THE CITY OF VERNON

HERITAGE REGISTER

UPDATED: NOVEMBER 25, 2026

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LIST OF AMENDMENTS

VERNON'S HERITAGE REGISTER WAS ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING HELD ON FEBRUARY 21, 2000. THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:

1. MAY 8, 2000	DELETED 2601 – 26TH STREET DELETED 4005 – 27TH STREET DELETED 3901 – 30TH AVENUE
2. MAY 23, 2000	DELETED 2505 – 23RD STREET
3. JUNE 19, 2000	DELETED 3203 PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD
4. APRIL 26, 2004	DELETED 7616 OKANAGAN LANDING ROAD
5. JUNE 27, 2005	INCLUDED 2507 – 37TH AVENUE
6. AUGUST 15, 2005	DELETED 1702 – 39TH AVENUE
7. SEPTEMBER 12, 2005	DELETED 1703 – 37TH AVENUE DELETED 3901 – 32ND STREET
8. MAY 8, 2006	DELETED 2905 – 26TH STREET
9. DECEMBER 11, 2006	DELETED 3201 – 26TH STREET
10. FEBRUARY 12, 2007	DELETED 3105 – 35TH AVENUE
11. NOVEMBER 26, 2007	INCLUDED 2801 – 35TH AVENUE (HERITAGE BUILDING RELOCATED TO SALT SPRING ISLAND – SPECIAL RECOGNITION BY COUNCIL)
12. MARCH 10, 2008	INCLUDED 2503 – 24TH STREET
13. APRIL 14, 2008	DELETED 2401 – 23RD AVENUE
14. OCTOBER 14, 2008	DELETED 3614 – 27TH AVENUE
15. DECEMBER 8, 2008	DELETED 2600 – 25TH AVENUE
16. MARCH 23, 2009	DELETED 3405 – 27TH STREET
17. FEBRUARY 8, 2010	COUNCIL RECEIVED UPDATED INFORMATION FOR 18 SITES ON THE REGISTER (REFER TO APPENDIX 1)

18. August 13, 2010	Deleted 2902 – 27th Street
19. July 9, 2012	Reinstated 3201 – 26th Street
20. December 10, 2012	Deleted 2901 – 23rd Street
21. July 15, 2013	Deleted 5545 – 27th Avenue
22. February 25, 2014	Deleted 2507 – 37th Avenue
23. March 10, 2014	Deleted 3911 – 27th Street
24. March 24, 2014	Deleted 3303 Pleasant Valley Road
25. July 14, 2014	Deleted 3201 – 27th Street
26. May 11, 2015	Included 4102 – 34th Street
27. August 15, 2016	Reinstated 2505 – 23rd street
28. July 23, 2018	Deleted 3201 – 26th Street
29. June 10, 2019	Deleted 3405 – 26th Street
30. September 12, 2023	Deleted 3204 – 30th Avenue
31. January 15, 2024	Deleted 2907 – 26th Street
32. April 9, 2026	Deleted 2600 – 37th Avenue
33. November 25, 2026	Deleted 2000 – 37th Avenue

COMMUNITY HERITAGE CONTEXT STATEMENT

The City of Vernon, the oldest incorporated city in the Okanagan Valley, is located at the north ends of Kalamalka and Okanagan Lakes. Vernon began as a service, agricultural and government centre for the Okanagan Valley. Vernon has and continues to attract people from all over the world because of its character and physical beauty, as well as its economic and cultural diversity. As Vernon has continued to grow and develop, it has maintained, for both newcomers and old-timers, its connections with the past. This lends a sense of stability and continuity to the community.

The first inhabitants of the North Okanagan Valley were part of the Interior Salish people, who occupied the Valley for many thousands of years. The Okanagan First Nations people, peaceful and semi-nomadic, gave their name to the entire valley. The City of Vernon is located on the historic winter gathering place for the Salish tribes of the Interior. Many of the natural features' names in the area were derived from traditional First Nations names, such as Lake Kalamalka loosely translated as the "Lake of Many Colours". Nintle-Moos-Chin, or "Jumping Over Place" was a narrow spot to cross over the Swan Lake Creek along one of the Okanagan First Nation trails. These early aboriginal trails have influenced the layout and development of Vernon. Parts of Okanagan First Nation trails continued to be used by subsequent people for pack trails, then as wagon roads. Many of these irregular roads continue to be used today including Pleasant Valley Road, Alexis Park Drive and Coldstream Avenue.

The first contact between natives and white traders in this area began around 1811, with the trail along the west side of Okanagan Lake being used to export furs from BC via the Columbia River by the Pacific Fur Company, the Northwest Co and the Hudson's Bay Company successively. In 1827, this trail became part of the Hudson Bay's Brigade Trail that linked Fort Okanogan with Fort Kamloops. The trail was used until 1846, when the international boundary was drawn, after which it continued to be used as a communication link between Company forts. The first Oblate missionaries arrived in the Valley in 1859, drawn by the native presence. A large Indian Reserve was created in 1861, which was later reduced to a small reserve at the head of Okanagan Lake and a larger reserve on the west side of Okanagan Lake, which still exists today.

The discovery of gold in a creek at the head of Okanagan Lake, in Mission Creek and in Cherry Creek brought miners to the Okanagan Valley in the 1850s. A few of these early miners became the area's first permanent settlers who later pre-empted land for ranching and farming. Luc Girouard, who came in search of gold, settled to become the first white settler and rancher in the area. In 1867, Girouard pre-empted 160 acres of land west of Swan Lake (which extended into the present downtown area of Vernon) where he built one of the first log cabins in the area. This cabin is associated with several key historical themes, including early settlement and the evolution of the town site. In 1921, the cabin was moved to Polson Park where it was used as a lawn bowling clubhouse for years. The value that the community has placed on this building is evident in the restoration and relocation of the building to its present location in Girouard Park.

