

SUMMERLAND IN THE PAST



The start of Summerland

At first,
Summerland was
on Okanagan Lake.



1908

SUMMERLAND MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

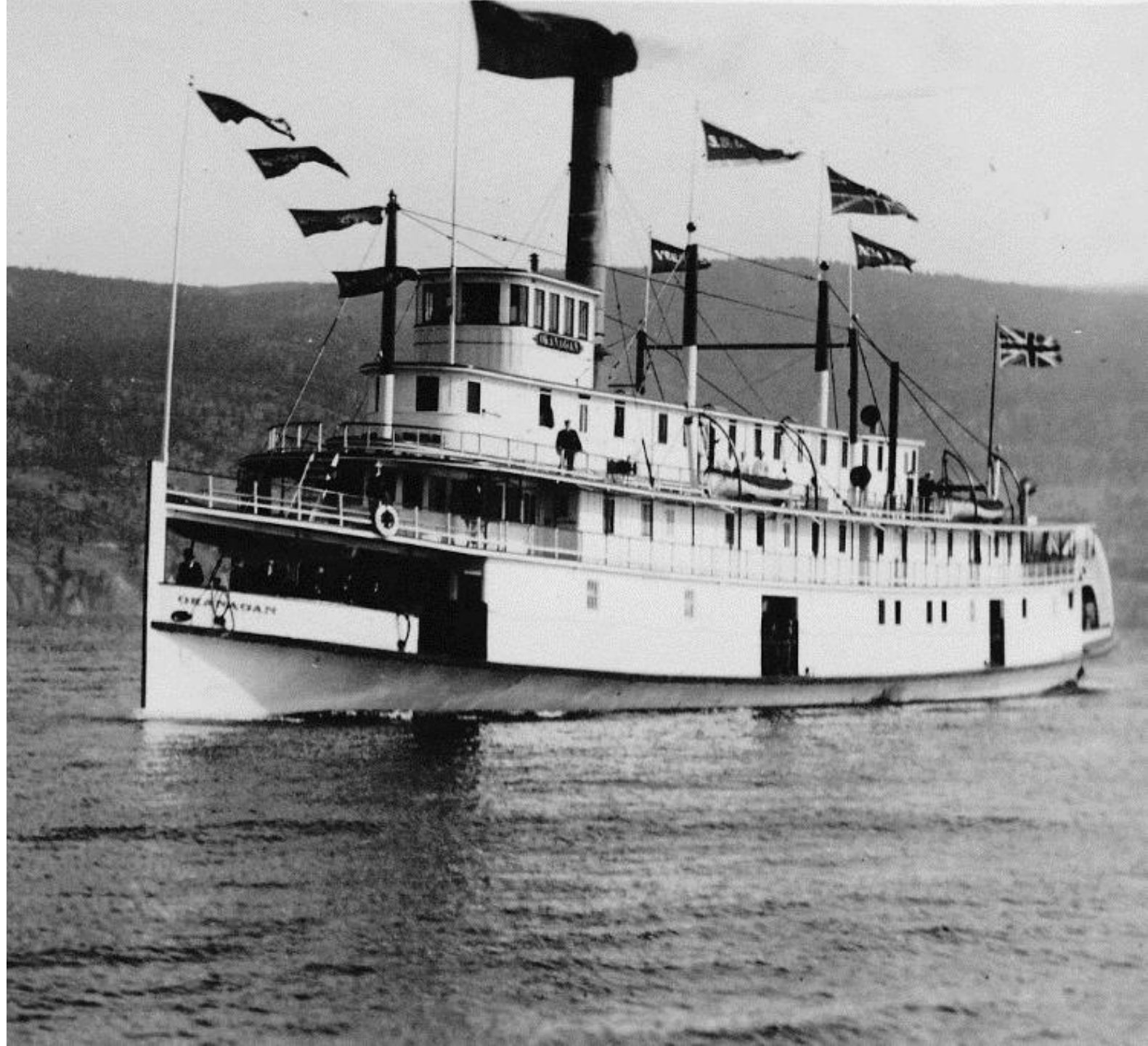
How did they get here?

Many pioneers came
here on big
sternwheelers like the
S.S. Sicamous and
S.S. Okanagan.



Sternwheelers

The S.S. Okanagan
coming to shore.



Transportation

Boats were also used to travel to different towns along Okanagan Lake, like Penticton and Naramata.



Where did they settle?

First, people settled along the lake in Lower Town.

Then they moved out to:

Trout Creek
Upper Benches
Garnett Valley
Prairie Valley



1906

SUMMERLAND MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

Lower Town

The S.S.
Sicamous at
the CPR wharf
in Lower
Summerland
between
1914 to 1927.



