

10 | Esplanade/ Assembly Wharf, 9 - 125 Esplanade



Nanaimo's shoreline has changed dramatically over the years. What is now a large expanse of industrial land once was a harbour to the edge of Esplanade. Over the years, as industry grew, the shoreline was dredged and filled to accommodate shipping and loading needs. Very little of the original shoreline remains.

11 | Young Residence, 102 Fry Street



James Young built this prominent, late Victorian house around 1890. Young owned a general store and was active in the fledgling labour movement. The Calvin Ewing Knights of Labour, Local Assembly 3017, was the first local in British Columbia and the focus of union activity north of Victoria. Young signed the

notice for their first meeting at the Nanaimo Foresters' Hall in 1884. Young later served on City Council in 1910, 1912-1916 and 1919.

12 | Robins Gardens, 1150 Milton St.



This is one of Nanaimo's most historic blocks. Before 1900, this area was the "upscale" part of town and included many of Nanaimo's most elegant homes. Robins Gardens are named after Samuel Robins, the Vancouver Coal Company Mine Superintendent from 1884 to 1903. Robins revitalized the Vancouver Coal Company after years of decline and developed good relationships with labour. Robins was an avid gardener who collected plant specimens from around the world. His 18-room home and grounds, complete with

gazebo, fishpond and rose garden, have long since disappeared. By 1930, the Western Fuel Corporation owned the entire block and no buildings remained. Later this was the site of the motel-style Evergreen Auto Court. Today, all that remains are the stately trees and plants as testimony to a by gone era.

13 | No.1 Mine Site & Memorial Plaque, 1151 Milton Street



On this site in 1883, the Vancouver Coal Company opened the No. 1 Esplanade Mine with workings that later extended beyond Newcastle and Protection Islands and the Nanaimo River. Workers at the mine produced 18 million tons of coal, more than any other mine on Vancouver Island, by the time it was closed in

1938. The memorial plaque remembers the 150 miners who lost their lives in the 1887 mine explosion.

14 | Land / Cavalsky House (Fernville), 167 Irwin St.



In 1908, Edward and Laura Cavalsky purchased this late Victorian home (built ca. 1889). The Cavalskys were well known and loved in the community. Edward was born in Copenhagen in 1860 and arrived in Nanaimo in 1880. An early job was working at Manson's Store (240 Haliburton St.). In 1885, he set up his own shop on Victoria Crescent, which for a while held Nanaimo's first telephone exchange. Edward was an alderman

for 17 years, worked for the police, fire and liquor departments, and eventually established his own accounting and insurance company. Facing demolition the house was relocated from its original location on Esplanade in 2007.

Brochure Produced By:

NANAIMO Culture & Heritage IT'S WHO WE ARE

For more information about the buildings featured in this brochure, request a copy of the City's Heritage Register. If you have questions about the City's Heritage Register or Heritage Conservation Program, please contact the Community and Cultural Planning Section.

- location: Service & Resource Centre, 411 Dunsmuir Street
- mail: c/o Culture & Heritage, 455 Wallace Street, Nanaimo, BC V9R 5J6
- phone: 250-755-4483
- online: www.nanaimo.ca/goto/heritage
- email: cultureandheritage@nanaimo.ca



Continue your visit to Nanaimo's past at the:


NANAIMO MUSEUM
100 Museum Way
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NANAIMO ARCHIVES
150 Commercial Street
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All historical photos courtesy Nanaimo Community Archives

A Walk Through Time

Your Guide to Nanaimo's South End Heritage Walk

After downtown, the South End is Nanaimo's oldest neighbourhood. Miners, storekeepers and mine executives lived here in the shadow of the No.1 Mine. The area's original mixed residential and industrial past continues to define the neighbourhood today.

Miner's Cottages

Miner's "cottages" are a notable feature in the Southend. These humble dwellings typically had 2 to 4 rooms with a sloping roof in the back as additional rooms were added. Today, it's hard for us to imagine that whole families, often extended by relatives and lodgers, occupied these tiny structures. As you tour this neighbourhood, be sure to look out for these unique buildings.

