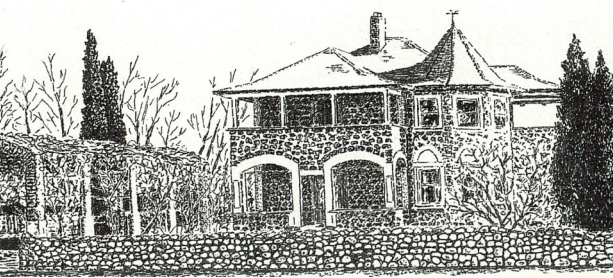




**1. St. Stephen's Anglican Church, the Stone Church (1910)** (9311 Prairie Valley Rd) The first building to be recognized for a Heritage award in 1987, the church is described as "an important feature of Summerland's Arts & Crafts atmosphere". The church has Gothic Revival elements; exposed rafters, a fieldstone chimney, arched windows, triple dormers, wide carved gable ends and a constellated turret with spire. The "Stone Church" was built by J.G. Robertson, A. Biagioni & R.W. Nelson and sons. The Garden of Remembrance, started in 1945, lies at the east end, and an "unusual" stained glass window graces the west end.

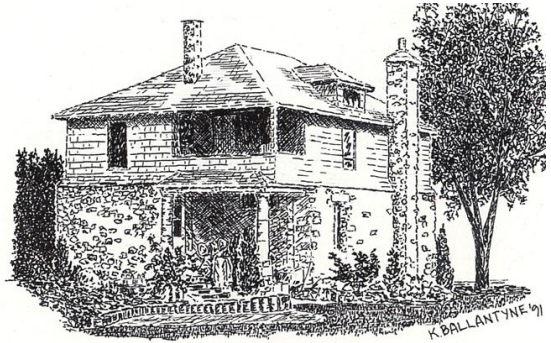


**2. Biagioni Home (Stonehouse) (1916-21)** (13205 Rosedale Ave) Alfredo Biagioni worked on many field stone buildings of the Arts & Crafts Movement in town. One of these was his family home, a two-story hipped cottage with an eclectic design strongly reminiscent

of the Queen Anne Revival style, including a turret and steeply-pitched roof lines. The main structure is Foursquare or Classic Box style embellished by second level verandahs on the south and west facades. Some of the stone walls are eighteen inches thick. Biagioni built an arbor and stone walls around the home.



**3. Bowering Home (1912)** (10515 Quinpool Rd) This stone, end-gabled cottage is another example of the Arts & Crafts Movement in Summerland. It was built for the Jabez Bowering family by John Gordon Robertson and Alfredo Biagioni using local fieldstone which was excavated when digging the basement. It was one of first homes in town to have hot water heating. Jabez, a retired minister from Manitoba, was the postmaster in West Summerland for thirty years. Due to his health, the family left the home in 1939 to a new post office on Main Street with living quarters in the rear.



**4. Spencer Sisters' Home (1911)** (13822 Rumball Ave) This two-story bungalow is another example of the Arts and Crafts Movement. It is constructed of stone on the first floor and fir shakes on the second, and was built for Isobel and Mary Spencer, who moved to the district to start an orchard in the "good Baptist environment". The sisters both had successful businesses in Kamloops; Isobel with a greenhouse business, and Mary as a well-known photographer. Mary was commissioned in 1906 by the Vancouver Daily Province newspaper to record the capture and trial of train robber, Bill Miner. That same year, the sisters purchased the five-acre property in Summerland and commissioned John Robertson and Alf Biagioni to build their home. Mary didn't continue with her photography, but instead became interested in china painting, - some of which is at the Museum.