Businesses

All of the shops
and some homes
were along the
lake on
Shaughnessy
Avenue.



Living on the flat

Some people lived up above Summerland on the flat. Some of these people were cattle ranchers.

George Barclay on Barclay Ranch in 1890.



Nicola Prairie

The future town
site in 1905.



Barclay Ranch

The Barclay
Ranch in 1890.



Barclay home

In 1903, the Barclay Ranch and home was sold to James Ritchie. Him and his family are shown here.



What did they grow?

Many fruit trees
were planted on
up on the flat, in
Prairie Valley,
and Trout Creek.

This is a view of
Jones Flat in
1905.



Early orchards

Young orchards
on Prairie Valley
in 1910.



Working in an orchard

It was hard work to start an orchard, and people would have to wait years for the trees to grow and bear fruit.

This picture shows orchard workers in 1910 using sacks that went over one shoulder and wooden boxes.



How did they water the trees?

At first, water was sent
to orchards by ditches.



Flumes

Later, flumes were used to bring water to orchards.

This shows irrigation flumes in 1917 that brought water from Trout Creek to the Research Station.



Flumes

This photo shows the construction of the south main wooden flume in 1914.



West Summerland

Soon, a new town site began to grow up on the flat, and it was called West Summerland. This is the town site in 1913.



West Summerland

John with young
Bill Ritchie on
Granville Road
(Main Street) in
West Summerland
in 1911.



West Summerland

View of the
town site from
Giant's Head in
1928.



What did people live in?

Many pioneers
lived in **tent
houses** until
their homes
were built.

Others built log
homes, which
often had dirt
floors and sod
roofs.



Tent house in 1910.

Tent House

Walter and Lizzy
Verity's tent
house at Trout
Creek Point in
1909.



SUMMERLAND MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

Tent House

Duncan Woods'
sod roofed log
home in Trout
Creek in 1910.



How did people get around?

People travelled roads at the bottom of the gulches.

Boats were used to get to Naramata and Penticton.



Horses

Horses and wagons could also be used to transport goods.

Here, Fred McKinnon is using horses and a wagon to transport cantaloupes in 1922.



Bicycles

Bicycles were used for shorter distances. Below is a picture of an early bicycle, while to the right is Kutch Imayoshi in 1945.



Where did children go to school?

There were several one-room school houses in the area. Here is the Garnett Valley School in 1909. Mary Lister taught here after completing her schooling in New Westminster in 1913.



Schools

Classroom in
1919.



Getting to school

Some students
went to other
communities,
like Vernon, for
higher grades.

Here is a
horse-drawn
school bus in
1915.



Getting to school

Children would also walk long distances to school.

Here are the Dunsdon children in 1912 walking to school with lard pails for lunch kits.





EVERYDAY LIFE

Laundry

Laundry day was often called “Blue Monday” because of the bluing agent used to keep clothes white.

Clothes were boiled in water to remove dirt and oil and then scrubbed on a washboard.



Boiling clothes with an agitator



Washboard

Drying and ironing

Once the clothes were washed and clean, they would wring out the extra water and hang them to dry.

For ironing, three to six irons were heated on the stove and alternated when used.



Wringer machine



Clothesline

Kitchen

The kitchen was the centre of the home. There was lots going on and always something to do.

Wood and coal ranges were used both for cooking and heating the home. Toasters and waffle makers were used on the stove.

Ice boxes were used for freezing. Extra ice was stored in a shed outside and saw dust was used to keep it frozen in the summer.



Parlour

A parlour room was where guests would gather. Parlour rooms often included sitting areas and pianos or record players for entertainment.

Here are Mr. and Mrs. Campbell sitting in their parlour in the early 1900s.



Recreation

When school and work were done, people enjoyed life in many ways!



Harry Dunsdon's children playing with a rocking horse and stroller in 1913.



Lloyd Gartrell and Richard Yamabe playing baseball in 1933.

Birthday Party

A birthday
party in 1914
with many
Scouts in
Memorial Park.



Picnics

Picnics were also a popular pastime.

This shows people at the June 3 annual picnic at the Research Station in 1930.



Riding Horses

People would ride horses for fun and to get around.



Recreation

Young boys
with home
made apple
box rafts in
the water.



Sources:

Slide 33. Boiling Laundry Photo. Retrieved from https://www.allposters.com/-sp/Boiling-Clothes-Posters_i6846981_.htm

Slide 34. Wringer Laundry Machine. Retrieved from
<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/7a/89/36/7a893699d3f71bb88737a7b67431bc75.jpg>

Slide 34. Clothesline. Retrieved from <https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/44543483786949236/?!p= true>