The gold miners' camps drew early cattlemen to the area. Cornelius O'Keefe, Thomas Greenhow and Thomas Wood pre-empted land in 1867-1868 and established ranches in the area. The O'Keefe ranch, after 110 years of being owned and run by the O'Keefe family, now is operated as a heritage site to educate people on early ranching in the North Okanagan. Early settlers largely of European descent were attracted to the opportunities offered in the Valley and continued to come to the area to establish ranches and/or farms.

The Priest's Valley settlement, established on the property of two area ranchers (Luc Girouard and Amos Delorier), quickly developed into the major centre for the Valley. The construction of the first schoolhouse and the first general store (Cameron store) took place in 1884. The next year, E. J. Tronson and Charles Brewer laid out the new town site and named it Centreville. The building of a hotel, post office, government office and other buildings were quick to follow. Government presence in the Vernon area goes back to 1861, when the colonial government sent W. G. Cox to the area. The appointment of Walter Dewdney as the first Provincial Government agent in Centreville, confirmed that the new town site remained the provincial centre for the Valley. The construction of the 1914 Vernon Courthouse reaffirmed this. The Vernon Courthouse continues to be used today. The Hudson's Bay Company, recognizing the potential of the community, opened a rough wooden store in 1887. These early wood buildings were constructed using the local materials in simple traditional vernacular styles. The settlement was renamed Vernon on November 1, 1887 in honour of Forbes Vernon, a member of the Provincial Parliament.

Transportation links to the outside world became a reality as the CPR main line was completed in 1885. The theme of Vernon as a crossroads is again evident in the influence of the railway on the community. By 1892, the branch line from Sicamous to Okanagan Landing was in place. This helped to open up the Okanagan Valley and bring in more settlers to the area. The CPR boat service on Okanagan Lake began at this time, which connected Vernon with the Valley. For many years, the lake boats were people's main means of travel within the Valley. The lake boats were also important in the shipping of farm products out of the Valley, due to the bad roads and that the railways did not interconnect until later. The boats were also a source of entertainment with parties and lake cruises offered. The lake boats continued into the 1930s, until they were no longer profitable to run.

With the coming of the railway, a new era of development began. The Okanagan Land and Development Company laid out the Vernon town site by subdividing the land adjacent to Centreville. The form of the city was a traditional grid, modelled on railway towns throughout North America, another part of Vernon's development and evolution. In 1891, the Company built two hotels, subdivided other lots on Barnard Avenue and donated a number of lots to the city for churches and other improvements. The centre of town began to shift from Coldstream Road (Avenue) to the recently constructed Barnard Avenue.

By this time, wheat growing had become an important industry, after cattle ranching. With the arrival of Lord and Lady Aberdeen at the Coldstream Ranch in the early 1890s, fruit orchards were introduced into the Okanagan Valley. The Aberdeen's connection, with the Okanagan Valley and with fruit growing, attracted many British families to the area. Vernon, like the rest of the Okanagan Valley, has developed into one of the major fruit growing belts in the country,

which continues to be significant in Vernon's economic development. Speculative growth followed, which resulted in the incorporation of the City of Vernon on December 30, 1892, as the first incorporated city in the Okanagan Valley.

The 1890s saw the evolution of Vernon from a village to that of an established community as reflected in the building styles and use of materials. Early traditional vernacular building styles, which had evolved in the early days of Vernon's settlement, moved towards Late Victorian-Early Edwardian building design and new building materials. The architecture in the new city reflected Late Victorian eclecticism. While the forms of the buildings were fairly standard, a wide range of detail was utilized, even within one period. Often a single building will show influences from a variety of building styles. Early building materials were wood and then early Vernon brick, which was of a somewhat inferior quality. Enderby produced pressed brick in 1892, which was of a much higher quality and was used on some of the buildings in Vernon including the Bank of Montreal (1893) and the Bank of Commerce (1914). With the arrival of the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, building materials were imported into Vernon, with the first carload of bricks arriving in Vernon in March 1894. Other local building materials at that time included granite and marble supplied by William Inkster, and in 1906 William Haug began to manufacture cement blocks.

The building of major civic institutions and amenities took place at this time, including the first brick school (Park School 1893), the first hospital, the first newspaper in the Valley (Vernon News), the first bank, the first courthouse, fire hall, post office, churches and the establishment of social organizations. Residential development continued in the Lyons Estate and on the lower East Hill, as these areas became fashionable and popular for many prominent citizens such as Judge Spinks, F. Billings, and W. R. Megaw, who built substantial homes.

Vernon was the largest town in the valley by 1904. The population, which was almost 600 people at incorporation, gradually rose to 802 (1901) and to 2,671 (1911) ten years later. Vernon attracted many different ethnic groups including British, Eastern European, Chinese, Scandinavian, East Indian, Japanese and Belgian during this time. Even though Vernon is no longer the largest city in the Valley (almost 36,000 people in 2009), it continues to attract people from all over the world.

As the large-scale cattle ranching era ended in the early 1900s, many of the large ranch owners began to sell their land to developers for subdivision. A number of financiers who established land companies, mostly backed by foreign capital and some local investors, were responsible for subdividing large tracts of land into smaller plots suitable for prospective farmers who did not have large amounts of capital. In 1907, the Land & Agriculture Company (a Belgian syndicate) purchased 14,606 acres from Cornelius O'Keefe and Mrs. Greenhow. The land companies also began a great deal of planting and irrigating in the area. The Okanagan Land and Development Company set up the first large irrigation system (Grey Canal) in the Vernon area. With the change in agriculture from ranching to intensive farming (tree fruits), a need for increased irrigation was created. By this time, Vernon was recognized as the economic hub of the Okanagan. The fruit industry was established with the construction of a number of packinghouses both in the city and on surrounding orchards.

