

HERITAGE
CONSULTANTS

EXOTON



SERVICE:

CULTURAL HERITAGE STUDY

ADDRESS:

**GRANVILLE STREET
800-1200 BLOCKS**

DATE:

December 2024

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Heritage Value Statement

1

Description of the Historic Place

Granville Street, between Robson Street and Drake Street, runs through the core of downtown Vancouver and is home to venues and spaces that define the enduring entertainment capital of the region. Plotted in the early days of Vancouver's incorporation, Granville Street reflects waves of development over more than a century of the city's post-contact growth, while the associated oral histories reflect the importance of the area in the development of Vancouver's social and cultural communities. Granville Street is situated on the unceded, ancestral territory of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) people.

Heritage Value of the Historic Place

Granville Street, between Robson Street and Drake Street, is valued for: 1) its enduring connection to the Indigenous Peoples of the area; 2) its growth as a transportation spine in relation to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), British Columbia Electric Railway (BCER) and later, trolley bus and light rail service; 3) its post-contact Edwardian-era development, which resulted in the construction of many of its extant buildings; 4) its perceived deterioration and cyclical evolution resulting in a variety of urban planning initiatives; 5) its importance to the cultural, artistic, and societal development of a variety of communities; 6) its role as the heart of the region's entertainment development, both formally and informally, replete with extensive neon signs; and 7) its variety of architecture and building typologies and styles that compose its characteristic 'sawtooth' streetscape profile.

1. Despite the lack of clues in the built form of the area today, the continual presence of Indigenous Peoples resonates throughout the intangible fabric of Granville Street and the surrounding community. The Indigenous stories of the area are written in the land and oral histories, not necessarily in buildings and current urban form. Thousands of years into the past, and continuing through to the late 1800s, when the colonial development of Vancouver began, Indigenous Peoples inhabited and utilized this area. Downtown Vancouver forms part of the traditional, unceded territory of the hən'q'əmin'əm'-speaking Coast Salish people, including the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh). With the tidal flats of False Creek to the south and east and the shoreline along Burrard Inlet and passage to the ocean to the north and west the area provided an abundance of natural resources, which supported and sustained a rich cultural heritage. Indigenous Peoples created vast trail networks through the area, which were eventually taken over by the European settlers who used them as logging skid roads. Post contact, white settlers and Indigenous Peoples coexisted, the latter often assisting the settlers to adjust and function in this new place. As the Vancouver area continued to be colonized and settled by predominantly white Europeans, the Indigenous population was increasingly marginalized. Though always present, much of the modern Indigenous history of Granville Street has been characterized by conflict, racism, and exclusion. Efforts to address these issues from within the Indigenous community have included the creation of the Greater Vancouver Native Cultural Society (GVNCS), which was founded in 1978 with the primary objective of addressing the issue of racism against Indigenous individuals within

Vancouver's 2SLGBTQ+ community¹. Gatherings of the GVNCS continue to be held along the Granville Street (including in the Penthouse, the Commodore, the Shaggy Horse, the Royal, and the Dufferin, prior to its closure²). The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, established in 2008, documented the impacts of Residential Schools, leading to reconciliation principles that have been integrated into planning processes around the country. Along Granville Street, the mandate is now to "prioritise self-determined cultural spaces, public art and visibility, for x̱m̱əθḵw̱əy̱əm (Musqueam Indian Band), S̱ḵw̱x̱w̱ú7mesh (Squamish Nation), sə̱lilw̱əta̱ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation), and urban Indigenous communities³."

2. Granville Street, one of Vancouver's first non-Indigenous thoroughfares, began development in the 1880s when the CPR secured downtown land for the transcontinental railway. The street was graded in 1887, leading to the construction of the first Hotel Vancouver, establishing it as the city's entryway. As the centre of the growing downtown peninsula and the point of entry for settler newcomers to the city, Granville Street's transportation links played a pivotal role in opening development of the city to the south. Along its southern downtown end, a wharf for ferries between the downtown peninsula and the southern shore was established. Indigenous Peoples created a business shuttling customers back and forth by canoe prior to the construction of the first Granville Street Bridge in 1889⁴. The transportation role of Granville Street was notably enhanced with the construction of the Granville Bridge, followed soon after by the introduction of streetcar service in 1890. This improved accessibility spurred hotel development along the street, catering to the influx of visitors arriving

in Vancouver. Demand for streetcar travel along Granville grew rapidly, leading to the need for track replacement by 1900, just ten years after installation. The post-World War I economic recovery in the 1920s brought renewed development, accompanied by significant transportation shifts that affected Granville Street. On December 31, 1922, the British Columbia Electric Railway (BCER) transitioned its entire streetcar system to right-hand driving, aligning with North American norms.

The rise in private car ownership post-World War II led to the emergence of businesses on Granville that specifically targeted the growing number of automobile owners. As transportation modes continued evolving, streetcar service ended in the 1950s, replaced by the inauguration of the eight-lane Granville Bridge and new trolley bus services, positioning Granville Street as a modern transportation hub. Further transformations followed, with conversion of Granville to a transit mall north of Nelson Street in the 1970s, the launch of SkyTrain in the 1980s, and the opening of the Canada Line in 2009. These developments firmly established Granville Street as a central transit corridor in both the city and the region.

During the Edwardian development boom, Granville Street, between Robson and Drake, saw the construction of many residential hotels and commercial buildings, predominantly designed by the architectural firm of Parr & Fee. These five to six-storey hotels were constructed in a similar style and remain a defining feature of these five blocks of Granville Street. As the economy expanded, additional businesses were established along Granville, including the first wave of theatres. The newly established businesses, which included

1 Machat, Sylvia. *Sex Work, Sex Industry, and Gender and Sexuality Minorities History*. Prepared for the City of Vancouver, 2023, pg.16-17.

2 Ibid.

3 Lao, Kristina. *Granville Street Engagement Report*. Prepared for City of Vancouver, August 2023, pg.1.

4 Matthews, James S. Vol. 1 of *Early Vancouver*. Vancouver, BC: City of Vancouver, 2011 (1932).

medical and dental offices, cobblers, milliners, grocers, banks, furniture stores, vehicle dealerships and showrooms, and even light industrial activities, catered to the growing area population. The area also boasted many restaurants located along the core of Granville Street, as the hotels often did not have individual cooking facilities. The Edwardian era left a distinct mark on Granville Street's overall appearance, as the street underwent its most extensive structural changes during this period, through the development of many of its extant buildings. Many Edwardian era buildings remain standing and contribute to the consistent commercial frontages of the street.

3. **"You can't cure gangrene with perfume"**⁵

Granville Street has witnessed numerous transformations in both its layout and purpose throughout the years; often through official attempts to tame or 'sanitize' what was seen as a problem area in need of gentrification. The integration of underground rapid transit lines in the late 1980s, enhanced bus services, various urban planning initiatives, and the evolution of entertainment and retail establishments also helped to shape the character of this thoroughfare within the city. Following the aftermath of the Second World War, Granville Street faced a period of economic decline due to, among many factors, the construction of the new Granville Street Bridge, the end of streetcar services, and suburban migration⁶. Indeed, "with declining real estate value and rental rates, marginal businesses could afford to locate on Granville, thereby further entrenching new cultures onto the street. Sex shops, pawn shops, beer parlours, strip bars, and arcades became dominant business types. The hotels which were part of Granville's

booming days became single resident occupancy (SRO) hotels for low income residents. To many people, these were signs of Granville's dysfunction"⁷

This perceived decline of Granville Street was further exacerbated by the increased visibility of drug use, sex work, and youth gatherings, leading to deteriorating building conditions and increased police presence. In 1974, as Granville became labeled a "problem" area, the City converted the downtown section into a pedestrian and transit mall, aiming to revitalize the street while mitigating its unwelcome aspects. Despite initial optimism, the project failed due to increased vacancies and complaints from local businesses about reduced foot traffic⁸.

The 1975 police raid on the Penthouse Nightclub also influenced the activities along Granville Street. The Penthouse had provided a safe space for sex work to be conducted indoors, the raid forced sex workers outdoors, increasing streetside conflicts⁹. Additionally, when the City filed an injunction banning sex workers from the West End neighbourhood, the working women, men, and youths relocated to the areas along and adjacent to the Granville Mall¹⁰.

After a series of experiments with different models, one block of Granville Street was kept open to vehicular traffic as a compromise solution. Following Expo 86, the City focused on the area's roots as the entertainment district to reactivate its Theatre Row image. Assisting this transition was a zoning change in 1997, which allowed for more liquor licenses in the area, leading to the establishment of an entertainment district with a vibrant nightlife scene

5 Croome, Brock. "Desolation Row." *Vancouver Sun* (Vancouver, BC), Jan. 31, 1978, pg.A6.

6 Hoyt, Landon. "Conflicting Priorities on the Granville Street Mall." MUP thesis, Simon Fraser University, 2014.

7 Todd, Kamala. "Spectacularization and purification of downtown Vancouver.: MA thesis, University of BC, 1999, pg.34.

8 Croome, Brock. "Desolation Row." *Vancouver Sun* (Vancouver, BC), Jan. 31, 1978, pg.A6.

9 Machat, Sylvia. *Sex Work, Sex Industry, and Gender and Sexuality Minorities History*. Prepared for the City of Vancouver, 2023.

10 Lowman, John, and Laura Frazer. *Street prostitution: Assessing the impact of the law, Vancouver*. Canada Department of Justice, 1989, pg.21.

– with enhanced security measures¹¹. The 2002 Downtown Transportation Plan, which featured recommendations by urban designer Allan Jacobs, “set the stage for the coming redesign and once again emphasized the complexity of the street”¹². Approval of the Canada Line accelerated the need for decisions related to the redesign of Granville Street. Despite numerous efforts over the years to elevate Granville as one of the city’s most prominent thoroughfares, the area between Robson Street and Drake Street has proved to be a complex place and its future has remained a persistent, unsolved issue.

