesake of Stanley Park's Ferguson Point. His nearby venture in Hastings Street real estate was the Ferguson Block at Richards, demolished for the construction of the Standard Bank Building **21** more than a century ago.



The Metropolitan Building, photographed in 1931 by W.J. Moore. It was demolished in 1998. CVA Bu 509

11 815 West Hastings was designed by Eng & Wright in 1975 to complement the scale of the old Metropolitan Building. It replaced the two-storey Merchants Exchange Building, part of Vancouver's financial heart.

12 850 West Hastings, Crédit Foncier Building. Designed by Barrott, Blackader & Webster and completed in 1914, this office building has long been admired in the city as one of the finest of its era. Its owner was a Montreal-based mortgage lender. As was the case with many office buildings of the day, its elevation is divided into three distinct parts, corresponding to the base, shaft and capital of a classical temple column.



Hastings from Hornby looking east in 1913, the Metropolitan Building on the left and the Pemberton Building on the right. CVA Str P372

13 838 West Hastings, Jameson House. A 2011 tower mixing retail, office and condo with two small heritage buildings – the facade of the 1927 BC & Yukon Chamber of Mines Building and the 1921 Ceperley Rounsefell Building. Designed by the architects Foster + Partners, it is evidence of the return of luxurious residences to these blocks of Hastings for the first time since the 1890s.



Crédit Foncier with Jameson House beside. Photo: Bosa Developments

HOWE St.

14 Sinclair Centre. The buildings on the north side of the block are named for a local federal minister, James Sinclair (the father of Margaret Trudeau). Its redevelopment amalgamated four historic buildings: the former main post office on the Granville corner, designed by the Public Works Department's chief architect, David Ewart, in 1910; the Winch Building of 1911 on the Howe corner, designed by Hooper & Watkins for a cannery and sawmill owner who spent almost half of his \$1.5 million fortune on its construction; behind them, facing Cordova, are the former immigration building, also by Ewart in 1913, and the Federal Building, an extension of the post office, by the Department of Public Works and McCarter & Nairne, built in 1937. As a heritage redevelopment, Sinclair Centre provided an interesting counterpoint to the modern "sails" of Canada Place at the foot of Howe, also completed in time for Expo '86. The post office became notorious for its occupation (along with the art gallery and Hotel Georgia) by about 1,600 unemployed men in May and June of 1938 and the bloody battle when police forcibly evicted them.



The newly completed Winch Building in 1911, with the post office adjoining it. CVA Bu P15

15 744 West Hastings, Pemberton Building. A survivor in the Edwardian Commercial Style from 1910, designed by W.M. Somervell.



The Pacific Building (now the Pemberton Building), in 1921, photographed by W.J. Moore. CVA Bu N343

16 409 Granville at Hastings. The United Kingdom Building, opened in 1960, brought the International Style of architecture to the city's financial district. Its aluminum and glass walls replaced the solid stonework of the Williams Building. Architects Semmens Simpson, the leading modernists of the day, designed it.



The Williams Building at the southwest corner of Granville and Hastings in 1908, photographed by Philip Timms. CVA 677-585

GRANVILLE St.

17 698 West Hastings, Birks Building. A 1908 “temple bank” by Toronto architects Darling & Pearson for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, this building was converted into retail space for Birks jewellers in 1994. Birks, based in Montreal, took over Trorey’s Jewellers and its street clock (directly across Hastings) in the early 1900s; when Birks moved to Granville and Georgia in 1913 it took the clock along, where it became a beloved landmark and a place to rendezvous. The clock moved back down Granville to Hastings with Birks in 1994.



Constable McKinnon directing traffic in 1921, a W.J. Moore photo. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, now Birks, is the building in the centre. Traffic still drove on the left until the end of that year. CVA Str P43

18 685 West Hastings, Royal Bank Building. The city’s first bank skyscraper, completed in 1931 during the Great Depression, has a superb Florentine banking hall that should be visited! Designed by architects Sumner Godfrey Davenport, it replaced the firm’s 1903 “temple bank” at Hastings and Homer and shifted the centre of gravity of the city’s institutions to the west. **24**



At the corner of Granville and Hastings in the 1920s, Constable Duncan McKinnon directed traffic with a white baton while wearing white gloves. McKinnon was one of the first constables hired for the city's new Traffic Department, formed in December, 1921, two weeks before the rule of the road changed from left-hand driving to right hand. After a few years, McKinnon was given a "stop/go" set of iron hands, operated by a lever. The iron stand was inserted in a socket in the middle of the intersection. The first automatic signals in the city were installed at the corner in the late 1920s, followed by a second set at Robson and Granville.



The northeast corner of Hastings and Granville about 1907 showing the Trorey's Jewellers store, by then taken over by Birks, with its distinctive clock out front. CVA 677-647



19 333 Seymour at Hastings,

Grant Thornton Place, originally the Price Waterhouse Centre, is an early 1980s tower with an unusual domed plaza in front. Its shiny surfaces complement none of the surrounding buildings, a contrast with the A X A Building **7** of the same period, which consciously attempted to be neighbourly and play second fiddle to the Marine Building across the street.