As the end of the decade approached, community services continued to improve. A sewage system was installed and cement sidewalks replaced wooden ones on 30th Avenue. Central School opened in 1909, as did the new Vernon Jubilee Hospital on Mission Hill. Vernon is largely a planned city, comprised of a surveyed town site and subsequent subdivisions. New subdivisions on the upper East Hill in Hillhead, Lakeview and Hillcrest and in the lower East Hill in Pine Grove and other areas near the city core accommodated the rapid population growth of this period. In spite of many new subdivisions in the early 1900s, substantial residences were still being built close to the city centre (now 32nd Street area). Most of these early homes have been lost to commercial development.

This period of growth and development ended in 1913, when an economic depression slowed the movement of capital for land development and immigration to the Okanagan. Major land companies collapsed and the fruit industries suffered. The situation was somewhat mitigated with the construction of a military camp in Vernon in 1913 and the establishment of an important vegetable growing and dehydrating industry.

Following the economic activity of World War 1, a depression followed which lasted until 1923. This resulted in little new construction in Vernon, and a cut in municipal infrastructure. Irrigation companies went bankrupt throughout the fruit-growing regions. There was little construction in Vernon until the mid-1920s, when municipal revenues improved and the Liberal government brought in social legislation (i.e. pensions, mothers' allowances, educational reforms). By 1928, the Vernon Fruit industry had recovered as seen in the establishment of the Bulman's canning and dehydrating plant. Cenotaph Park was dedicated in 1925 in memory of the World War I vets. With the increased automobile traffic, the roads were improved as a result of civic initiatives.

The architectural styles turned to more Edwardian and Arts and Crafts styling (i.e. California Bungalow). The modernistic movement, featuring smooth surfaces, curved corners and a streamlined look did not appear in Vernon until the late 1920s and 1930s. These include Art Deco and Moderne styling. In Vernon, a number of buildings were built and still exist in these modern styles.

With the stock market crash in 1929, this period of growth ended. Civic projects and make work projects were undertaken during this time in order to encourage new development. These projects included the building of the Vernon High School and the Civic Arena in 1937. Conditions began to improve with financial help from the Federal and Provincial governments with the costs of relief and social services in 1936. In 1939 with the start of World War II, the Provincial and Vernon economies improved and once again Vernon became a major army camp site.

Vernon's neighbourhoods continued to evolve with the construction of the "100 homes" on the East Hill after World War II. This was in response to a housing shortage with a new tide of immigration into Vernon. The real estate boom of the 1950s was tempered with nostalgia as some historic structures were swept away in the name of modernization. Replacing outdated civic facilities was the first priority in the 1960s, which led to the construction of the award-winning multi-faceted Civic Centre designed in the new international modern architectural

style. The new facility included Vernon's new city hall, fire hall and police station, museum and library and art gallery. Civic projects included new recreation facilities and the upgrading of the Vernon Irrigation District water distribution system (i.e. canal replaced with underground pipe system). The inauguration of Vernon's Winter Carnival took place in 1961, and it continues to be an important annual event in Vernon today.

The Roger's Pass, completed in 1962, opened up the Okanagan Valley to tourism. Vernon as a crossroads continued to be an important theme in the development of Vernon. The increase in automobile use affected the downtown core and main streets of almost every North American City, as new shopping malls began to appear on the edge of the city. With the decentralization of businesses, as they relocated to the malls, the downtown commercial core suffered with businesses closing down as many people chose to shop in a more convenient location. Today, this area contains the greatest concentration of early commercial buildings, as an important and irreplaceable statement of the city's evolution. The downtown core (a valuable heritage resource) is protected by design guidelines that protect its heritage buildings and also established parameters for new construction. A mural tour, which illustrates many historical features, has become a popular tourist asset for downtown Vernon.

Vernon's city boundary has continued to expand to include Silver Star Foothills in 1981, Okanagan Landing in 1993, Anderson subdivision in 1994, and the Predator Ridge, O'Keefe Range, and lands north of Silver Star Foothills in 1996, continuing its importance as a city of old and new neighbourhoods. During the 1980s and the early 1990s, both the R.C.M.P. and the museum facilities experienced major expansion and renovations. A new public library was built within the civic complex. Shopping opportunities multiplied with the construction of new shopping complexes and an expansion to the existing regional shopping centre with the continued decentralization of the commercial core. The late 1990s and early 2000s have seen the construction of a Performing Arts Centre and a multi-purpose facility. In 2001, the Government of Canada named Allan Brooks a person of National historic significance for his artistic contributions to the nation. Vernon has also recognized Brooks with the Brooks Nature Centre as well as the Vernon Museum constructed a gallery to house many of Brooks' art works.

Residents continue to place high value on their natural environment and the recreational opportunities it offers. What has and continues to attract people to live and visit Vernon is the four season's climate in a natural setting of rolling grassland, beautiful lakes and mountains. Vernon is well-known for its skiing, golfing, its beaches and lakes and diverse recreational activities. Vernon's vibrant cultural, leisure and sport amenities continue to attract many visitors to the region. For its diverse people, the natural beauty and the rich cultural life, Vernon is a special community with a distinctive heritage.

Sources:

City of Vernon web site: www.vernon.ca
Ninety Years of Vernon, Greater Vernon Board of the Museum and Art Gallery, 1982.
Valley of Dreams, Greater Vernon Museum and Archives, 1992.
Vernon, Theresa Gabriel, Vernon Centennial Committee and the Okanagan Historical Society, 1958.
"Vernon Heritage Inventory (up to 1920)", Hobson and Associates, 1986.
"Vernon Heritage Inventory (1920-1940)", Hobson and Associates, 1994.
"Vernon Heritage Register Update Phase I, Summary Report" Hobson and Associates, 2010.