4. *As a teenager, downtown was a place always open to me, it reflected signs of my culture, of my ideas of the city. It was a place where my punk friends and I could express our rebellious styles and find spaces which reflected our nonconformity. We sought disorder and messiness, and much of the downtown, especially Granville, reflected this – punk stores, sex shops, beer parlours, graffiti, vacant spaces, grit. Such non-mainstream places and cultures were a huge part of our cultures and identities. Unlike the more sterile, controlled spaces of school, family neighbourhood, mall, it was safe to be different here because there were so many people who shunned ‘straight’ culture.*¹³

Granville Street, and the surrounding area, is significant as an important location in the fostering of diverse culture and arts scenes, and of hubs for gender and sexuality minorities. The queer

community on both Davie Street and Granville Street has roots here as far back as the 1940s. During the mid-20th century, the White Lunch served as an important meeting place for individuals within gender and sexuality minority communities, despite its past practices of exclusion in hiring and service¹⁴. The Castle Hotel (750 Granville Street) enforced policies that prohibited same-sex couples from physical contact, leading to the notable ‘kiss-in’ protest in the early 1970s¹⁵. After the legalization of same-sex relationships in June 1969, the Granville Entertainment District emerged as a key area for 2SLGBTQ+ venues, including establishments known as ‘sex bars,’ from the late 1960s through the early 2000s¹⁶. The Commodore Ballroom has also played a significant role in hosting 2SLGBTQ+ events, notably for the Dogwood Monarchist Society (DMS), which annually elects an Emperor and Empress to support community initiatives¹⁷. Additionally, the intersection of Seymour Street and Helmcken Street has historically been crucial for 2SLGBTQ+ health services, particularly in providing HIV/AIDS support¹⁸.

Furthermore, since the 1970s, numerous adult themed businesses have operated in the Granville Street area, despite tightening restrictions and increased police presence, including Madame Cleos, the Platinum Club, and Fantasy Factory. In the early 2000s, with the introduction of relaxed liquor laws and operating hours, perception of the area changed to that of being dominated by excessive drinking and negative social behaviors: “the Granville entertainment district is commonly understood to be a place dominated by heavy drinking, frat-boy ethos and gay-bashing”¹⁹

11 Hoyt, Landon. “Conflicting Priorities on the Granville Street Mall.” MUP thesis, Simon Fraser University, 2014.

12 Ibid.

13 Todd, Kamala. “Spectacularization and purification of downtown Vancouver.” MA thesis, University of BC, 1999, pg.21.

14 Machat, Sylvia. *Sex Work, Sex Industry, and Gender and Sexuality Minorities History*. Prepared for the City of Vancouver, 2023.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

19 Boyd, Jade L. “Geographies of Performance.” PhD thesis, University of BC, 2008, pg.61.

Since Vancouver's incorporation, Granville Street has attracted diverse and eclectic establishments. The Vancouver Opera House, opened in 1891, was a significant venue with 1,200 seats, reflecting the city's rapid growth. It hosted notable talents, including the renowned ballerina Anna Pavlova, until it was demolished in 1969 after 80 years of operation. As early as 1904, palm readers like Madame Sherry, Madam Naoma, Madam Lucille, and Alameda, among others, setup shop along or near Granville Street²⁰, while larger spaces like the Lyric Rooms were established that showcased an assortment of palm readers and clairvoyants. The early 1900s also saw the Vancouver Conservatory of Music open along Granville Street, as well as social gathering places like the Paris Café, International Restaurant, Granville Chop House, Granville Palace Hotel and Royal Palace Café, Woman's Bakery, and the Tourist Hotel and Café. The mid-century continued the tradition of hosting businesses that catered to those seeking various forms of excitement. Such establishments included Barclay's Dance Studio, the AA Acoustics Recording Studio, BC Yukon Breweries, Gooderham & Worts Distillers, Olympic Billiards and Bowling, the Greek Canadian Social Club, the Crosby Piano Salon, the unlicensed Howden Dance Hall (across from the Cecil Hotel), and the Krak-A-Joke Novelties shop, to list only a few²¹. During Prohibition, some venues continued to cater to the drinking crowd, despite the law: "the club veneer did not fool one inspector who claimed in 1922 that the Castle Hotel on Granville Street was 'brazenly selling beer' for twenty to twenty-five cents per bottle"²²

*eying the passers-by with a mixture of curiosity, apprehension and scorn. Around the theatres, patrons form long line-ups. A mixture of teenagers, patrons and passerby are entertained by musicians, all together forming a kind of meta-street theatre that groups and regroups depending on what is interesting at the moment.*²³

While renowned for music and entertainment, venues like the Commodore played a crucial role in Vancouver's underground scene. Built with proceeds from the Reifel family's rum-running business during Prohibition, the Commodore operated into the 1970s as a semi-legal "bottle club," allowing patrons to bring their own liquor. In the 1980s, as venues like the Cecil embraced exotic dancers and loud music, The Austin (1221 Granville Street) catered to the poetry crowd, marked by a plaque honoring poet Eric Ivan Berg.

Restaurants also contributed to Vancouver's cultural landscape. La Bodega (1277 Howe Street) became a hub for filmmakers, while the Bon Ton (874 Granville Street) offered a space for tea readings and tarot. The Sugar Refinery (1115 Granville Street) emerged as a significant site in the underground arts scene. Managed by Steven Horwood, it transformed from a sculpture studio to an after-hours club, attracting artists and restaurant workers with its unique atmosphere and flexible hours. The venue later gained legitimacy, expanding into a licensed dining room²⁴.

On a typical evening in the Granville Street Mall one comes into contact with the full range of human experience. Street people sit in tight enclaves around the benches,

5. Granville Street, established as a commercial hub in the Edwardian era, grew into the region's main entertainment and theatre district during the interwar period. Following Prohibition's end,

20 "Personal [Classifieds]." *Daily Province* (Vancouver, BC). Mar. 27, 1917, pg.19.

21 *Place names from various historical Vancouver city directories.*

22 Campbell, Robert A. *Regulating Vancouver's Beer Parlours, 1925-1952*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2001, pg.19.

23 Brenkolt-Hogarth, Rebecca. *Report on Juvenile Prostitution on Downtown Vancouver*. Prepared for Mayor Mike Harcourt (Jun. 1, 1981).

24 Blore, Shawn. *Vancouver: Secrets of the City*. Vancouver, BC: Arsenal Pulp Press, 1998.

Vancouver's entertainment scene thrived, making it a key stop on the international circuit alongside cities like London and New York. Hogan's Alley, the heart of Vancouver's Black community, nurtured local jazz talent, fostering a vibrant music culture that soon made its way to Granville's clubs. The jazz-age also saw the Lodge Café on Seymour Street draw attention, with its house band including prominent Black musicians like saxophonist and trumpet player, Frank Waldron²⁵. The nearby Penthouse Nightclub became a popular spot for international celebrities and offered a welcoming space for Black entertainers who faced racial restrictions elsewhere. Iconic performers such as Harry Belafonte, Ella Fitzgerald, and Louis Armstrong graced its stage, shaping its legacy, and the legacy of the area in general, as an inclusive space²⁶. The importance of the music and performance scene in Vancouver was highlighted by the construction of the Orpheum Theatre (1926-27) and the Commodore Ballroom (1928-29). Granville, particularly Theatre Row near Robson Street, became notable for its elaborate neon signage, earning the monikers 'Street of Lights' and 'Great White Way. Despite the halt in construction citywide due to the 1929 stock market crash and the subsequent Great Depression, Granville Street saw the completion of the Orpheum and Commodore, along with additional theatres built or renovated in the 1930s. The Vogue Theatre opened in 1941, featuring one of the city's most impressive signs, accommodating both live performances and film screenings. Its opening night showcased the Dal Richards Big Band and the hockey film *I See Ice*, symbolizing the transition from Vaudeville, which had been the predominant form of entertainment in early 20th-century Vancouver, to film²⁷.

As Vancouver entered the mid-century, high-profile venues, including The Cave on nearby Hornby Street—which received Vancouver's first nightclub liquor license in 1954—emerged, becoming a “warm-up” spot for Las Vegas-bound acts²⁸. As racial partitions continued to be challenged, the number of talented, world-renowned musicians who visited Vancouver, and venues like The Cave and the Commodore in particular, increased. Indeed, “the range of performers that graced The Cave's stage in its four decade existence is mind-boggling. A partial list includes [Josephine Baker], Louis Armstrong, Oscar Peterson, Lenny Bruce, Duke Ellington, Stan Getz, Fats Domino, Ray Charles, Johnny Cash, Jim Reeves, Louis Prima, Wayne Newton, Sonny and Cher, Lena Horne, Diana Ross and the Supremes, the Everly Brothers, Peggy Lee, Roy Orbison, Buddy Rich, Doug and the Slugs, the Village People, the Pointed Sticks, the Modernettes, the Police, and Ella Fitzgerald”²⁹. The shift toward inclusivity spurred a dynamic blues, funk, and soul scene, as venues like The Yale transformed into a blues club by 1985, contributing to Vancouver's rich cultural legacy well into the late 20th century.

As the Granville strip made a name for itself as an internationally well-known entertainment destination, supplementary attractions such as bowling alleys, pool halls, and dance halls enriched the offerings of Theatre Row, drawing diverse audiences from across the region. “Over the years, Granville's nightlife has shifted from Vaudeville to film, Opera to rock n' roll, and saloon to club, but it's status as the epicentre of Vancouver's entertainment district remains unchallenged. Granville is Vancouver's beating heart and although it will continue to adapt to change as

25 “The Origins of Jazz in Vancouver.” *Past Tense: Vancouver Histories*. <https://pasttensevancouver.wordpress.com/2015/11/11/the-origins-of-jazz-in-vancouver/> (accessed 2024).

26 Chapman, Aaron, *Liquor, Lust and the Law*. Vancouver, BC: Arsenal Pulp Press, 2012.

27 Dagan, Alexa. “Stories of Granville Street.” *OnThisSpot*. <https://onthisspot.ca/cities/vancouver/granville> (accessed 2024).

28 Russwurm, Lani. “Vancouver Was Awesome: The Cave, 1937-1981.” *Vancouver Is Awesome*. <https://www.vancouverisawesome.com/history/vancouver-was-awesome-the-cave-1937-1981-1928218> (accessed 2024).