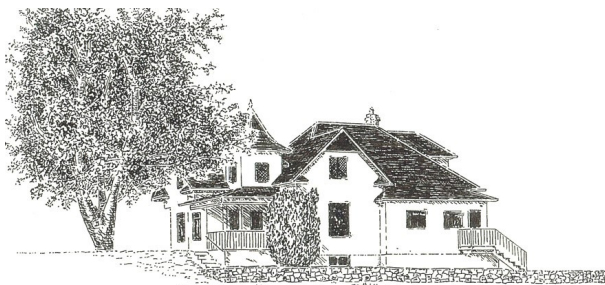
**5. Harvey Home (1907)** (11919 Jubilee Ave) Built in the Georgian Revival style of architecture, this building is characterized by solid symmetrical proportions, a medium pitched roof, and columns. It was built and owned by W.H. "Bert" Harvey, who arrived from Leigh-on-Sea, England to operate a building supply store and practice carpentry. Bert helped construct other prominent buildings in town such as the Bank of Montreal and the first Central School in West Summerland (1911). The property originally overlooked an orchard.



**6. Bank of Montreal (1917)** (9902 Main Street) The first Bank of Montreal opened in Lower Town in 1907, with a sub-branch in West Summerland in opening in 1911. The former bank building opened in 1917 and was the oldest in town to be continually owned and operated by a single business. The building is a Tudor Revival style built by local carpenter Bert Harvey. The upstairs of the bank was the living quarters for the bank



managers. This building was sold to Yaki's Pizza, and now functions as their storefront.



**7. Steven Home (1910)** (13019 Steven Ave) Alec Steven's brother Jack built this charming home at the end of Main Street, a fine example of Queen Anne Revival. Alec Steven had arrived in 1903 and worked for the Summerland Development Company. He bought property, planted an orchard, and became interested in selling his fruit to foreign markets.



**8. Barclay Ranch House (1887)** (12409 Victoria Rd South) Built in a Pioneer-style architectural design, this is the oldest residential structure in Summerland. It was built by carpenter David Lloyd-Jones on Jones Flat (Trout Creek) in 1887. The Lloyd-Jones' land and home were sold to George Barclay in 1897, who moved the house to its present location by the Giant's Head. Barclay sold all of his holdings to the Summerland Development Company in 1902. The home was purchased in 1903 by James Ritchie, a West Summerland promoter, who named it

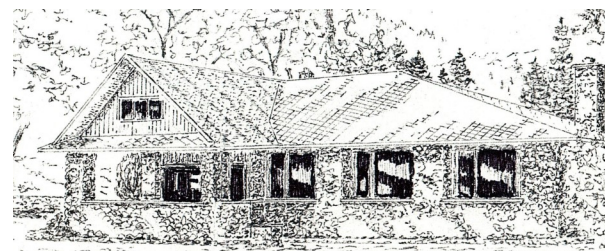
"Parkdale."



**\*Darke Home (1903)** (12019 Victoria Rd S) - Demolished by the Municipality, 2013) An example of Foursquare architecture, a two-story version of a hipped roof cottage was built by owner and carpenter James A. Darke, who was involved in building many of the first homes in Summerland. Jim arrived in the district in 1901 to visit his brother Silas, who had a pre-emption in Meadow Valley. Together they logged a good portion of the Valley.

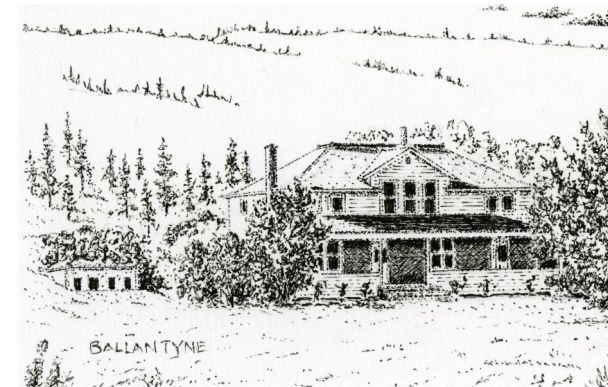


**9. William Ritchie Home (1910)** (15005 Washington Ave) This stately home is considered a Late Victorian/restrained Queen Anne example of architecture. Structural features include a two-story corner bay rising to a turret, a steep gable, a second story bay window, and ornamental bracketing. The form is considered restrained as there is a turret rather than a tower and not as much fancy spindle work. The home was built by local carpenter James Darke for Will Ritchie, who was brother to the West Summerland promoter James, and who ran a lumber business.