LIST OF HERITAGE SITES
* Designated Heritage Sites (by bylaw)

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
14th Street	#102, 4108	J.T. Mutrie House	1908	Dutch Colonial Revival by T.E. Crowell. Mature Ponderosa pines. Real estate agent and horticulturist, J.T. Mutrie was Vernon mayor in 1913. (HAP-1998-637) (HAP-2005-1023)
16th Street	3501	Percy Fletcher/Dick Neil House	1913	Large asymmetric side-gabled house with inset veranda. Neil and Cryderman had early livery business. Aluminium siding otherwise original.
18th Street	3502	Samuel Sommerville/John White House	1913	Hip roof cottage with original shingle siding. John White long-time manager of Vernon Fruit Union. Very well maintained.
19th Street	3302	Horace Foote House	1941	Early example of Art Moderne style in Vernon: streamlined geometric forms, curved corners, smooth stucco.
20th Street	3503	Samson/Watkins House	1910	Craftsman bungalow by Bell and Constant. Steeply pitched side gable roof with shed dormer. Joe Watkins long time Ford Dealer.
	3603	Newlands, Denison, MacKay House	1909	Best example of Eastern shingle style, transitional between Queen Anne and modern styles. Massive tapered veranda supports.
	4704	Thomas Weeks/W.H. Rice House	1893	Original squared log house by B.X. Creek about 1893. Large concrete Classic Box added about 1910. Elwood Rice, Vernon mayor and prominent horticulturist. A heritage plaque was installed in October 2011.
23rd Avenue	2302	Dr. J.S. Brown House	1938	Striking example of evolving international style - emphasis on function within a light skeletal frame. Dr. Brown a well-known dentist.
	2400	Annie Orton/Stan and Alice Warn House	1913	Colonial bungalow – side-gabled, shed dormer, landscaped lot. Aluminium siding. Back veranda enclosed.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
23rd Avenue	~~2401~~	~~Frank Smith House~~	~~1911~~	~~Bell and Constant bungalow. Veranda on two sides, eyebrow dormer on north side. Franklin Smith had early bookstore. Large natural garden. Vinyl siding.~~ *Deleted from Register April 14, 2008 at owner's request.*
	2403	Eric Alers Hankey/Marrs House	1911	Colonial bungalow, Tudor details. Well known residents Dr. Coursier and Larry Marrs.
	2501	Urquhart/Vallance/ Alexander House	1913	Twin-gabled Sussex bungalow by O.B. Hatchard, with matching carriage house. A heritage plaque was installed in September 2012. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	2502 *	E. Miller/ Ralph Bulman House	1910	Bell and Constant eclectic bungalow. Bulmans' Cannery - long-time thriving industry. *Designated 93.01.25 (Bylaw #3879) (HRA Bylaw#4809-HRA-2003-024) (HAP1999-687)
23rd Street	2503	Cecil Clark House	1936	Excellent example of Cape Cod Colonial Revival: side-gabled, steeply pitched roof. Two gabled dormers.
	2505	Hatchard/Piper/Dickson Residence	1912	This warm, charming, brick building, built in 1912, is a 'Sussex Bungalow', designed by an English architect who came to Vernon from the Sudan. The twin-gabled front was the trademark of O.B. Hatchard's designs. He designed other homes in the neighbourhood, such as the Corrigan House (2302 – 25th Avenue), and the twin-gabled Urquhart residence (2501 – 23rd Avenue). *Deleted from Register May 23, 2000* *Reinstated on Register August 15, 2016*
	2601	John White/S. and R. Gillespie House	1936	Eclectic cottage style: steeply pitched front gable, brick arches. John White long time Fruit Union executive.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
23rd Street	~~2901~~	~~Lina Reinhard/Thekla Fulton House~~	~~1907~~	~~"Ready made" cottage from B.C> Mills at New Westminster. (Pioneer Dr. Wm. Reinhard and son-in-law Clarence Fulton, principal of first Vernon High).~~ *Deleted from Register December 10, 2012*
	3000	C.J. Hurt House	1915	Two-storey Arts and Crafts stucco house on steep slope ("Suicide Hill"). C.J. Hurt - a Vernon alderman 1932-1944.
	3502	Harold Beattie House	1913	Finely modelled Arts and Crafts cottage. Diamond-shaped panes in upper dormers.
24th Avenue	2605	Ella Gaunt-Stevenson House	1936	Unusual house with flat roof, stained glass window, brick quoins, stucco finish. Moderne feeling.
	2609 *	Mrs. E. Highman/A.S. Hurlburt House	1914	Classic Box of cement blocks in Pine Grove landmark site. Hurlburt founded United Church camp on Okanagan Lake. *Designated 93.08.09 (Bylaw #3953)
24th Street	2503	C.S. Rolston	1913	Cross gabled cottage. *Included on Register March 10, 2008*
25th Avenue	2302 *	D.W. Spice/Dr. Corrigan House	1912	Pioneer dentist Dr. Corrigan's home. Hatchard design bungalow, craftsman influences. *Designated 94.01.24 (Bylaw #3977) (HAP1997-571) (HRA Bylaw #4815-HRA-2003-020)
	2304	Mrs. G.M. Smith/ Edith Dent House	1915	Large Arts and Crafts house with Tudor mock half-timbering. Other owners: George Hopping, Peter Tassie.
	2400	Mrs. G.M. Smith/ Godfrey/ Schuster House	1915	Medieval Revival influences: steeply pitched roof, mock half timbering.
	2404	Grace Nichols/ Alf Howlitt House	1939	Steep side-gabled roof and asymmetrical front bay with half-timbering in gable end.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
25th Avenue	2501	J.W. McCluskey/J. Crawshaw House	1923	Shingle cottage with craftsman details. McLuskey a forest ranger. Crawshaw long time foreman of packing house.
	~~2600~~	~~E.D. and C. Hamilton-Watts House~~	~~1914~~	"~~Prairie Style" large 2 storey house with low-pitched roof and wide overhanging eaves. Mrs. Hamilton-Watts was Vernon's "good citizen" in 1953.~~ *Deleted from Register December 8, 2008 at owner's request*
	5484	Brewer Cabin at Big Chief Mobile Home Park	pre-1879	One-storey log cabin, dove-tailed corners, birth-place of Horace Brewer 1879. Moved in 1960's from N.E. corner of Big Chief property near early grist mill.
25th Street	3001 *	Russell/Inkster/Cairns House	1904	Front gabled cottage with folk-Victorian details. Tea room and gift shop. A heritage plaque was installed in August 2012. *Designated 94.01.24 (Bylaw #3975)(HAP2003-858)(HRA Bylaw 4810)(HRA2003-03, HRA-2003-025)
	3104	Frank Hassard House	1938	Vernacular brick structure suggesting Tudor Revival or Medieval English cottage.
	3109	Ivan Johnston House	1936	Brick side-gabled bungalow with concrete lintels and sills. Front gable entrance, square columns. All original windows except for back porch.
	3701	C.W. Calder/O.P McCall House	1922	Bungalow with drop siding below and shingle above. French doors on porch as well as main entrance door. Mature trees on property.
26th Street	2300	Joe Montague/ "The Bay" House	1933	"Modern English" cottage style, finished in stucco, with massive chimney on end wall. Residence of Hudson's Bay manager for many years.
	2403	Cyril Parkhurst House	1924	Bungalow cottage in brick. Windows accented with concrete lintels and sills.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
26th Street	2500	Dr. N.W. Strong House	1938	Vernacular house with mixture of cottage elements - eyebrow dormer window, steeply pitched entry roof, rough stucco finish. Wooden shutters.
	2501	T. and W. Rolston House	1924	Lap siding, Tudor stucco and board detail in front gable. Square porch posts and exposed rafter ends give Craftsman feeling to this cottage.
	2502	Mabel Nichols House	1933	Cottage with Spanish eclectic detailing unique in Vernon: triple arched focal window with oriel above, round entry arch, and massive front door.
	2503	T. Rolston/J. Colebrook House	1924	Craftsman bungalow with low-pitched asymmetrical gable roof, fieldstone porch columns and fireplace. Jean (Dickson) Colebrook long-time owner. New vinyl windows otherwise original.
	2506	W.J. Nichols House	1934	Queen Anne cottage: bay window with polygonal roof, hip roof, and original lap siding. Nichols a pioneer plumber and builder. New entrance.
	2600	W.J. Nichols Home	1930	Unusual large saltbox style, in rough cast stucco. Porte - cochere dominates front entrance. Early plumber did Court House heating system.
	~~2601~~	~~Unknown~~	~~unknown~~	No information available *Deleted from Register May 8, 2000 at owner's request*
	2802	Walter Patten House	1937	Eclectic design with stucco and half-timbering in gables, shingled shed dormer.
	2902	John Dillon/Rosalie Missal House	1914	1 1/2-storey, hipped roof with three large dormers, square embellished verandah posts. Original windows. Vinyl siding.
	~~2905~~	~~L.E. Tripp House~~	~~1929~~	~~Medieval Revival with steeply pitched roof and gables, finished in shingle. Property was part of G.G. McKay estate.~~ *Deleted from Register May 8, 2006 at owner's request*