SEYMOUR St.



20 580 West Hastings, Morris J. Wosk Centre for Dialogue. The neoclassical-style Union Bank Building from 1920 (by Somervell & Putnam) that became a Toronto Dominion branch, this building was donated to Simon Fraser University and incorporated into Conference Plaza, which includes the hotel next door, in a 1999 conversion. Its namesake was a local developer and philanthropist whose family was prominent in the furniture business.



Looking east from Seymour Street in 1911, a Richard Broadbridge photo. The buildings of the David Spencer department store are on the left, the Dominion Building in the distance. CVA LGN 561

21 510 West Hastings, Standard Building. Designed for the Standard Bank by the Tacoma-based firm Russell & Babcock in 1914, it originally featured Gothic-style cresting along its roof line. The Standard Bank faltered and almost collapsed in the Toronto banking crisis of 1923; it merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1928.

22 555 West Hastings, Harbour Centre. In the 1900s, buildings on the north side of the block were amalgamated into a department store called Spencer's, which became Eaton's in 1948. The latter, a department-store chain based in Toronto, moved to Pacific Centre in the 1970s. The re-developed western end of the block became the high-rise Harbour Centre tower and mall (by Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Housden Partnership, with Eng & Wright, 1977). The 1928 department store addition by McCarter & Nairne became a Sears store. After little more than a decade of slow sales, Sears turned the buildings over to Simon Fraser University, which converted them into its downtown campus in 1990.



A 1974 planning department photo of the 1888 Innes-Thompson Block, demolished in the 1990s. A hotel tied in with the Morris Wosk Centre for Dialogue, on the right, now occupies the site. The Standard Building is on the left. CVA 778-153

RICHARDS St.

A block with storefronts mostly altered by time and circumstance. The former Woolworth store at 475 West Hastings is the most recent, erected in 1938 in the modernist style (by architects Gardiner & Mercer). The McMillan Building at 411 West Hastings, altered in 1960 with a mall-like storefront for a clothing chain, was designed by T.C. Sorby in 1887, when the city was a year old, and contained Vancouver's first post office.

23 **490 West Hastings**, the Bank of British Columbia, designed by T.C. Sorby in 1889 in the Italian Renaissance style. Headquartered in Victoria, the bank was created in 1862 by a group of financiers in London, England, and merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1901. It was part of the “bankers’ row” between Granville and Homer in the years before the First World War.



The Bank of BC Building at 490 West Hastings, in 1940, a photo by Leonard Frank. The building survives today with a coffee shop on its main floor but with little of its decorative detailing. CVA Bu P298

24 **404 West Hastings**, Royal Bank of Canada. This was the bank's head office until it completed its skyscraper at Granville Street **18**. Architects Dalton & Eveleigh completed it in 1903, when it was the first "temple bank," so named for its classical detailing. It housed the Georgian Club for women in the 1980s and 1990s.



The north side of the 400 block, photographed by W.J. Moore in 1927. Spencer's big new addition to their department store (now SFU Harbour Centre) dominated the next block. CVA Str N131



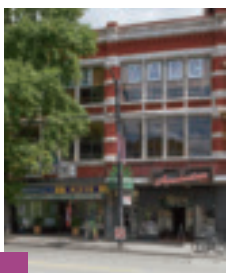
The south side of the 400 block in 1977, a photo by William E. Graham, showing the Royal Bank's former head office. Ward's Music was a retailer of band instruments and sheet music. The Standard Building dominates the next block.

HOMER St.

These blocks were a centre of clothing retailing. Dick's Men's Wear at 349 West Hastings, at the Homer Street corner, competed with Claman's at 315 in the Hunter Block, and others, while Reitman's, Sweet Sixteen and a myriad other shops drew women to the area in the years before Pacific Centre mall opened at Granville and Georgia in the 1970s. The Hunter Block was designed by W. Blackmore and Son in 1899. Dressew at 337 West Hastings has been a destination for fabric hunters since 1961.



An 1898 photo looking west from Cambie, showing the Inns of Court Building at Hamilton Street and, on the right, the Rogers Block and Arcade Building. CVA Str P18



25 **301 West Hastings**, the Rogers Block, built about 1896–8, was the first foray into the development business by Jonathan Rogers, who went on to erect the grand Rogers Building at Granville and Pender and construct the Royal Bank's skyscraper. **18** His lengthy career included a visionary role on the Park

Board, where he lobbied tirelessly to assemble waterfront land for public use. He is remembered in Jonathan Rogers Park, a bequest he made, on 7th Avenue in Mount Pleasant.