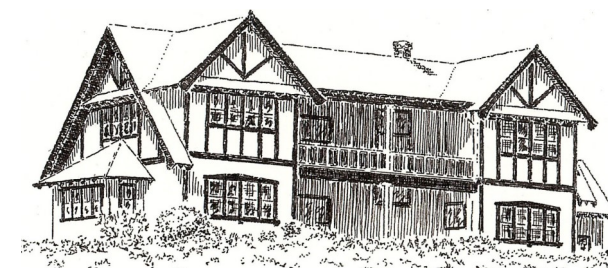


## 10. Cartwright Home (1907)

(14605 Cartwright Ave) This Craftsman (California) Bungalow from the Arts and Crafts Movement was built by John G. Robertson. Completely made of fieldstone, it features a low-pitched, cross-axial plan with intersecting hipped roofs offset by a front gable. The deep inset verandah is divided by stone piers, and a stone wall flanks the long driveway approach to the home. The home is built on an elevated location at the foot of a mountain that now bears the Cartwright family name. The Cartwright family was headed by Colonel Robert and Ivy Cartwright, who moved to the Okanagan in 1907 due to the Colonel's ill health. He had been injured while serving as assistant adjutant general in Pretoria (South Africa), and also served in the Boer War and the Northwest Rebellion before organizing and commanding the Canadian School of Musketry (1901-1906). Moving to Summerland, the Cartwrights purchased ninety acres and operated an orchard. The family was very involved in the Summerland community, and daughter Marion was a well-known potter.



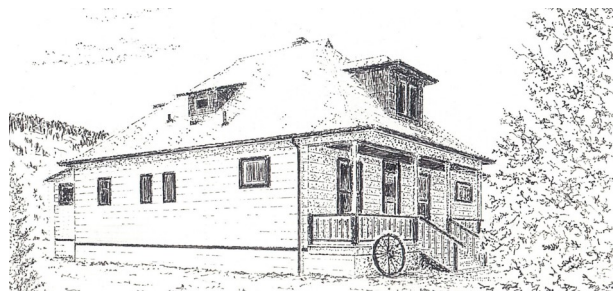
**11. Isaac Blair Home/Cellars; (1909)** (14612 Garnett Valley Rd) Isaac Blair was the Reeve of Summerland from 1915 to 1918. His grandson, Blair Underwood, operated the Garnett Valley Cannery, starting with potato chips, then canned tomatoes, and finally fruit. Later, the property was sold to a company that produced "Apricot Power;" a line of skin products made from apricot pits. Out back, stone apple cellars were built into the back.



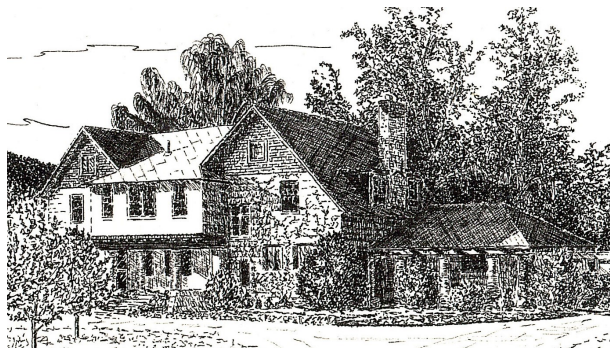
**12. Bredon Hill; Major Hutton Home (1909)** (12405 Reynolds Ave) A Tudor Revival design with an Elizabethan Revival flavor, this home was built by John G. Robinson on thirty acres overlooking orchards. The location is an example of how settlers often built their ranch homes in strategic locations elevated above the surrounding country, and beautified them with formal gardens and hardwood trees. The walls are clad in a mixture of board and stucco, and an inset



entrance is overlooked by a second story porch. A notable resident was Major E.E. Hutton, a Boer War veteran who arrived in 1908. He assisted with military training at the Vernon Camp during the First World War, and served as a local magistrate.