29 Ibid.

time goes on, the glowing neon lights of theatre row will never truly fade”³⁰ Although the area has become associated with more mainstream clubs, it has historically attracted a wide range of artistic performances. Following renovations, the Vogue Theatre and the Commodore hosted international acts, while venues like the Sugar Refinery provided a platform for underground programming. The area’s cinemas and live music venues, including Richards on Richards, catered to varied audiences while the 1990s saw the establishment of popular clubs like the ‘The Gate,’ known for swing and salsa dancing, The Roxy, featuring live rock performances, and the Stone Temple Cabaret, a retro disco and 80s venue. Contemporary establishments, such as Cold Tea, offer late night, non-nightclub, gathering spaces. The neon signs that remain along Granville Street act as enduring symbols of its historical and ongoing role as the entertainment hub of the Lower Mainland.

6. The varied streetscape of Granville Street showcases a range of building types that illustrate the significant development phases over more than a century. A defining characteristic of Granville is its atypical lot width of 25 feet (7.6 meters), in contrast to the standard 33 feet (10 meters). This narrower profile has resulted in a ‘sawtooth’ streetscape, with lots either combined for larger buildings or left with shorter, contrasting structures.

The Edwardian era was marked by extensive development, significantly influenced by the architectural firm Parr & Fee, which owned numerous parcels along Granville. They designed many residential hotels characterized by distinctive white glazed bricks and grand projecting cornices. These robust, five- to six-storey edifices represent one of the most intact original typologies between Robson and Drake Streets. Although less prominent, two-, three-, and four-storey housing blocks contribute to the consistent Edwardian fabric of the street. The grand theatres that emerged during the

1920s to 1940s predominantly featured Art Deco designs, exemplified by the Commodore Ballroom, Paradise Theatre, and Vogue Theatre, which retain their stylish appeal. The Orpheum Theatre, however, diverged with a Beaux Arts façade. Together with their iconic neon signage, these theatres establish Granville Street as Vancouver’s Theatre Row.

Nestled between the larger Edwardian residential hotels and later theatres, retail establishments along Granville exhibit diverse architectural styles that reflect their construction periods and varying investment trends. Many one-storey retail structures date back to the early twentieth century and retain much of their original integrity, despite being overshadowed by taller neighbours. Two-storey retail buildings closer to Robson Street often display more intricate designs, indicative of their proximity to downtown.

Character-Defining Elements

The elements that define the heritage character of Granville Street, between Robson Street and Drake Street, are its:

- Location in the heart of downtown Vancouver, connecting the Central Business District to points south of the peninsula;
- Historic and continuing association with the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh(Squamish), and səliłwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) people;
- Historic and continuing representation of transit function, serving the entire downtown peninsula;
- Early hotels that catered to travellers utilizing the new transcontinental railway;
- Edwardian-era street front character, as illustrated by its regular pattern of five to six-storey residential hotels, many designed by architects Parr & Fee, and various retail outlets;
- The urban design of the Street itself, which is associated with the historic character and activities of the area;

- Buildings and spaces associated with live music, cultural and artistic activities, communities, and events including but not limited to restaurants and cafes, beer parlours, speakeasys, and after-hours clubs, community gathering spaces, music and dance venues, punk shops, tattoo parlours, sex shops, and other marginal businesses;
- Regional entertainment purpose, as represented by extant, celebrated venues, including the Orpheum Theatre, Commodore Ballroom, and Vogue Theatre, and supplemented by a variety of related establishments;
- Plethora of neon signs and marquees that announce various businesses and contribute to the street's historic monikers, the 'Great White Way' or 'Street of Lights'; and
- 'Sawtooth' streetscape profile, as defined by thin parcels, which have facilitated a variety of alternating building heights.

Cultural Heritage Assets

#	ASSET NAME(S)	PRIMARY ADDRESS - PID(S)	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION	HERITAGE REGISTER ADDITION PRIORITY	CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES																				HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND COMMENTS		
						Early Development Era (1886-1918)	Inter-war & WW2 Development Era (1919-1945)	Post-war and Modern Development Era (1945-present)	Multiculturalism	Hotels and Rooming Houses	Public Housing and SRA's	Retail	Automotive Services	Banking and Finance	Cafés and Restaurants	Cabarets, Bars, and Nightclubs	Sex Work	Law and Order	Spiritual Life	Education	Healthcare	Sports and Recreation	Private Clubs	LGBTQ2S+ Community	Activism and Social Movements		Architecture and Design	Performance and Exhibition Spaces
Note: Highlighted Cultural Heritage Assets are places which no longer tangibly exist																												
1	Power Block	720 Robson Street 028-635-094	1888 1929	Heritage Register	n/a																							Powers Block built in 1888 and originally designed by Noble S. Hoffer. Extant Art Deco façade added in 1929, and designed by Townley & Matheson.
2	Coughlan Building Medical Arts Building	825 Granville Street 015-464-750 015-464-814	1922-1923	Heritage Register	n/a																							Designed by Maurice Helyer. Mixed-use building with professional offices and commercial storefronts on ground floor. Torna-A-Sorrento was an Italian cabaret and restaurant which opened in the early 1960s at 823 Granville. Hell Bent for Leather (829 Granville Street) catered to the 2SLGBTQ+ community through the 1970s.
3	Maple Leaf Liquor Company	831 Granville Street 014-595-672	1913	None	Low Priority																							Designed by James W. Keagey. Mixed-use commercial building hosting variety of historical long-term retailers including restaurants and a florist. Home of Artona photo studio for over 25 years from the early 1920s to the late 1940s.
4	Commercial Building	835 Granville Street 015-464-717	1930	Heritage Register	n/a																							Former building on this property had a Chinese laundry run by Sam Wing for several years between circa 1899 and circa 1903. During the 1930s, 40s, and 50s, social clubs and betting houses operated from this premise. Extant building commissioned and originally owned by The Vested Estates (Reifel family), who built the Commodore Ballroom opposite, and was also designed by Henry H. Gillingham.
5	Commercial Building	843 Granville Street 015-464-687	Unknown	None	Low Priority																							Building may date back to ca.1889. Renovations of building undertaken in 1920s and designed by Townley & Matheson. Mixed-use commercial building hosting variety of historical long-term restaurants including Granville Lunch for over two decades.
6	Globe Theatre Paradise Theatre Coronet Theatre	855 Granville Street 030-215-757	1913 1938	Heritage Register	n/a																							Designed by Charles P. Gregory for the Pacific Amusement Co. in 1912-13. Extant façade added in 1938, and designed by Thomas L. Kerr. Building was united with neighbouring properties to the south as the Cineplex Odeon Granville Seven Cinemas theatre complex in 1987.
7	No. 2 (Temporary) Fire Hall	845 Granville Street	ca.1903	n/a	n/a																							Used by the Vancouver Fire Department between April 1903 and February 1904 while new Fire Hall no. 2 was being constructed at 754 Seymour, replacing the original no. 2 Fire Hall at 724 Seymour.
8	Vermilyea Block Palms Hotel	855 Granville Street 030-215-757	1893	Heritage Register Municipal Protection	n/a																							Designed by William Blackmore. Building was united with neighbouring properties to the north as the Cineplex Odeon Granville Seven Cinemas theatre complex in 1987. 1987 redevelopment resulted in only the retention of the original buildings façade. Project was designed by David K. Mesbur.
9	Plaza Theatre	881 Granville Street 005-838-967 005-838-983	1936	None	High Priority																							Maple Leaf Electric Theatre, built in 1908, was originally on this location, but demolished for the new Plaza Theatre in 1936. Designed by Thomas L. Kerr. Operated as an Odeon theatre from 1948 until 1987, and from 1988 to 1991 the theatre was operated by Famous Players. Leased during the 1990s as an independent theatre. Sold Converted to a nightclub and concert venue in 1999. Plaza Club (1999-2009); Venue (2009-2021); Pearl (2023-present). Current venue capacity is 365 people. The former theatre continues to be an important cultural performance venue along Granville Street.
10	Ideal Grocery	891 Granville Street 015-464-644	1911	None	Low Priority																							Designed by Higman & Doctor (Ormond Higman and William A. Doctor). Mixed-use commercial building hosting variety of historical tenants including a tailor, florist and seed store, menswear shop, appliance repair store, and a photography store.
11	Commercial Building	897 Granville Street 015-464-598	1910	None	Low Priority																							Originally designed having two commercial retail units: one fronting Granville, and one on the west half fronting Smithe. Early tenants included Turner's, a furniture and housewares store; the City's Auction Room; and a dairy. Long term tenant included the Silk Hat Cafe. McDonald's established here in ca.1973 and featured the iconic mansard roof branding associated with the restaurant at the time. McDonald's eventually relocated into neighbouring building at 891 Granville.