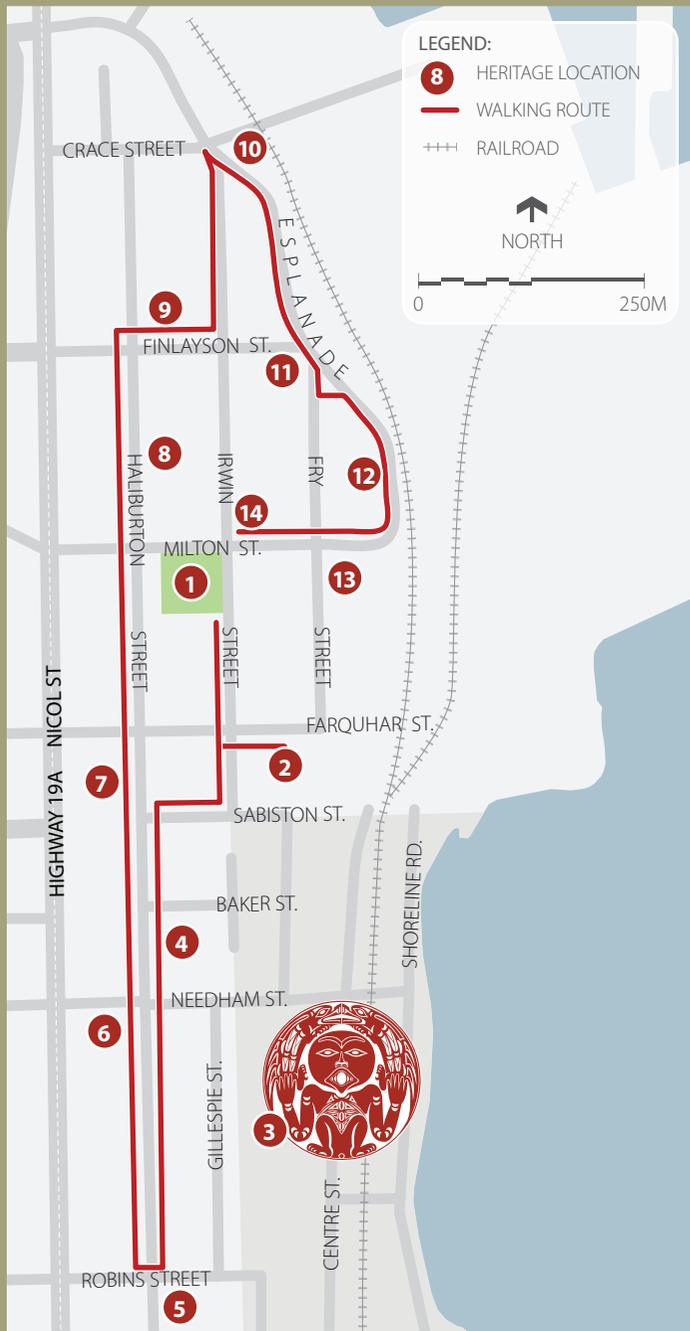


Haliburton Street

Haliburton Street, the South End's major thoroughfare, still has a fine collection of older homes including many miners' cottages.

Haliburton Street is also the site of some of Nanaimo's earliest hotels including the Italian (now the Jolly Miner), the Dewdrop (now the Patricia) and the Balmoral.

Horses races were a familiar event on Haliburton Street on May 24th. A horse called Sleepy Dan, running in a surrey, was usually the winner. Races were watched from the verandah that used to run along the front of the Jolly Miner Pub.



1 | Deverill Square / Princess Royal School, 200-262 Irwin Street



This Park was originally called Deverill Square. It was named for George Deverill, assistant manager of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company and son-in-law of Judge William H. Franklyn. Princess Royal School was built in 1950 and named for the ship which carried some of the earliest settlers to Nanaimo in 1854.

2 | Provincial Government Mine Rescue Station, 1009 Farquhar Street



Nanaimo's coal mines were among the most dangerous in the world. Explosions, falling rock and coal, drowning, and crushing by equipment and animals caused over 2000 injuries and fatalities. In 1913, the Government Mine Rescue Station was constructed (one of four in the Province). Rescue teams received training by means of drills and competitions. In the event of a catastrophe, teams would don rescue equipment and crawl through the tunnels to find survivors and bring out bodies.

3 | Snuneymuxw Village

The site of the Snuneymuxw village is now known as IR#1, the Town Reserve. Before 1900, traditional longhouses lined the shoreline of the harbour between Needham Street and Woodhouse Street. These longhouses (approximately 38 feet wide, 80 feet long, and 10 feet high) were constructed of cedar posts and split planks.



4 | Rowe Residence, 545 Haliburton Street

Mary Ann Rowe lived behind the store she built next door until this elegant Edwardian house was completed in 1906. Born Mary Ann Malpass in 1860, she married miner Jonathan Blundell in 1876. The couple had five children before Jonathan was killed in the No. 1 Mine disaster (1887).

In 1889, she married American Richard Rowe, and she had three more children. Mary Ann was an astute businesswoman; she made considerable money selling the coal rights from the Malpass Estate (located in Cedar by the Nanaimo River), and the grocery business that she ran with Richard prospered. She died on July 16th, 1943 at the age of 83.

5 | Hayes Residence, 703 Haliburton Street



Kenny Gordon built this simple bungalow in the early 1920s for original owner Jack Hayes. The form is reduced to the essentials; a hipped roof caps a rectangular plan relieved by an inset entry porch with square columns.

6 | Haliburton Street Church, 602 Haliburton Street



Built in 1891 as a branch of the Wallace Street Methodist Sunday School, this building was expanded in 1894 to accommodate the growing congregation. The parish later moved out of this building and it was adapted for other uses.

Although the original windows have been replaced and other renovations have occurred, the building retains its original form including its landmark towers.

7 | Hardcastle Residence, 602 Haliburton Street



Jack Hardcastle came to Nanaimo in 1929 and lived in this house until his death at the age of 90. He was acclaimed for his realistic rendering of sailing ships. Old timers used to say "you could hear the wind in the rigging and the chatter of sails" in his paintings. Steamship lines and the Salada Tea Company commissioned his paintings. They also graced the covers of approximately 60 million school exercise book covers.

8 | Haliburton Street / Miners' Cottage, 364 Haliburton Street



A house existed on this site as early as 1875, although it is unclear whether this is the house. According to the assessment records John Caulfield and Thomas Zealand were the original owners of this property. The property was later owned in the 1880's by John Hilbert, an undertaker

and furniture maker who was also mayor in 1891. However, it does not appear that Hilbert lived at this address. This building is one of the earliest surviving examples of a vernacular workers cottage (or miners' cottage) located in Nanaimo. This residence retains the basic form of a miner's cottage with a side gable roof, extended back addition and front porch typical of the housing form.

9 | Jones Bevilockway Residence, 111 Haliburton St.



Joseph and Ann Bevilockway, both of Staffordshire, England, came to Nanaimo in 1854 aboard the Princess Royal. Joseph built numerous buildings for the Vancouver Coal Company and he probably built this simple home for his family. This is one of the oldest structures in Nanaimo.