**13. Angus Home (1904) (11777 Dodwell Ave)**  
This pre-fabricated house was shipped to Summerland in 1904 by R.B. Angus, the co-founder of the Canadian Pacific Railway and President of the Bank of Montreal. Angus was one of many wealthy men from Eastern Canada who purchased land to support Thomas Shaughnessy's Summerland Development Company. Together, the properties in this area of Prairie Valley became known as "Millionaire's Row." Like many of these investors, R.B. Angus didn't live here; the home was instead occupied by his great-nephew R.F. Angus. The building is a hipped roof cottage with a full front verandah, and dormers on all sides of the steeply pitched roof. Its sister house (destroyed) was erected on the property of Thomas Shaughnessy.



**14. Balcomo Lodge; Agur Home (1906) (11016 Rutherford Ave)** Balcomo was built by John G. Robinson and the Nelson brothers on the advice of Francis Rattenbury (architect of the B.C. Parliament buildings). It is considered, "one of the Okanagan's most important architectural statements from the first half of the 20th century" (R. Hobson, 1988). Featuring twin gables in front it has three hipped one-story wings protruding from the central mass to form porches on the south and west wings and a service wing on the north. Its steeply pitched front gables, massive chimneys, and roughcast stucco are features of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, which promoted the use of natural materials using simple forms. A pergola was also built featuring Tuscan columns, demonstrating a period of comparative wealth and development in the Okanagan. Balcomo was home to the R.H. Agur family, who arrived in Summerland in 1904. Agur served as one of the town's first Councilors and was Reeve from 1908 to 1910. He was also president of the Board of Trade and the B.C. Fruit Growers Association.



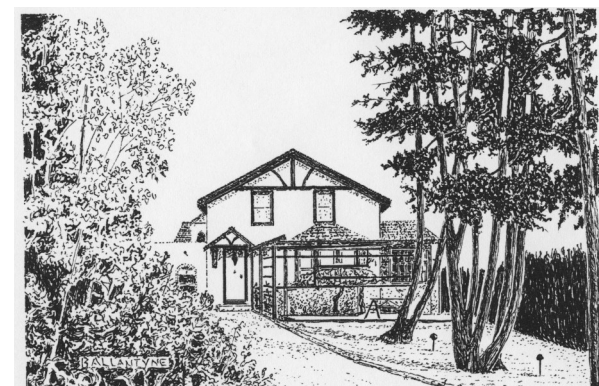
**15. Balcomo Post Office (1907) (11809 Doherty Ave)** The fruit ranch owned by R.H. Agur prompted the construction of a separate post office in Prairie Valley, which operated from 1907 until 1913. This shingle-design architecture was popular in the early 1900s. The first postmaster here was James Doherty until 1911, followed by David Lister who took over until it was closed. The street where the house stands is named after Doherty. 2012 Clouston Home



**16. Clouston Home (1907) (8617 S Victoria Rd)** Sir Edward Clouston, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and president of the Canadian Bankers Association, was one of Thomas Shaughnessy's development company investors.

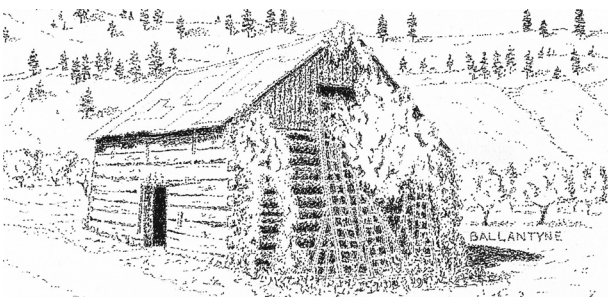


**17. Atkinson Home (1930) (6317 Hilborn)** In 1929 F.E. "Ted" Atkinson arrived to take a position at the Experimental Farm Research Station where he established the fruit and vegetable processing lab. After retiring from that position he founded Summerland Sweets, still a family-run business. Ted served on Municipal Council for 16 years and was reeve from 1954 to 1961. In 1954 Ted and Ina Atkinson were honored as the town's Good Citizens.



**18. Orr/George Ryga Home (1919) (5109 Caldwell St)** Originally the orchard residence of Summerland jeweler T.C. Orr, the house became home to famous Canadian playwright, George Ryga in 1962 (known for "The Ecstasy of Rita Joe"). In 1995, the George Ryga society purchased the house and ran a cultural center there until 2013.