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
26th Street	2906 *	Presbyterian/United Church Manse	1907	Modified Queen Anne, high hipped roof, cross-gabled, second storey shingle clad. Unsympathetic balcony alteration. *Designated 95.10.30 (Bylaw #4184)(HRA Bylaw#4619)
	~~2907~~	~~G.G. McKay House~~	~~1893~~	~~Cross-gabled frame house. First residence on Barnard Avenue by prominent pioneer realtor, G.G. McKay. Decorative shingles. Remains in original state.~~ *Deleted from Register January 15, 2024 at owner's request*
	3001 *	G.G. McKay House	1893	Two-storey frame house with decorative shingles. Built by G.G. Mckay (realtor for Lord Aberdeen). *Designated 95.10.30 (Bylaw #4185) (HRA Bylaw#4816-HRA-2003-021)
	3005	R.B. Bell House	1895	Two-storey, hip roofed, and asymmetric gable. Original siding possibly covered by existing stucco. R.B. Bell's own house, simpler than many he designed and built for others.
	3100 *	Burgess/Martin	1911	Vernacular front gable cottage. *Designated 97.10.28 (HRA Bylaw #4393)
	3106	G.E. Whiten/de Wolfe House	1928	Tudor Revival stucco bungalow. Shingled back porch. Tommy de Wolfe a long time city engineer/G.E. Whiten an early jeweller. Some inappropriate decoration added.
	~~3201~~	~~Harold Galbraith House~~	~~1937~~	~~Mission Revival built by Charles Smith. Flat roof accented by triangular vents of clay piping, arched entrance.~~ *Deleted from Register December 11, 2006 Reinstated on Register July 9, 2012 Deleted from Register July 23, 2018 at owner's request*
	3203	Fred Galbraith House	1936	Vernon's most distinctive Mission Revival house: Flat roof, asymmetric gable, arched windows and entry, decorative clay pipe vent. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
26th Street	~~3405~~	~~Norman Bell House~~	~~1917~~	~~Hip roofed Colonial bungalow: rounded saddle-notched logs. Norman Bell a long time Vernon blacksmith.~~ *Deleted from Register June 10, 2019 at owner's request*
27th Avenue	~~3614~~	~~John Thomas House~~	~~1908~~	~~Two-storey Vernacular Revival style building with massive cross gables. Original windows and stucco in gable ends. Only heritage house in mainly apartment area. Exterior stairs added.~~ *Deleted from Register October 14, 2008 at owner's request*
	~~5545~~	~~Massey House~~	~~1907~~	~~Pioneer vernacular side-gabled farmhouse. Drop siding, shed kitchen.~~ *Deleted from Register July 15, 2013 at owner's request*
27th Street	2505	Samuel King House	1941	Good example of flat-roofed Mission Revival: Smooth stucco, arched entry, massive chimney, multi-paned windows.
	2607	St. James Catholic Church	1909	Variation of Gothic Revival: buttressed walls, six sided steeple, rounded Gothic windows. Rusticated concrete blocks. A heritage plaque was installed in September 2012. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	2805 *	Thomas E. Crowell/Natural Heritage House	1891	Spindle work Queen Anne style, by T.E. Crowell, important early builder, for himself. House was moved in 1910 from site of present Court House. *Designated 91.02.26 (Bylaw #3718) (HRA Bylaw#4812-HRA-2003-017) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	~~2902~~	~~James Vallance House~~	~~1908~~	~~Hip roof, two storey basic box, square pillars. Drop siding covered by stucco. James Vallance a long time owner of Vernon Hardware on Barnard Avenue.~~ *Deleted from Register August 13, 2010 at owner's request*