26 300 West Hastings, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Built in 1959 in the Modern style, this building was one of the last investments made in the area for about 30 years, when heritage rehabilitation began. It replaced the old Inns of Court Building, also known for its principal tenant, the Bank of Hamilton. Lawyers maintained chambers there because the old courthouse on Victory Square was across the street.



A 1974 planning department photo showing the Bank of Commerce Building at Hamilton Street and the modified storefronts for the Dirndl and Israeli boutiques, evidence of the effort by merchants to keep Hastings Street up to date in the era of huge malls. CVA 778-142

27 A plaque on this building marks the corner where the Canadian Pacific Railway's land commissioner, Lauchlan Hamilton, began the survey of District Lot 541 – the land to the south and west that comprises the city's modern downtown.

28 Hastings Street jogs northward at Cambie, and jogs southward at Burrard **6**, to line up with the different land surveys of the city's early years. Cambie is the boundary where the Hastings Street of the 1885 CPR survey meets the Old Granville Townsite: the blocks from Cambie to Carrall north of Hastings surveyed in 1870 for the village officially known as Granville but commonly known as Gastown.

VICTORY SQUARE



29 207 West Hastings, the Dominion Building, occupies a trapezoidal lot on the boundary between the Old Granville Townsite and the CPR's District Lot 541. Started in 1908, it was such a radical departure from earlier city buildings that the fire department decided to purchase a Seagrave Aerial Ladder, 75 feet tall, and accelerate its plans to motorize the entire firefighting fleet. Designed by J.S. Helyer and Son, it is the most flamboyant and colourful Beaux-Arts structure in the city. Dominion Trust took the building over from its original owner, the Imperial Trust Company, but soon foundered when the real-estate bubble burst at the outset of the First World War. The Dominion Building replaced the Arcade Building, a rendezvous spot in the early city, when “meet you at the Arcade” meant the same as “meet you at Birks Clock” did to a later generation of Vancouverites.



In 1901, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived for a ceremony at the provincial courthouse on Victory Square, photographed by the Edwards Bros. T.C. Sorby and N. Hoffar were the architects. CVA Duke of C and Y P13.2



30 Victory Square was the site of the provincial courthouse, a domed building erected in 1888 and demolished before the First World War when the new courthouse (now the Art Gallery) opened on Georgia at Howe. The Cenotaph, designed by architect G.L. Thornton Sharp, was installed in 1924, partially funded by contributions from

publisher Frederick Southam, whose Province newspaper occupied the building at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie. It is the focus of the city's Remembrance Day services every November 11. The move of the provincial courthouse uptown to Georgia Street in 1912 indicated the dominance of the CPR's part of town – the land along Granville Street, connecting its station, which was then at the foot of Granville, with its hotel at the corner of Granville and Georgia.



A 1936 Leonard Frank photo showing the Cenotaph, the Dominion Building, the Standard and Spencer's buildings, and the Marine Building in the distance. CVA Str P57





Vancouver Heritage Foundation is a charitable organization committed to the conservation of heritage buildings and neighbourhoods in the city. More than 8,000 people annually participate in the VHF's award-winning education, public awareness and granting activities, including:

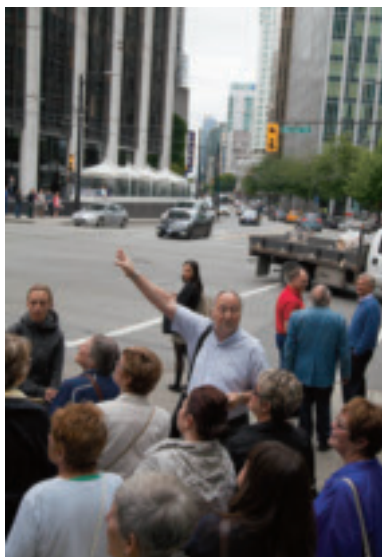
- walking, bus and self-guided tours
- evening and lunch-time lectures and workshops
- grants for repairing building exteriors, painting buildings in authentic historic colours and developing rehabilitation programs for specific projects.



Vancouver Heritage Foundation is committed to ensuring historic buildings are conserved because they embody the stories of the people and enterprises that built the city. Restored older buildings are popular

places for both locals and tourists to live, work and visit. Their rehabilitation creates jobs and diverts tons of demolition waste from the landfill.

Rehabilitated historic buildings also contribute to 21st century priorities of affordability and energy efficiency. Older and historic buildings provide some of the city's most affordable housing and retrofitting them creates structures that are energy efficient while retaining the energy expended to construct them in the first place.





Historic buildings contribute to our sense of place. The VHF creates opportunities for people to learn about their communities' histories and builds pride in our shared past, helping to conserve a legacy of heritage buildings for future generations.

We hope you enjoy learning about the important place West Hastings Street holds in the story of Vancouver. To see other VHF map guides and learn more about the activities of the Vancouver Heritage Foundation, please visit vancouverheritagefoundation.org, or phone (604) 264-9642.

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Martin Knowles Photo / Media, Mac Hillier Layout