#	ASSET NAME(S)	PRIMARY ADDRESS - PID(S)	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION	HERITAGE REGISTER ADDITION PRIORITY	CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES																						HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND COMMENTS
						Early Development Era (1886-1918)	Inter-war & WW2 Development Era (1919-1945)	Post-war and Modern Development Era (1945-present)	Multiculturalism	Hotels and Rooming Houses	Public Housing and SRA's	Retail	Automotive Services	Banking and Finance	Cafés and Restaurants	Cabarets, Bars, and Nightclubs	Sex Work	Law and Order	Spiritual Life	Education	Healthcare	Sports and Recreation	Private Clubs	LGBTQ2S+ Community	Activism and Social Movements	Architecture and Design	Performance and Exhibition Spaces	
800 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	12	Service Building	800 Granville Street 024-620-319	1922	None	High Priority																					Designed by Townley & Matheson. Service Tobacco Shops operated from corner commercial unit, followed by United Cigar Stores, who remained here for approximately 50 years.	
	13	Cameron Block	810 Granville Street 015-463-265	1912	None	High Priority																					Commissioned and originally owned by Sophia Cameron. Designed by Parr, MacKenzie & Day. White Lunch operated from building for several decades, a popular eatery and was also a place frequented by the 2SLGBTQ+ community during the 1960s.	
	14	Allen Rooms	816 Granville Street 015-463-290	1913	None	High Priority																					Designed by Braunton & Leibert. Historically hosted a rooming house and café. Other historical commercial tenants included a sewing machine and a candy store. Short-lived performance venues included Club Sublime in 2000 and 8:16 in 1999, the latter which was a short-lived LGBTQ2S+ establishment.	
	15	Capitol Theatre	820 Granville Street	1921	n/a	n/a																					Early motion picture theatre. Designed by Thomas W. Lamb of New York City. Original theatre demolished in 1974 and replaced with new theatre in 1977. 1977 theatre demolished in 2005. Similar to the Orpheum Theatre, the main entrance fronted Granville Street, with the auditorium constructed along Seymour Street.	
	16	Commodore Ballroom	868 Granville Street 015-463-419 015-463-460 015-463-524 015-463-621 015-463-672 015-463-729	1930	Heritage Register	n/a																					Commissioned and originally owned by The Vested Estates (Reifel family). Designed by Henry H. and Bruce Gillingham. Bowling alley in basement which has operated since the building was constructed. One of the city's most important and iconic music performance and dance venues. Long-term tenant, Golden Age Collectables, began in neighbouring building (830 Granville) in early 1980s before moving to commercial space at the Commodore Ballroom in the 2000s. Current venue capacity is 1000 people. The Commodore's performance venue continues to be an important cultural venue along Granville Street.	
	17	Norfolk Rooms Norfolk Hotel State Hotel	876 Granville Street 025-444-638	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																					Designed by Parr & Fee. Hollywood Café, which opened in 1936 in the building, was a cabaret. Dancing and drinking infractions put the café's operating license at-risk the same year it opened. Original location of Bon Ton Pastry. Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.	
	18	Orpheum Theatre	884 Granville Street 015-463-800	1927	Heritage Register Municipal Protection National Historic Site	n/a																					Designed by Benjamin M. Priteca. Hosting vaudeville acts, the use of the theatre changed to allow motion pictures and continued to host live events. Has been home of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra since 1977, following an extensive restoration scheme in the mid-1970s. One of the city's most important and iconic performance and music venues. Current venue capacity is 2688 people. The theatre continues to be an important cultural venue along Granville Street.	
	19	Commercial Building	695 Smithe Street 005-725-372 005-725-381	1907	None	High Priority																					Owned early on (and possibly also designed and commissioned) by Thomas A. Fee. 3 commercial retail units originally fronting Granville with offices and apartments on upper storeys. Was targeted on many separate occasions by the VPD Morality Squad throughout the 1920s regarding prostitution offences. Home of the Serotonin (2003-2005) and Gorg-O-Miish (ca.2005-present) nightclubs. Arthur Murray dance studio located here during the 1970s and 1980s. This space continues to be an important cultural performance venue along Granville Street.	
900 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	20	Gresham Apartments Gresham Rooms Gresham Hotel	716 Smithe Street 012-849-235 012-849-243	1908	None	High Priority																					Possibly designed by Parr & Fee (unconfirmed). Originally had three commercial retail units fronting Granville, and several fronting Smithe at the rear of the building. 1921, VPD correspondence noted management of the Gresham Rooms at this time were catering to sex workers and their clients. Converted to low-cost housing by the City in 1992-1993. City-owned, and currently managed by Seniors Services Society.	
	21	Studio Theatre Eve Theatre Lyric Theatre Towne Cinema Paradise Theatre	919 Granville Street 015-456-480	1949	None	High Priority																					Designed by Henry H. Simmonds. First new post-Second World War motion picture theatre in the city. Tonic nightclub operated here from 2002 to 2010; Joe's Apartment nightclub from 2011 to 2015; and Studio nightclub from 2015 to present. Current venue capacity is between 250 and 300 people. The former theatre continues to be an important cultural venue along Granville Street.	

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						Early Development Era (1886-1918)	Inter-war & WW2 Development Era (1919-1945)	Post-war and Modern Development Era (1945-present)	Multiculturalism	Hotels and Rooming Houses	Public Housing and SRA's	Retail	Automotive Services	Banking and Finance	Cafés and Restaurants	Cabarets, Bars, and Nightclubs	Sex Work	Law and Order	Spiritual Life	Education	Healthcare	Sports and Recreation	Private Clubs	LGBTQ2S+ Community	Activism and Social Movements	Architecture and Design	
900 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	22 Vermilyea Block Leland Hotel	927 Granville Street 015-456-374 015-456-412 015-456-455	1889	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by William Blackmore. One of the earliest commercial blocks on Granville south of Robson Street. Home of the Harbour Dance Centre since 1989. This space continues to be an important cultural performance venue along Granville Street.
	23 Wilson Building Tom Lee Building	939 Granville Street 011-717-513	1910 1927	Heritage Register	n/a																						Original building and 1927 addition commissioned and originally owned by Charles H. Wilson. Original portion designed by Dalton & Eveleigh. La Salle Recreations opened up a two-level bowling alley in the building in 1927, and also constructed a 18-hole indoor miniature golf on the 5th floor of the building in 1930. Bowling alley operated here until the early 1960s. Building hosted the Tom Lee Music Hall performance venue until Tom Lee Music's move in 2017.
	24 Commercial Building	957 Granville Street 015-456-340	1910	None	Low Priority																						Designed by Arthur J. Bird. The Ajello Piano Company occupied the storefront for most of the 1910s. Variety of retail tenants in early and mid-20th century including a clothing store, bicycle store, shoe store, bakery, millinery, jewellery store, and a camera store.
	25 Dominion Theatre Downtown Theatre Caprice Showcase Theatre	963 Granville Street 010-080-279 010-080-287 010-080-295	1911	None	High Priority																						Commissioned by the Dominion Theatre Co. Ltd and designed by Parr & Fee. Opened as a motion picture theatre. Caprice nightclub operated from here from 2003 to 2018. The former theatre continues to be an important cultural venue along Granville Street.
900 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	26 Capitol Café	906 Granville Street 015-456-595	1936	None	Medium Priority																						Designed by George L.T. Sharp. Original location of the Krak-A-Joke novelty shop in 1949, which moved to the 800-block of Granville in 1955 where it spent the 30 years at. Movieland Arcade operated from this location from circa 1964 until 2021. Movieland Arcade continued to offer peepshow projection booths until at least the late 2010s which were still shown by 8mm film projectors.
	27 Beatty Bros.	910 Granville Street 004-753-291	1935	None	High Priority																						Opened as retail shop for Beatty Bros., a large Canadian manufacturer of washing machine, and other household implements, for nearly a decade. Later hosted a furniture store, a clothing store, and restaurants.
	28 Vogue Theatre	918 Granville Street 009-422-811 009-422-846 009-422-871	1941	Heritage Register National Historic Site	n/a																						Designed by Kaplan & Sprachman. Originally a motion picture theatre, it was converted to an event venue in the early 2010s. Current venue capacity is between 1100 and 1350 people. This space continues to be an important cultural venue along Granville Street.
	29 West End Garage	924 Granville Street	Unknown	n/a	n/a																						1910 location of the West End Garage which has been historically credited as the earliest (petrol) filling station in Canada (with some claims to the first in North America). West End Garage originally started at 1269 Granville in 1908. Now the location of the Vogue Theatre.
	30 Harvard Rooms Harvard Hotel Landon Hotel Ford Hotel	936 Granville Street 013-152-637 013-152-645	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Home of the Roxy (Cabaret) since 1989. Jack's Hanging Tree (Cabaret) was established in the same space as the Roxy in 1971. Currently also serves as a Single-Room Accommodation property.
	31 Family Theatre	968 Granville Street	1910	n/a	n/a																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Original tenant was the Family Theatre, a performance and lecture venue, but which also showed motion pictures. It operated until the end of 1916.
1000 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	32 Dawson Branch School	1003 Granville Street	1901	n/a	n/a																						Branch school for Dawson School (935 Helmcken Street). Located here in the early 1900s.
	33 Commercial Building	1005 Granville Street 015-497-186 015-497-208 015-497-232 015-497-241	1931	None	Medium Priority																						Purpose-built multi-tenant commercial block. Commissioned and originally owned by The Vested Estates (Reifel family), who built the Commodore Ballroom. Possibly designed by Ross A. Lort. Originally consisted of 12 retail and office units, with 7 of those fronting Granville. Has hosted a variety of retail tenants including, but not limited to: men's and women's clothing stores; a paint store, an appliance store, cafes and restaurants, a tailor, music and phonograph stores, heath clinic, a tobacco store, and a photography studio.