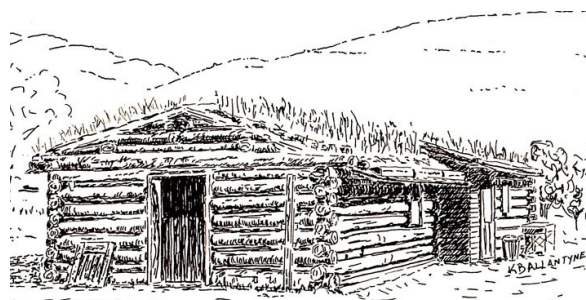


**19. Arthur Day Barn or Canyon Ranch Barn (c. 1888)** (*Towgood Property, Morgan Rd*) Built by Arthur Day c.1888 using a vernacular style architecture with squared log timbers, this barn was on one of the first pre-emption properties in the District. Day came from Utah to work for Penticton rancher Tom Ellis, and later worked as a foreman for Barclay's Trout Creek Ranch. Day married Mary Jane Gartrell, the daughter of another early settler, and their home was the first frame building to be erected in the District. The couple later went into the lumber business in Kelowna, selling their ranch. The property was later owned by the Morgan family.



**20. Summerland Research Station Superintendent's Residence (1927)** (*Summerland Ornamental Gardens, Hwy 97*) Reminiscent of Colonial Revival architecture, the house was built under the supervision of Superintendent Hunter of the Dominion Experimental Farm. The Experimental Farm

was initiated in 1914 to help the farmers and orchardists in this semi-arid region. It later became known as the Summerland Research Station and is now the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre. The house was used until the early 1960s as a residence for Research Station Directors, and later housed the Research Station Administration and Library. When the Friends of the Ornamental Gardens took over the garden area, the house briefly served as an interpretive center, and is now an administrative building.

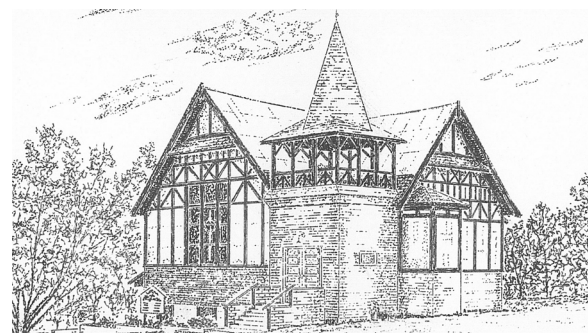


**21. Landry Log Cabin (c. 1890)** (*Hwy 97, Trout Creek*) The Landry's log cabin served as a home for many of Summerland's early settlers. The building, constructed of round saddle-notched log sides with a sod roof, represents a very good example of the vernacular architecture common during this time period. Tom Ellis of Penticton originally pre-empted this land in 1889 to water his cattle, however it is believed the next owner, M.C. Kendall, built the cabin. In 1903 the cabin was rented by Mr. & Mrs. E.R. Faulder, then to H. Dunham in 1906. Subsequent owners included G.H.V. Bulyea and J.R. Brown before F.L Black took ownership in 1913. Remnants of Black's Wharf are still visible. The Claude Evans family lived in the cabin for five years starting in 1920, and it was sold in 1927 to jersey cattleman J.M. Landry, who resided

in the cabin while waiting for his home to be built.

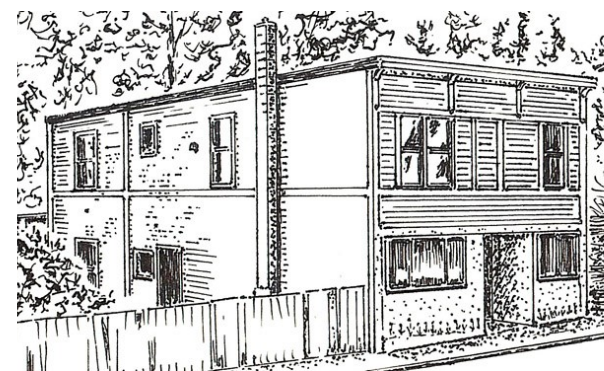


**22. McAlpine Home (1909)** (*12216 S Lakeshore Dr*) Gothic Revival elements are evident in the steeply pitched roof, cross gables and end-gabled styling of this home, which also features two large dormers and a verandah extension in front. The original owners were Tom and Flora McAlpine. Mr. McAlpine, a road superintendent for the province, lived in this home until his death in 1940. McAlpine was involved with the Latimer water project in Oliver and the construction of the Kaleden Irrigation District. When Mr. McAlpine died, his widow moved to the coast and rented out the home.