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	INDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
27th Street	3001	Provincial Court House	1914	Classical Revival design by Vancouver architect, Thomas Hooper. 'White' granite from Inkster/Russell quarry south of Ellison Park on Okanagan Lake.
	3103 *	John Highman Duplex	1905	Early two-storey duplex in Vernon. Italian Renaissance style. *Designated 97.03.07 (Bylaw #4322)
	~~3201~~	~~W.M. Cochrane/ Anglican Rectory~~	~~1892~~	~~Two-storey classic box with added verandahs and corner entrance (1907). Private day school for boys in 1904. Anglican rectory in 1912.~~ *Deleted from Register July 14, 2014 (building was demolished)*
	3205 *	All Saints Anglican Church Hall	1912	Scaled down version of the 1907 church which burned in 1931. Entry porch, half timbering, elliptical window. Moved in 1998 to rear of church building. *Designated 97.10.14 (Bylaw #4396)
	3301 *	All Saints Anglican Church	1932	Simple end-gabled form with Gothic entry arch and window, dressed stone, decorative quoining. *Designated 97.10.14 (Bylaw #4396)
	3302	H.K. Beairsto Elementary School	1909	Brick Central School, eclectic design with mansard roof, Georgian revival entrance, octagonal cupola. Wings added 1937 and 1945.
	3403 *	Captain A.C. Carew House	1894	Large Victorian house by R.B. Bell. Carew active in city affairs, mayor in 1899, and 1903-04. *Designated 97.03.07 (Bylaw #4323)
	~~3405~~	~~Nick and Mickan "Mike" Carew House~~	~~1937~~	~~English Cottage style popular in 1920's and 1930's – steeply pitched cross-gables, massive chimney.~~ *Deleted from Register March 23, 2009 at owner's request*
	3601	Teeple/Becker/W.L. Seaton House	1906	Side gable bungalow, bell cast roof, drop siding, full front verandah with round columns, shingled dormers, casement windows.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
27th Street	3903 *	Ed Greenaway House	1914	Vernacular pioneer cottage. Folk Victorian detail and decorative shingles. *Designated 91.05.07 (Bylaw #3672) *Amendment 92.04.05 (Bylaw #3672) (HAP2005-1039)(HRA Bylaw#4811-HRA-200-016)
	~~3911~~	~~D. Henry/J.J. Langstaffe House~~	~~1914~~	~~2 ½ storey Dutch Colonial (hip on gable) stucco. Langstaffe family prominent in athletic circles.~~ *Deleted from Register March 10, 2014 at owner's request*
	~~4005~~	~~John Moffat House~~	~~1903~~	~~Hipped roof, with gabled dormers on either side. The exposed ceiling rafters, lap siding on the lower half, asymmetric gable and decorative shingles are outstanding features.~~ *Deleted from Register May 8, 2000 at owner's request*
	4105	Ukrainian Orthodox Church	1947	Cross-gabled stucco with lively roofscape of traditional onion cupolas and orthodox crosses. Gothic windows.
28th Avenue	2205	H.G. Nagle/Frank Harris House	1914	Large Tudor Revival house with shingle and craftsman influences. Landmark highest point on East Hill.
28th Street	3202	C.P.R./Mutual Fruit Co./Dolph Brown Packing House	1913	Industrial frame vernacular building. Earliest remaining packing house in Vernon area.
29th Street	1900	Brigadier Murphy Vernon Armoury	1913	Large front-gabled brick building with pilasters and decorative corbelling. Standard government design.
	3101	Second C.P.R. Station	1910	Brick building with field stone foundation and "pink" granite trim from Lefroy Quarry on Okanagan Lake. Alpine style used for C.P.R. stations. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
30th Avenue	2203 *	Morden/Dickson/ Campbell House	1898	Victorian Queen Anne style, with prominent octagonal tower, fishscale shingles, deep boxed eaves, and bay windows. Landmark site. *Designated 93.05.05 Bylaw #3904, HRA Bylaw #4605) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	2501	A.L.C. Madden/Dr. J.E. Harvey House	1912	Edwardian bungalow with central entrance and shed dormer.
	2901	A. Mencal Block	1939	Rare Modern style commercial building in Vernon. Streamlined form with rounded corners and flat wall surface.
	2923	L & A Building	1911	Offices of Land and Agricultural Company (Belgian Syndicate). Entablature intact (coigning, brackets, etc.) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	3023	Winnipeg Union Bank/CN Telegraph	1911	Excellent example of Edwardian Classical Revival style building. Red brick with “pink” granite trim from Lefroy Quarry on Okanagan Lake.
	3101	Prior/Reynolds/Berry/Nolan’s Drug Building/Vernon Club	1906	Rare front gable frame building with false front. Hardware, machine shop, drug store. Private club in second storey.
	3107	Reynolds/Spencer/ Berry/Arnott’s Jewellery Building	1911	One of the best brick front stores remaining. Granite lintels and window sills in second storey. Entablature intact.
	3117	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce/ Baron’s Insurance/ Phoenix Steakhouse	1914	Beaux Arts classical design. Red brick facade with grey pilasters, sense of formality and grandeur. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
30th Avenue	~~3204~~	~~W.C. Pound Taxidermy Building~~	~~1893~~	~~Two-storey frame building. Restored 1997 by Interior Gift Gallery.~~ *Deleted from Register September 12, 2023 at owner's request*
	3212	S.L. Smith Bookstore/ MacKenzie's Men's Wear	1907	Three generations of MacKenzie family owned Men's Wear - retired 1997. Some upper floor brick detail intact: windows, quoining etc. Building exterior restored in 1998 by new owner.
	3222	J.S. Colton-Fox Building	1904	Hip roofed classic box, decorative diamond shingles in corner gable. Rare wooden structure in downtown Vernon.
	~~3901~~	~~Wylie House~~	~~unknown~~	~~"California bungalow", which emphasizes the use of natural material, craftsmanship and a more vernacular approach. It features a low pitched gable roof, with widely overhanging eaves, a deep verandah supported by heavy posts and limited decorations.~~ *Deleted from Register May 8, 2000 at owner's request*
30th Street	3903	C.P.R. Section House	1911	Cross-gabled C.P.R. section house. Said to be the last unaltered one in B.C. Seems to be pre-fab building from B.C. Mills.
32nd Avenue	1705 *	S.C. Smith House/Nun's Residence/ Community Music School	1908	Colonial Revival style by R.B. Bell. Impressive Tuscan pillars, balustraded conservatory, Palladian windows. 'Sawdust' Smith a prominent mill owner. A heritage plaque was installed in October 2012. *Designated 81.8.24 (Bylaw #2917) (HRA Bylaw#4635 and 4637) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information).**
	1800	T.E. Crowell House	1910	Classic box in Edwardian Georgian Revival style. Vernon's best example of domestic brick work. A heritage plaque was installed in August 2012. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
32nd Avenue	1805	F.S. Reynolds House	1910	Large Italianate Colonial Revival style. Vinyl sided, many new windows. F.S. Reynolds had farm machine shop on Barnard Avenue (later Nolan's Drug Store.)
	1905	Vans MacDonald/L.R. Clarke House	1923	"Modern English" Medieval Revival in form, with cross gables and tall chimneys. Stucco finish. MacDonald sold Vernon Drug Store and this house to L.R. Clarke.
	2301 *	C.E. Mohr House	1893	Excellent example of mansardic Second Empire style. Built by C.E. Mohr, who worked for Smith's sawmill. A heritage plaque was installed in October 2012. *Designated 96.04.15 (Heritage Designation Bylaw #4221) (HRA-2003-026) (HRA Bylaw #4817) (HAP-2001-792) (HAP00008) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
	2401	H.N. Cairns/Earl Megaw House	1910	Hipped roof bungalow with Craftsman details. Vinyl siding has reduced its authentic style. (Square cut shingles and drop siding originally.)
	2405	R.E. Maxwell/Wm. Crockart House	1905	Cross-gabled, shingled, two-storey vernacular. Decorative trim. Some additions.
	2505	Horace Galbraith House	1938	English cottage style, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, tall chimney on wall, curved entry.
32nd Street	2908	First Bank of Montreal/Vernon News Building	1893	Decorated pressed brick in high Victorian Italianate style. Moved by horses from corner Barnard Avenue site in 1909 to make room for second Bank of Montreal. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
32nd Street	~~3901~~	~~Wm. Furniss/Wm. McCluskey House~~	~~1901~~	~~Vernacular pioneer farm house now existing in downtown Vernon. Clapboard siding, decorative shingles, turned posts, double hung windows.~~ *Deleted from Register September 12, 2005 at owner's request*
33rd Street	4210	R. Ley/William Kennedy House	1915	Front gable Tudor bungalow with half timbering and drop siding. Bill Kennedy was M.L.A. in 1920's.
	4216	M.R. Foster/Laura Johnston	1915	Hipped Roof bungalow with combined stucco, half-timbering, and drop siding. Turned columns and diamond-paned inglenook windows.
34th Street	4102	Mann/Costerton House	1913	1 1/2-storey, steep pitched gable roof, 2 side dormers, wide roof overhangs, red brick chimney, bay window, 9 triangle pattern leaded windows, cedar style exterior cladding on ground floor with belt course on upper floor.
	4212	Williamson/Hayhurst/ Campbell	1916	2-storey vernacular, front end gable, full front verandah with sleeping porch above. Original cedar shingles.
35th Avenue	1501	R.N. Clerke House	1914	Large bungalow, craftsman detail, home of long-time colourful chief of police.
	2901	Power Station/Powerhouse Theatre	1910	Reinforced concrete 1910 power station transformed by volunteer architects, Allen & Huggins, into a theatre in 1963. Five "expansions", through volunteer labour and donations, into first-class prize-winning "Powerhouse".
	~~3105~~	~~G. Woods House~~	~~1910~~	~~Italianate style: narrow windows with cement "surrounds" and small coloured panes.~~ *Deleted from Register February 12, 2007 at owner's request*
35th Street	3001 *	Luc Girouard Cabin/First Post Office	1865	Returned in 1997 from Polson Park to spot near original site below the 'Rock'. *Designated 81.05.04 (Bylaw #2965) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
36th Avenue	2159	Judge Spinks/Price Ellison House	1894	Late Victorian English country house style, cantilevered staircase. Price Ellison was a successful pioneer rancher and member of B.C. Legislature; he held several cabinet posts. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
37th Avenue	1603	Thomas Twidle / Margaret Watson House	1914	Large hipped-roof, two-storey, eclectic Queen Anne/Tudor Revival design. Upper storey stucco and lower storey shingle. Dentil course.
	~~1703~~	~~S.L. Smith/Dave McNair/ Doug Ross House~~	~~1912~~	~~Large Tudor Revival style house with shingle cladding, half-timbering in eaves, tall narrow windows, tall chimney. Mature landscaping.~~ *Deleted from Register September 12, 2005 at owner's request*
	~~2000~~	~~J. Owens / Miss Le Gallais / Duff Phillips House~~	~~1909~~	~~Vernon's best example of Edwardian Georgian Revival style. Miss Le Gallais' girls' private school (later St. Michael's on 23rd Street)~~ ~~**(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**~~ *Deleted from Register November 25, 2026 at owner's request*
	2003	C.B. Lefroy House	1905	Also part of Miss Le Gaillais' at one time. Hip-on-gable roof, highly decorative barge boards. C.B. Lefroy a long time Vernon postmaster.
	2300	J. Aitken House	1910	Hipped roof, front gable cottage, turned pillars, corner brackets, dentil course, decorative glass door. Vinyl sided.
	2403	T. Hunt House	1897	Two-storey drop siding vernacular building. Original small cottage added to in 1903. Farm site. Major restoration work undertaken on building in 1996-97.