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1000 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	34	Morris Rooms Royal Hotel	1025 Granville Street 008-091-242 008-091-251	1911	Heritage Register	n/a																					Designed by Parr & Fee. Gay-friendly space during the 1990s following the closure of the Castle Hotel. Advertised itself in the mid-1990s as “Vancouver’s Official Gaybar” and as “Vancouver’s only gay bar with live bands.”
	35	Risteen Building Risteen Apartments	1035 Granville Street 015-497-151 015-497-160	1907	None	Medium Priority																					Mixed-use building with apartments above, and originally contained 3 commercial retail units fronting Granville. Earliest retail tenants included a dressmaker, appliance store, and an upholstery firm. Location of a Wosk’s furniture store during the 1950s. Hosted Lions@Lair arcade in the early to mid 2000s.
	36	Fraser Hardware Co.	1043 Granville Street 015-497-143	1914	None	Medium Priority																					Ritz Café opened here in 1926 and included live music performances and a dance floor. VPD correspondences between 1927 and 1929 note that the Ritz was illegally allowing dancing and bands to play past midnight. Location of the first Long & McQuade store in Vancouver, opening in 1969. Mack’s Leather, a leather, kink, and fetish store, operated from here in the early 1990s.
	37	Commercial Building	1047 Granville Street 007-456-948 007-456-956	1912	None	High Priority																					Designed by William F. Gardiner. Earliest retail tenants included a furrier and tire store. In 1965, the Italian Paradise Cabaret opened here, which was followed by short-lived Lantern Cabaret in 1968, and then Adam’s Rib Cabaret also that year. The Fox’s Den Cabaret was established at this location in 1974, followed by the Miko Cabaret in 1975, and The Windmill in 1976. The Windmill was frequented by sex workers, and also became was one of a few venues that catered to punk rock before in the city closing in 1980.
	38	Stanley Furniture Co.	1055 Granville Street 015-497-119	1945	None	Medium Priority																					Longtime retailer, Leo’s Camera Supply, was located here from 1959 until 2022. Clothing store, Leo’s Clothing Supply, opened in 2023 retaining the same Leo’s neon signage and logo.
	39	Hope’s Furniture	1067 Granville Street 007-301-529 007-301-588	1948 1961	None	High Priority																					1948 building (southern portion) and the 1961 addition (northern portion), designed by William K. Noppe. Purpose-built for Hope’s Furniture who vacated the premise in 1963.
1000 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	40	Commercial Building	1081 Granville Street 010-573-321	1909	None	Medium Priority																					Purpose-built multi-tenant commercial block. Designed by Maclure & Fox. Last remaining portion of much larger commercial building which extended to 1055 Granville Street (northern portions were demolished on two separate occasions to accommodate the construction of Hope’s Furniture in 1948 and 1961). Originally built with 12 commercial retail units fronting Granville. Earliest retail tenants in extant portion of building included a milliner, clothing store, real estate office, furniture store, and liquor store. The corner commercial space has been the location of an adult store since ca.1972, beginning with a bookstore which sold pornographic magazines, and claims to be “Canada’s Oldest Adult Store.”
	41	Hotel Barron Belmont Hotel Nelson Place Hotel Hotel Dakota Dakota Comfort Inn Hotel	654 Nelson Street 008-601-003 008-601-011	1911	None	High Priority																					Designed by Parr & Fee. Commissioned by original owner Oscar G. Barron of the United States. Champagne Charlie’s, a strip-club and later a gay-friendly space, operated from this building from 1983 into the mid-1990s. The BaBalu Lounge, a nightclub, operated here from 1997 to 2001 and is where Michael Bublé began his professional singing career. His first studio album in 2001 was entitled “BaBalu.” Fire in 2001 gutted building.
	42	Glenaird Rooms Glenaird Hotel	1018 Granville Street 015-486-435 015-486-478	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																					Designed by Parr & Fee. Mixed-use building, historically hosting one commercial tenant on the ground floor. Original and long-term commercial tenant was Cunningham Hardware. Belmont Furniture operated from here from 1946 until 1977. Building has hosted a hostel for travellers since 2000, beginning with Global Village Backpackers, and then Samesun Ventures since 2004.
	43	Gospel Hall Harron Brothers	1034 Granville Street	ca.1907	n/a	n/a																					Original tenants of building were the Gospel Hall, an unknown Christian denomination. In 1909, Harron Bros., funeral directors and embalmers, began operating from here, and remained at this location until 1918.

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1000 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	44 Albany Rooms Regal Hotel	1046 Granville Street 027-976-661	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Mixed-use building. Earliest commercial tenants included a grocery store and a wallpaper store. Other commercial tenants in the first-half of the 20th century included a vacuum store and a piano store. Apartments were targeted on many separate occasions by the VPD Morality Squad in the early-mid 1920s regarding prostitution offences. Donner's Furniture (previously located at 1127 Granville) operated from here from 1962 until 1970. Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.		
	45 Princess Rooms Vogue Hotel	1060 Granville Street 015-486-656 015-486-672	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Mixed-use building, historically hosting one commercial tenant on ground floor. Throughout the former half of the 20th century, this has typically been furniture stores, including Chas. B. Perkins; William Worrall (1925-1931); and Dominion Furniture (1931-1963). Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.		
	46 Commercial Building	1068 Granville Street 015-486-702	1918	None	Low Priority																						Operated as a furniture store (Bestland's) for over a decade before hosting a café for many years. Location of the Granville Restaurant, a popular location for young people to gather in the 1970s.		
	47 Morlock Co.	1076 Granville Street 009-648-151 009-648-160	1925	None	Medium Priority																						Designed by Townley & Matheson. Original tenant was Morlock Co., a furniture company, followed by The Don Furniture Co. in 1937, Forst's (furniture company) in 1944, and National Furniture Store in 1956.		
	48 Dodge Bros. Motor Cars	1082 Granville Street 015-487-016	1919	None	Medium Priority																						Designed by William M. Dodd. First Dodge-exclusive dealership in Vancouver. The Place (cabaret) opened here in 1971. Stone Temple Cabaret was located here from the mid-1990s into the mid-2000s.		
	49 Standard Furniture Co. Helmcken House	1090 Granville Street 017-288-959	1913	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Braunton & Leibert. Continued as a furniture store until 1950. McLaren Housing Society opened the Helmcken House here in 1991, and provides low-cost supportive housing for those with HIV and AIDS. McLaren Housing Society is currently headquartered in this building.		
1100 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	50 Motor Service Ltd.	1105 Granville Street 027-388-387	1919	None	High Priority																						Designed by Alexander E. Henderson. Originally constructed as an automobile showroom and service station specializing in Garford Motor Truck and Columbia Motors vehicles. Was succeeded by the Bowell, McDonald Motor Company; and Chevrolet Sales Company, before hosting appliance and grocery stores in the early-mid 1930s. Reverted back to an automobile retailer in the late 1930s and continued this use into the mid 1950s.		
	51 Marathon Café	1109 Granville Street 027-388-387	1913	None	Medium Priority																						Commissioned and originally owned by Clara Jacoba De Vos van Steenwyck, a Dutch baroness, who came to Vancouver in circa 1906. Subsequent tenants in the former half of the 20th century includes cafes, a radio store, an auto supply store, and a grocery store.		
	52 Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.	1115 Granville Street 013-482-459	1910	None	Medium Priority																						Designed by Thomas Hooper. Mixed use building with apartments on upper floor. Commissioned and originally owned by the Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Ltd. At the time of opening, the piano store claimed it had the largest plate glass display window on the whole of Granville Street. Hicks & Lovick operated here until the mid-1920s. From 1924 to 1931, the Spiritualist Church of Truth (later, the United Spiritualist Church) convened here.		
	53 Clifton Rooms Hotel Clifton	1125 Granville Street 003-533-476 003-533-484	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Mixed use building, historically hosting two commercial storefronts on its ground level. One original commercial tenant was the Clifton Cafe which operated until 1917. Donner's Furniture operated from here from 1945 until 1967, and was succeeded by Hub Furniture. Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.		
	54 Rooming House Kirby Rooms	1129 Granville Street 013-695-967	ca.1907	None	Low Priority																						Original commercial tenant was West End Liquor Co. Mixed use building. Early commercial tenants included a piano store. Other subsequent commercial tenants included a decorator and an auto wrecking retail store. Donner's Furniture and Hub Furniture utilized the ground floor commercial space in this building as part of their retail premise in the neighbouring Hotel Clifton.		

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55	Commercial Building	1143 Granville Street 007-355-181 007-355-220	1924	None	High Priority																							Commissioned and originally owned by Alice Adelaide Johnson (née McDonell), wife of future Lieutenant Governor John W.F. Johnson. Purpose-built commercial building with three storefronts. Earliest tenants included a pet store, a tailor, and a café.
56	Commercial Building Bank of Montreal, Granville and Davie Branch	1149 Granville Street 007-969-775	1920	None	Low Priority																							Designed by William T. Whiteway, and originally envisioned by owners at the time to be leased out to a dairy, though a produce store was the original tenant. Bank of Montreal, Granville and Davie Branch, operated here from 1930 until the mid-1980s.
57	Westside Rooms Clarke Hotel	1155 Granville Street 015-483-452	ca.1908	None	Medium Priority																							Early proprietor of rooming house appears to have advertised the building as the "Westside Business Ladies' Apartment and Employment Bureau," providing employment and accommodations to women (1909-1910). From ca.1911 until the early 1930s, a pool hall was operated here. Subsequent commercial tenants included a watch repair store, a cafe, and a seafood restaurant. The Sugar Refinery, a nightclub, operated from here from circa 1998 until 2004.
58	Barron Annex Rooms St. Helen's Hotel	1161 Granville Street 012-594-229 012-594-237	1911	Heritage Register	n/a																							Designed by Parr & Fee. Commissioned, through an agency, by original owner Oscar G. Barron of the United States. Hotel hosted a long-term beer parlour on ground level. In the early 1980s, it rebranded as Theo's Pub and included entertainment such as musical acts and erotic shows. Buffalo Club, a music venue, operated from here between ca.2004 until 2007. It was eventually replaced by the short-lived Forum venue in 2010. Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.
59	Rooming House	1167 Granville Street 010-161-295	ca.1908	None	Low Priority																							Mixed-use building with residential suite on top floor. Original commercial tenant was Halpin's Grocery. Long-term commercial tenant was French Way Cleaners who operated from here for at least four decades beginning in 1914. Subsequent tenants included a men's wear store, and a convenience store.
60	West End Floral Shop	1171 Granville Street 013-704-559	1923	None	Medium Priority																							Designed by Sharp & Thompson. Operated as a floral shop for several continuous decades after construction. Commercial tenants after the West End Floral Shop included the Roselawn Flower Shop and Gibbon's Florist, the latter which operated from here for nearly 50 years before shutting down in 1983.
61	Commercial Building	1175 Granville Street 015-483-410	ca.1908	None	High Priority																							Mixed-use building. Original tenants included a chapter of the Canadian Bible Society, and the Christian Literature Depot, the latter of which continued here until 1920. Subsequent commercial tenants included a watch repair store, a grocery store, and Davie Sports Centre, a bookie service which operated from here in the early to mid 1950s. During the 1960s and 1970s, a steakhouse and an Italian restaurant both were commercial tenants.
62	Commercial Building	1183 Granville Street 015-483-371	ca.1907	None	High Priority																							Mixed-use building. Original commercial tenant was H. Alson Hardware. Subsequent commercial tenants included a liquor store, and in ca.1918, a children's wear store was established here run by Eleanor Hunstone. Other commercial tenants during the early and mid 20th century included a fish store, a florist, a stationery store, and a grocery store.
63	Royal Bank of Canada, Granville and Davie Branch	1193 Granville Street 005-000-068 005-000-114	1952	None	High Priority																							Designed by Mercer & Mercer. Served a Royal Bank of Canada branch until circa 1991. Long-term location of Tsui Hang Village, a Chinese-Canadian restaurant from early 1990s until 2019. Followed by Cold Tea Restaurant, which opened in 2020 and was a popular restaurant, music, and social gathering place until its closure in 2024.
64	Clowes Building	1130 Granville Street 015-482-651	1910	None	High Priority																							Mixed-use building designed by Arthur J. Bird, originally with six residential suites on the upper floors. Original commercial tenant was an auctioneer company. Subsequent commercial tenants included a series of furniture stores for several decades in the early and mid 20th century.