**23. Lakeside Church (1909)** (*5505 Butler St.*) The Lakeside Church was built by local contractor J.C. Mellor for the Baptist congregation on land donated by West Summerland promoter, J.C. Ritchie. It was the second Baptist church in the

community. Constructed in Late Victorian style architecture with restrained Tudor Revival decorative half-timbering, the church has steeply pitched cross gables, shingle decoration, and a corner tower. When the Methodists and Presbyterians formed the United Church in 1925, they moved into this building and its Baptist congregation moved to join the congregation in West Summerland. In 1929 the United Church acquired a massive pipe organ, a double manual Doherty "Victoria" which remains in the building. The church served as the Masonic Temple from the late 1950s until 1991 when it was purchased by the Presbyterians. It is now privately owned.



**24. Hogg Store (1909)** (*13020 Lakeshore Dr*) This building is the only remaining original commercial building in Lower Town. An example of boomtown architecture, the exterior is basically unchanged. It was originally Taylor's Shoe and Saddlery, and later became A.J. Beer's Harness Shop. In 1915, the shop was Mr. McWilliams' drugstore, and in 1921m, Ken Hogg and his partner and brother-in-law Jack Logie moved their book and drug store into the building. They operated it together until



1925, when a second drug store was opened in West Summerland. Logie ran the West Summerland store and Hogg ran the Lower Town store, and both were called the Summerland Drug Company. The building later served as the entomology lab for the Summerland Research Station.

**25. Logie Log Cabin (1921)** (15216 Lakeshore Rd N.) Jack Logie built this Craftsman log cabin in 1921 to display and sell the works local artists and craftsmen under the guidance of the B.C. Art League. This part time occupation was intended to provide winter employment for orchard workers. Classes from Besant College were also held in the cabin during summer months, with discussion on subjects such as theosophy and communism. A totem pole stood outside the cabin on what used to be the main highway to attract visitors to view the merchandise inside.



**26. Bank Manager's Residence (c. 1908)** (6114 Faircrest Rd) This Tudor Revival style building features a steep arched roof line, crossed gables, a bay window and decorative half-timbering. Craftsman elements are also evident with the square-cut shingles and exposed rafter ends. It was built as the residence for the local manager

## LOCATION OF HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT

### Town Centre

1. St. Stephen Anglican Church, 9311 Prairie Valley Rd.
2. Biagioni Home, 13205 Rosedale Ave.
3. Bowering Home, 10515 Quinpool Rd.
4. Spencer Sisters' Home, 13822 Rumball Ave.
5. Harvey Home, 11919 Jubilee Rd West.
6. Bank of Montreal, 9902 Main St.
7. Steven Home, 13019 Steven Ave.
8. Barclay Ranch house, 12409 Victoria Rd S.