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
37th Avenue	~~2507~~	~~A.A. Sigalet/D. Howrie House~~	~~1914~~	~~Two-storey, gambrel roof, clapboard siding. Dave Howrie, Vernon Mayor 1944-47. Builder and sawmill owner.~~ *Included on Register June 27, 2005* *Deleted from Register February 25, 2014 at owner's request*
	~~2600~~	~~George Pateman House~~	~~1911~~	~~Two-storey front gable, returning barge boards. Tapered square verandah columns, narrow clapboard siding.~~ *Deleted from Register April 9, 2026 at owner's request*
39th Avenue	~~1702~~	~~Wolsey/Bishop Doull House~~	~~1909~~	~~Large two storey house sited on an angle to the road. Hip roof with shed dormer. Mature landscaping.~~ *Deleted from Register August 15, 2005 at owner's request*
	2304	R. Swift/H.G. Bartholomew House	1907	Hip cottage style, drop siding, turned pillars. Long-time Wayside Press publishing family.
	2504	G. Forester, H. Leckie-Ewing, C. Morrow	1913	Front gabled stucco bungalow with square-cut tapered pillars, diamond panes in gable window.
41st Avenue	3001	Andy Leishman House	1907	Edwardian bungalow, full inset verandah with tapered pillars on brick piers, bell cast roof.
Cameron Road	9747	H.C. Dalziel/ E. Hodgson House	pre 1920	Colonial bungalow "Chelsea House". Many Arts and Crafts details. Half-timbering gable over front entrance.
Centennial Drive	3210	The Rock (Girouard/Jacques Park)		Scenic view point west of business district. Cabin of first pre-emptor, Luc Girouard, stood southwest of the Rock in 1867. **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
Coldstream Avenue	3309	Gilmore/Shatford/ Rush Building	C.1893	Original decorative entablature still intact on this one storey broad front. Shatford's Drygoods popular women's shop.
Highway #6	2704 *	'Park School' Building	1893	Third elementary school, 99 pupils when opened in 1894. An 'architectural masterpiece in brick' by T.E. Crowell. Italianate flavour. *Designated 81.05.04 (Bylaw #2966) **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**