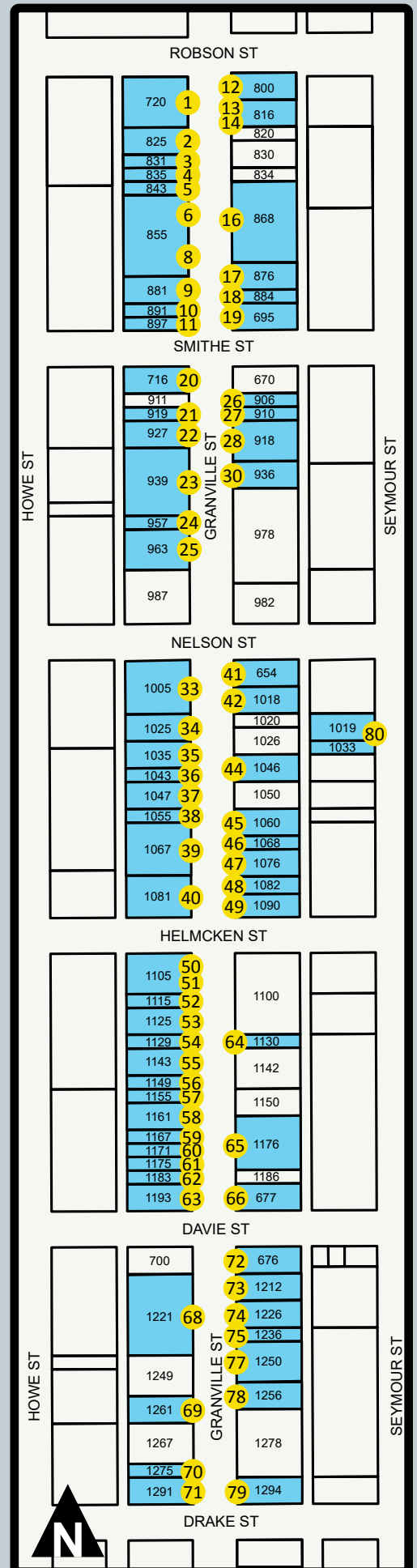
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1100 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	65	Hotel Martinique Blackstone Hotel Hotel California	1176 Granville Street 004-999-401 004-999-444	1911	None	High Priority																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Also originally owned by Charles Fee until 1927. Location of the Peter Pan Café post-1934. Café had been established the previous decade in a nearby location by Peter Pantages. Café was historically frequented by drug traffickers in its later years. Following rebranding to Hotel California in the 1980s, there was a number of sequential nightclubs including the Malibu, Max, and The Gate. The Cruel Elephant, a punk and alt rock venue, opened here in 1990, but moved out the following year. Crush Champagne Lounge opened here in 2002 and operated for over a decade. Currently the location of the Aura Nightclub.
	66	Bank of Nova Scotia, Davie and Granville Branch	677 Davie Street 025-568-248	1929	Heritage Register	n/a																						Designed by Sharp & Thompson. Redevelopment of property conserved the façade of the Bank of Nova Scotia, with the new building designed by Architectura (Noel Best), who collaborated with Arthur Erickson on the project, between 1998 and 2001. The Scotiabank Dance Centre opened in the building in September 2001. Current venue capacity is between 150 to 200 people. This space has, since its conversion and addition, been an important cultural venue along Granville Street.
1200 BLOCK (WEST SIDE)	67	Lester Hall Cotillion Hall	1201 Granville Street	1906	n/a	n/a																						Dance hall and academy on upper storey of the historical building on this property. Unknown date of demolition.
	68	Granville Palace Hotel Hotel Austin Austin Motor Hotel	1221 Granville Street 007-098-294 007-098-359 007-098-413	1911	None	High Priority																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Was targeted on many separate occasions by the VPD Morality Squad in the mid-1920s regarding prostitution offences. The Austin (parlour) noted as place where local poets converged, after the Cecil changed their pub to a strip club. Bronze plaque mentioning: "The Poet Eric Ivan Berg 1950-1977 Drank Here" was installed in the 1970s at the hotel parlour (unknown if plaque extant). Ginger 62, a nightclub, operated from here from 2000 to 2014, and was replaced by twelvest, another nightclub which remains in operation.
	69	Newport Rooms Newport Hotel Totem Hotel Granville Hotel	1261 Granville Street 025-774-735	1911	None	Low Priority																						Designed by Parr & Fee. Built as a mixed-use building with commercial storefronts at ground level. Earliest commercial tenants included a tire company and a cigar store. Several furniture stores operated from this location during the mid 20th century. Has hosted a Community Policing Centre since May 2006. Currently a Single-Room Accommodation property.
	70	Webster Bros.	1275 Granville Street 008-190-267	1912	None	Low Priority																						Mixed-use building was commissioned and owned originally by Reinhart Hoffmeister, who also built similar structures on neighbouring lots 23 and 24 (to the north) at the same time, though these have since been demolished. Original commercial tenant was Webster Bros., a grocery store. Long-term commercial tenants included Williams Piano's, from the 1950s to the 1980s, which was succeeded by the Granville Piano & Keyboard Centre which lasted here until the 2000s.
	71	Dixon Motors	1291 Granville Street 015-475-891 015-475-930	1917	None	Medium Priority																						Originally constructed as an automobile showroom, exclusively for Ford vehicles. Mutch Tire Co. opened in premise in 1921 and operated from here for over three decades. Continued as an automotive centre, with BC Tire and Custom Glass as subsequent tenants into the 1960s. Custom Glass also provided household glass and mirrors, and operated from this location into the early 1980s. A thrift store opened in the building in 1997, and is currently known as Wildlife Thrift Store, which itself was established in 2001.
	72	Holman Block Golden Gate Hotel Tourist Block Tourist Hotel	676 Davie Street 011-920-220 011-920-238	1888 1918	None	High Priority																						Operated as a hotel immediately following construction. Rear one-storey addition (636 Davie), built in 1918, was designed by Gardiner & Mercer, and Davie Vulcanizing Co. were the first tenants in this addition. Bank of Nova Scotia established branch in building in ca.1919 before moving to their purpose-built branch at 1196 Granville in 1929. Commercial space on ground floor has also historically hosted restaurants and cafes. The Holman Block, Keith Block, and Colonial (Yale) Hotel, were all built at the same time and are the earliest buildings in the vicinity.

#	ASSET NAME(S)	PRIMARY ADDRESS - PID(S)	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION	HERITAGE REGISTER ADDITION PRIORITY	CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES																				HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND COMMENTS	
						Early Development Era (1886-1918)	Inter-war & WW2 Development Era (1919-1945)	Post-war and Modern Development Era (1945-present)	Multiculturalism	Hotels and Rooming Houses	Public Housing and SRA's	Retail	Automotive Services	Banking and Finance	Cafés and Restaurants	Cabarets, Bars, and Nightclubs	Sex Work	Law and Order	Spiritual Life	Education	Healthcare	Sports and Recreation	Private Clubs	LGBTQ2S+ Community	Activism and Social Movements		Architecture and Design
1200 BLOCK (EAST SIDE)	73	Ivy House Ivy Rooms Douglas Thorley Building Corona Hotel Senator Hotel Hotel Ambassador Chancellor Hotel	1212 Granville Street 012-678-058 012-678-074	1909	Heritage Register	n/a																					Mixed-use building designed by Parr & Fee with two commercial storefronts on the ground level. Has hosted a variety of historical commercial tenants, including a heating and plumbing retailer, furniture stores, and an antique store. May have a short-term location of the Lumberman's Social Club, which was a private gambling club, in the 1970s. "Senator Project" by the Alternative Shelter Society, provided lodging and social services for teenage prostitutes beginning in 1980 here. Hosted a gay bathhouse (M2M Steambath / Red Door Steambath) prior to 2016.
	74	Idlewild Rooms Alda Rooms Robinson Hotel	1226 Granville Street 011-567-503 011-567-538	1907	None	Medium Priority																					Mixed-use building. Earliest commercial tenants included the Star Restaurant and The Farmers' Exchange Grocery. Variety of commercial retailers throughout the early and mid 20th century, including cafes and restaurants, a fur company, tailors and dry cleaners, a barbershop, and a gunsmith.
	75	Commercial Building	1236 Granville Street 004-588-088	1907	None	High Priority																					Delta Meat Market the original commercial tenant in the building. Davie Vulcanizing Co. also operated from the ground floor during the 1910s before moving to 636 Davie. In 1920, a "coloured club" was being hosted on the upper storey of this building and ran by Walter "Buddy" White. Was possibly known as the Railway Waiters & Porters Club. Raided by police that year due to suspected gambling and liquor violations. Was targeted on many separate occasions by the VPD Morality Squad throughout the 1920s regarding prostitution offences. Commercial tenants in the early and mid 20th century have included a furniture stores and hardware stores.
	76	Sam Wo Laundry	1242 Granville Street	ca.1902	n/a																						Sam Wo Laundry was constructed in circa 1902 at this location, and operated in the same building until circa 1945. The building was demolished shortly after this time. It was a two-storey building, likely with a residential suite (or suites) on the upper-storey. It was the first building in the 1200-block (east side) since the Holman and Keith Blocks were constructed over a decade prior.
	77	Commercial Building	1250 Granville Street 015-474-917	1912	None	Medium Priority																					Designed by Thornton & Jones. Early tenants included a cobbler and an auto garage, the latter operated by Gus Duray, a noted early automobile racer, which was accessed through the exposed basement level at the rear of the building. Other early commercial tenants have included a tinsmith, and a tire store. Lewis Piano House moved into the ground floor storefront in 1948 and remained here until the late 1960s.
	78	Pacific Garage & Auto Co.	1256 Granville Street 011-884-002 011-884-011	1910	Heritage Register	n/a																					Commissioned and owned originally by Reinhart Hoffmeister. Building served as an automobile showroom and service centre until circa 1930. Original central entryway allowed vehicles to drive into the building from the front of the building. Subsequent commercial tenant included the long-term restaurant appliance firm, Store Fixtures Supply, who operated from here for over 50 years between 1932 until 1988.
	79	Keith Block	1294 Granville Street 015-474-941 015-474-968	1888	None	High Priority																					Designed by Noble S. Hoffar. Fader Bros. Grocery was first commercial tenant. West End Hall operated from the upper storey from approximately 1919 into the early 1920s and was possibly used as a leasable area for clubs. Wolfe & Dobson, a furniture store, operated from here for over 60 years between 1936 and 1998. The Holman Block, Keith Block, and Colonial (Yale) Hotel, were all built at the same time and are the earliest buildings in the vicinity.