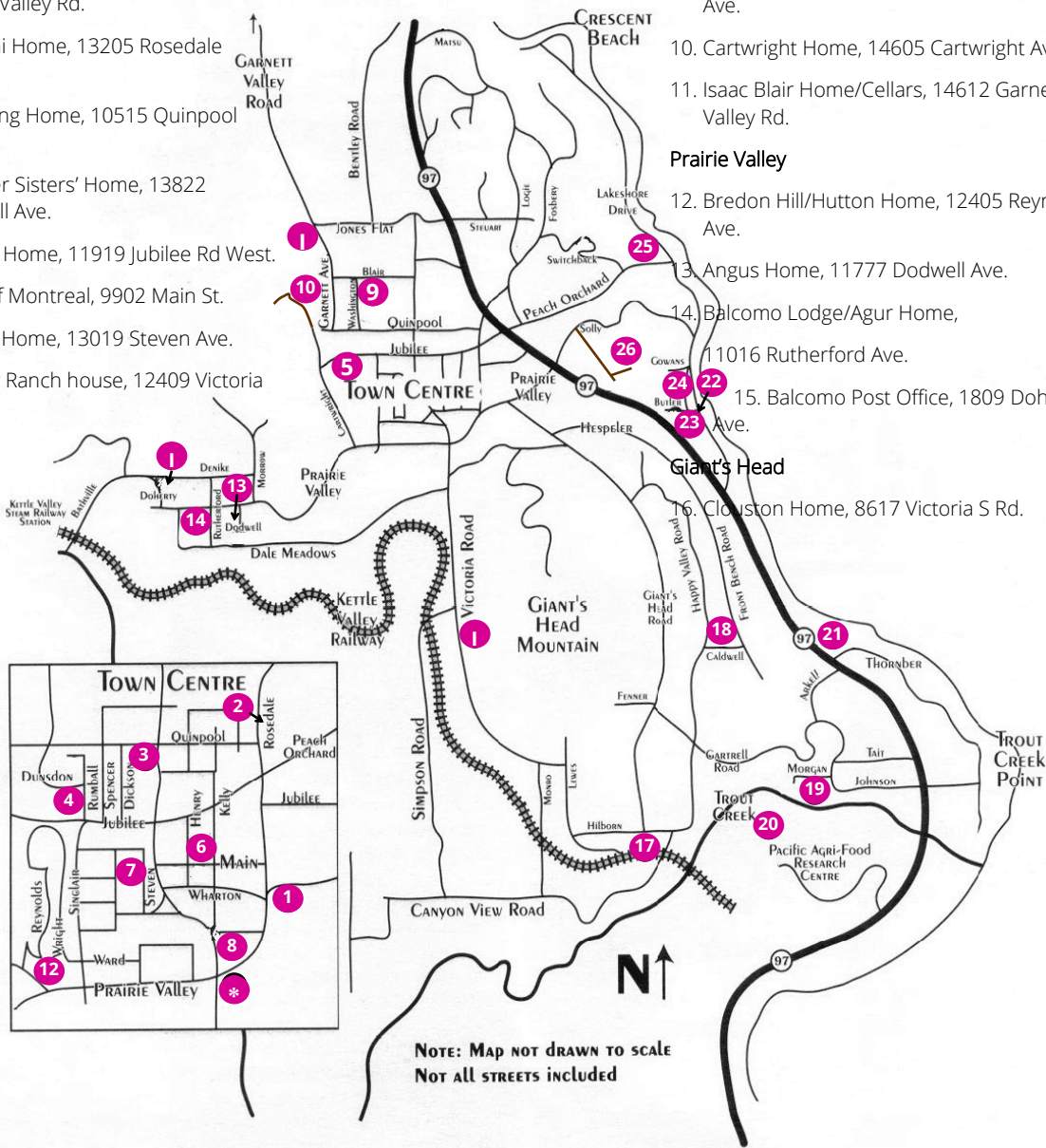
\*. Darke Home, now demolished, 12019 Victoria Rd S.

### Garnett Valley

9. William Ritchie Home, 15005 Washington Ave.
10. Cartwright Home, 14605 Cartwright Ave.
11. Isaac Blair Home/Cellars, 14612 Garnett Valley Rd.

### Prairie Valley

12. Bredon Hill/Hutton Home, 12405 Reynolds Ave.
13. Angus Home, 11777 Dodwell Ave.
14. Balcomo Lodge/Agur Home, 11016 Rutherford Ave.
15. Balcomo Post Office, 1809 Doherty Ave.
16. Clouston Home, 8617 Victoria S Rd.



Most of these buildings are residences.  
Please respect the privacy of their owners.

Summerland Museum & Archives  
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Email: info@summerlandmuseum.org  
www.summerlandmuseum.org

# SUMMERLAND MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

SUMMERLAND HERITAGE BUILDINGS