#	ASSET NAME(S)	PRIMARY ADDRESS - PID(S)	YEAR BUILT	CURRENT HERITAGE RECOGNITION	HERITAGE REGISTER ADDITION PRIORITY	CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES																				HISTORICAL INFORMATION AND COMMENTS	
						Early Development Era (1886-1918)	Inter-war & WW2 Development Era (1919-1945)	Post-war and Modern Development Era (1945-present)	Multiculturalism	Hotels and Rooming Houses	Public Housing and SRA's	Retail	Automotive Services	Banking and Finance	Cafés and Restaurants	Cabarets, Bars, and Nightclubs	Sex Work	Law and Order	Spiritual Life	Education	Healthcare	Sports and Recreation	Private Clubs	LGBTQ2S+ Community	Activism and Social Movements		Architecture and Design
OTHER	80	Rae Residence Auto Radiator & Lamp Co. Eagle-Time Delivery System Co. Penthouse Nightclub	1019 Seymour Street 1033 Seymour Street 007-956-657 011-606-827	1896 1926 1941-1942 1947	None	High Priority																					While not located on Granville Street, the Penthouse is an important historic space in downtown, with its proximity to, and contribution to the culture of Granville Street impossible to ignore. The current Penthouse property comprises three historical parcels, including a lot with a 1896-constructed house (1033 Seymour Street); however, the Penthouse venue has primary operated within the two adjacent purpose-built commercial structures. The oldest of these is the Bowman & Cullerne-designed Auto Radiator & Lamp Co. (1025 Seymour Street), constructed in 1926. The northern-most building, constructed in 1941-1942, was built for the Filippone family's Eagle-Time Delivery System Company, as well the headquarters for Diamond Cabs, a subsidiary of Eagle-Time, and also hosted the Eagle-Time Amateur Athletic Club, a boxing studio. A third-storey addition was constructed to the Eagle-Time building in 1947 in which the Penthouse club was first opened. The Penthouse operated as cabaret for many years, hosting well-known musical talent, before transitioning to a strip club in the latter-half of the 20th century. Throughout its early history, it has been a frequent of police raids, primarily stemming from breeches of liquor laws. Since 2018, Tyrant Studios, a live-music venue, also occupies a portion of the Penthouse
	81	Visibility Project	n/a																								Considered a "first" in mainstream advertising, gay and lesbian-positive transit shelter ads were installed along Granville Mall from July-Aug 1993. Project was founded by Ken Walker and supported by the Vancouver Gay and Lesbian Centre (now Qmunity).
	82	Murder of Constable Robert G. McBeath	n/a																								WW1 veteran, Victoria Cross recipient, and VPD constable who was shot and killed by a drunk driver he had pulled over. Occurred on sidewalk along Davie street between Granville Street and the laneway behind 1193 Granville on Oct. 9, 1922. While McBeath initially survived being shot, he died a few hours later at St. Paul's.
	83	Vietnam War Protest	n/a																								A large anti-war protest regarding the Vietnam war took place in Vancouver on April 27, 1968 where approximately 1000 people participated in a march from City Hall to the former Courthouse (Vancouver Art Gallery) with the route taking the demonstrators along the 1200 and 1100 blocks of Granville (and presumably north along Granville to Robson or West Georgia). The protest was organized by the local Vancouver Co-ordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and is one of, or the earliest known mass demonstration to have occurred on Granville Street.
	84	Celebration '74	n/a																								Public, outdoor cultural events, including festivals and parades, rarely occurred along Granville Street, south of Georgia during the early and mid 20th century. Celebration '74, which marked the official opening of the new Granville Mall, was a multi-day event between August 22 and August 24, 1974 which saw most of Granville Street between Nelson Street to Granville Square closed to traffic to accommodate a music, arts, and cultural festival. May have been one of the first events of this scale and scope to be hosted on Granville Street.
	85	2010 Winter Olympic Events	n/a																								With anticipation of Granville Street's prominence as part of the festivities related to the 2010 Winter Olympics, the Granville Street Reconstruction project was undertaken, which was a large scheme involving the renewal of the sidewalks, roadway, and associated infrastructure in 2009, much of what remains extant as of 2024. Granville Street, north of Smithe Street, became a designated pedestrian corridor from noon until midnight during the Olympic Games, with tens of thousands of people traversing along Granville Street everyday. Buskers were a common occurrence during this time along the designated pedestrian zone. During impromptu celebration events, such as the final of the Men's Ice Hockey tournament, most of Granville Street, north from the Granville Street Bridge, was overtaken with celebrants.

Identified Tangible Cultural Heritage Assets Map

1. Power Block (720 Robson Street)
2. Coughlan Building (825 Granville Street)
3. Maple Leaf Liquor Company (831 Granville Street)
4. Commercial Building (835 Granville Street)
5. Commercial Building (843 Granville Street)
6. Globe Theatre (855 Granville Street)
8. Vermilyea Block (855 Granville Street)
9. Plaza Theatre (881 Granville Street)
10. Ideal Grocery (891 Granville Street)
11. Commercial Building (897 Granville Street)
12. Service Building (800 Granville Street)
13. Cameron Block (810 Granville Street)
14. Allen Rooms (816 Granville Street)
16. Commodore Ballroom (868 Granville Street)
17. Norfolk Rooms (876 Granville Street)
18. Orpheum Theatre (894 Granville Street)
19. Commercial Building (695 Smithe Street)
20. Gresham Apartments (716 Smithe Street)
21. Studio Theatre (919 Granville Street)
22. Vermilyea Block (927 Granville Street)
23. Wilson Building (939 Granville Street)
24. Commercial Building (957 Granville Street)
25. Dominion Theatre (963 Granville Street)
26. Capitol Café (906 Granville Street)
27. Beatty Bros. (910 Granville Street)
28. Vogue Theatre (918 Granville Street)
30. Harvard Rooms (936 Granville Street)
33. Commercial Building (1005 Granville Street)
34. Morris Rooms (1025 Granville Street)
35. Risteen Building (1035 Granville Street)
36. Fraser Hardware Co. (1043 Granville Street)
37. Commercial Building (1047 Granville Street)
38. Stanley Furniture Co. (1055 Granville Street)
39. Hope's Furniture (1067 Granville Street)
40. Commercial Building (1081 Granville Street)
41. Hotel Barron (654 Nelson Street)
42. Glenaird Rooms (1018 Granville Street)
44. Albany Rooms (1046 Granville Street)
45. Princess Rooms (1060 Granville Street)
46. Commercial Building (1068 Granville Street)
47. Morlock Co. (1076 Granville Street)
48. Dodge Bros. Motor Cars (1082 Granville Street)
49. Standard Furniture Co. (1090 Granville Street)
50. Motor Service Ltd. (1105 Granville Street)
51. Marathon Café (1109 Granville Street)
52. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co. (1115 Granville Street)
53. Clifton Rooms (1125 Granville Street)
54. Rooming House (1129 Granville Street)
55. Commercial Building (1143 Granville Street)
56. Commercial Building (1149 Granville Street)
57. Westside Rooms (1155 Granville Street)
58. Barron Annex Rooms (1161 Granville Street)
59. Rooming House (1167 Granville Street)
60. West End Floral Shop (1171 Granville Street)
61. Commercial Building (1175 Granville Street)
62. Commercial Building (1183 Granville Street)
63. Royal Bank of Canada (1193 Granville Street)
64. Clowes Building (1130 Granville Street)
65. Hotel Martinique (1130 Granville Street)
66. Bank of Nova Scotia (677 Davie Street)
68. Granville Palace Hotel (1221 Granville Street)
69. Newport Rooms (1261 Granville Street)
70. Webster Bros. (1275 Granville Street)
71. Dixon Motors (1291 Granville Street)
72. Holman Block (676 Davie Street)
73. Ivy House (1212 Granville Street)
74. Idlewild Rooms (1226 Granville Street)
75. Commercial Building (1236 Granville Street)
77. Commercial Building (1250 Granville Street)
78. Pacific Garage & Auto Co. (1256 Granville Street)
79. Keith Block (1294 Granville Street)
80. Penthouse Nightclub (1019-1033 Seymour Street)



Identified Tangible Cultural Heritage Assets Photo Record

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

1. Power Block (720 Robson Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-3053

2. Coughlan Building (825 Granville Street)



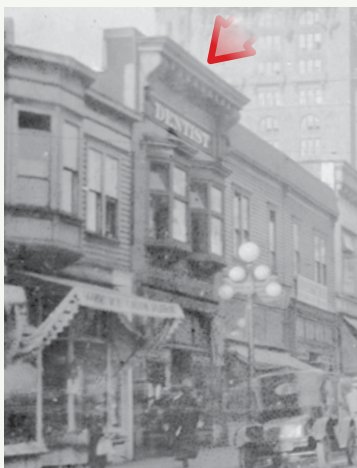
Vancouver Public Library 21498 / Vancouver Public Library 30137

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

3. Maple Leaf Liquor Company (831 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 677-99 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-12609

4. Commercial Building (835 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 229-14 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00923

5. Commercial Building (843 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 16397 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00924

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

6. Globe Theatre (855 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 229-14 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00925

8. Vermilyea Block (855 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 8611

9. Plaza Theatre (881 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 586-4619 / Vancouver Public Library 16412

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

10. Ideal Grocery (891 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 586-4619 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00948

11. Commercial Building (897 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 81674E

12. Service Building (800 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 11004

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

13. Cameron Block (810 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 81449

14. Allen Rooms (816 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Trans N87.08 / City of Vancouver Archives Str N186

16. Commodore Ballroom (868 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 780-51

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

17. Norfolk Rooms (876 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 1376-129 / Vancouver Public Library 11036

18. Orpheum Theatre (894 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 11036 / City of Vancouver Archives 1184-230

19. Commercial Building (695 Smithe Street)



Vancouver Public Library 11035

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

20. Gresham Apartments (716 Smithe Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 4748 / City of Vancouver Archives 99-1965

21. Studio Theatre (919 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 780-53 / City of Vancouver Archives 800-0440

22. Vermilyea Block (927 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-3050

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

23. Wilson Building (939 Granville Street)

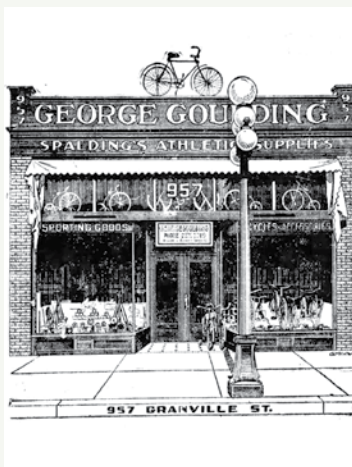


HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 20729 / Vancouver Public Library 5086

24. Commercial Building (957 Granville Street)



"George Goulding." Vancouver Daily Province (Vancouver, BC), May 1, 1923, pg.21 / City of Vancouver Archives 1148-2

25. Dominion Theatre (963 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 20193

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

26. Capitol Café (906 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



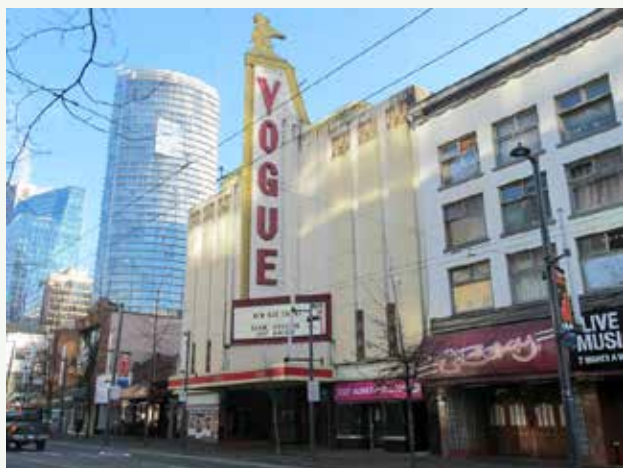
City of Vancouver Archives 1184-33782

27. Beatty Bros. (910 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-1273 / City of Vancouver Archives 780-52

28. Vogue Theatre (918 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 586-7736 / Vancouver Public Library 80284

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

30. Harvard Rooms (936 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 8991 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00934

33. Commercial Building (1005 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-12016

34. Morris Rooms (1025 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 82823 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-13115

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

35. Risteen Building (1035 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 447-51 / City of Vancouver Archives 800-2004

36. Fraser Hardware Co. (1043 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-14094

37. Commercial Building (1047 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-08730

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

38. Stanley Furniture Co. (1055 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-14097

39. Hope's Furniture (1067 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 81119G / City of Vancouver Archives 779-W03.10

40. Commercial Building (1081 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11992

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

41. Hotel Barron (654 Nelson Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-4242 / Vancouver Public Library 85745

42. Glenaird Rooms (1018 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-1434 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-12051

44. Albany Rooms (1046 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 28386 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-13117

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

45. Princess Rooms (1060 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 20253 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-13118

46. Commercial Building (1068 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-12046

47. Morlock Co. (1076 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 586-16116

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

48. Dodge Bros. Motor Cars (1082 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives Trans N20

49. Standard Furniture Co. (1090 Granville Street)



Google Street View (Nov. 2022) - Exterior covered in scaffolding during Nov. - Dec. 2024



City of Vancouver Archives 99-4324

50. Motor Service Ltd. (1105 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Trans N13

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

51. Marathon Café (1109 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00954

52. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co. (1115 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1069.09 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-14152

53. Clifton Rooms (1125 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 46547 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00953

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

54. Rooming House (1129 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11732

55. Commercial Building (1143 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11730

56. Commercial Building (1149 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 2018-042.15 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11729

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

57. Westside Rooms (1155 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



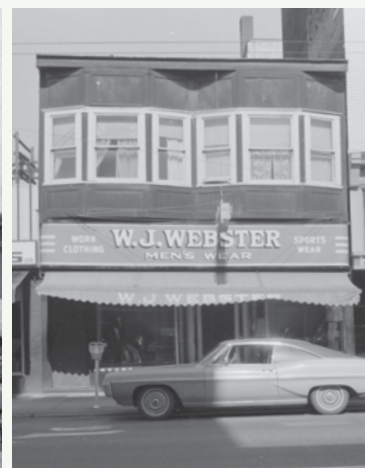
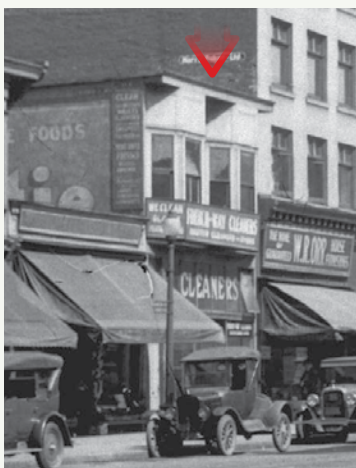
City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1070.015 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00959

58. Barron Annex Rooms (1161 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00960 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11727

59. Rooming House (1167 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-2255 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11726

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

60. West End Floral Shop (1171 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



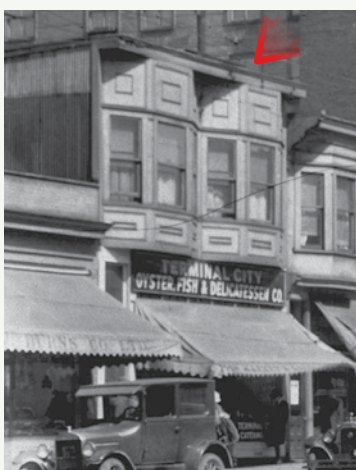
City of Vancouver Archives 99-2255 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00962

61. Commercial Building (1175 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-2255 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-14206

62. Commercial Building (1183 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-2255 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-14207

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

63. Royal Bank of Canada (1193 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



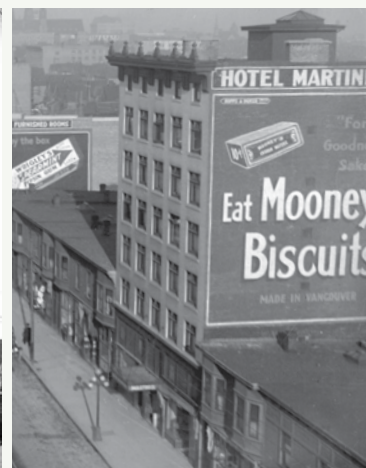
City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11721

64. Clowes Building (1130 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1070.03 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11694

65. Hotel Martini (1130 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 21007 / City of Vancouver Archives 99-363

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

66. Bank of Nova Scotia (677 Davie Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



Vancouver Public Library 10876

68. Granville Palace Hotel (1221 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Str N190 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11694

69. Newport Rooms (1261 Granville Street)



Vancouver Public Library 28369 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11715

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

70. Webster Bros. (1275 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-4806 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-11712

71. Dixon Motors (1291 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Trans N13

72. Holman Block (676 Davie Street)



City of Vancouver Archives 2015-028.16

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

73. Ivy House (1212 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



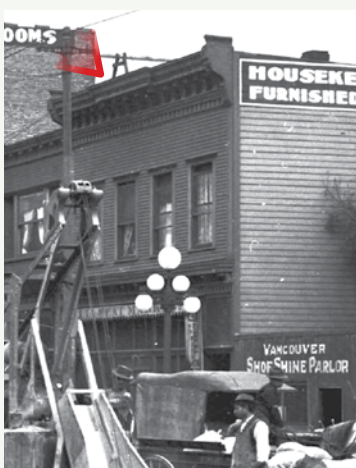
City of Vancouver Archives 2015-028.16 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-13218

74. Idlewild Rooms (1226 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1069.14 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-00998

75. Commercial Building (1236 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1069.14 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-12040

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

77. Commercial Building (1250 Granville Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives SGN 1070.02 / City of Vancouver Archives 1095-01000

78. Pacific Garage & Auto Co. (1256 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Trans N20

79. Keith Block (1294 Granville Street)



City of Vancouver Archives Bu P293

CONTEMPORARY PHOTO

80. Penthouse Nightclub (1019-1033 Seymour Street)



HISTORICAL IMAGE(S)



City of Vancouver Archives 99-2251 / "New Building Has Every Facility for Efficient Service." Vancouver Sun (Vancouver, BC), Feb. 14, 1942, pg.17.

MAPS

- *Fire Map of Vancouver, BC*. Dakin Publishing Co., 1889, Sheet 08 (City of Vancouver Archives LEG1319.484).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1901), Sheet 18 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1901), Sheet 21 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1901), Sheet 22 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1901), Sheet 23 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1901), Sheet 34 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1903), Sheet 18 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1903), Sheet 21 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1903), Sheet 22 (Library and Archives Canada).
- *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1897 (rev. 1903), Sheet 23 (Library and Archives Canada).
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- Vol. 1 of *Fire Insurance Plan (Vancouver)*. BC Insurance Underwriters Association, 1928, Sheet 132 (City of Vancouver Archives MAP 599-132).
- Vol. 1 of *Fire Insurance Plan (Vancouver)*. BC Insurance Underwriters Association, 1940, Sheet 144 (City of Vancouver Archives MAP 599-144).
- Vol. 1 of *Fire Insurance Plan of Vancouver*. Chas. E. Goad, 1920, Plate 018 (City of Vancouver Archives AM1594-MAP 383, 1972-582.11).
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- Vol. 1 of *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Underwriters' Survey Bureau, Ltd., 1955, Sheet 144 (Spatial and Numeric Data Services, University of Calgary). Vol. 1 of *Insurance Plan of the City of Vancouver*. Underwriters' Survey Bureau, Ltd., 1955, Sheet 153 (City of Vancouver Archives MAP 610-153).
- Vol. 1 of *Fire Insurance Plan (Vancouver)*. BC Insurance Underwriters Association, 1940, Sheet 153 (City of Vancouver Archives MAP 599-153).

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