STREET NAME	STREET ADDRESS	IDENTIFYING NAME(S)	BUILT	OTHER INFORMATION
Okanagan Avenue	6226	Leo Fuhr House	1935	Log cottage built by owner with logs from his father's Larkin property. Hand hewn and saddle-notched. Well known bee-keeping family.
Okanagan Landing Rd (25th Avenue)	~~7616~~	~~W.C. Clyne/Wardle House~~	~~1911~~	~~Hipped roof cottage, turned posts, bay window(s). Mature landscaping.~~ *Deleted from Register April 26, 2004 at owner's request*
	7813	C.P.R. Station House	c. 1892	Important transfer site on lakeshore, between railway and lake boats. Has a hip-on-gable roof. Moved in 1984 to current site. Incorporated into new community hall, 2000.
	7813	Commonage Log School	c. 1900	Moved from Commonage site to present location in Paddlewheel Park.
	7966	Estabrooks/ Cartwright House	1908	Vernacular cottage with Late Victorian details: porch with turned posts and a spindle course, bay window, drop siding. Captain George Estabrooks and son Otto Lake boat captains.
	8690	James Munro House	1912	Colonial bungalow, side gabled. Jim Munro and son David, both prominent Canadian ornithologists. Small research hut on property.
	3101 * (Lovers' Lane)	Wilmot/ Adams/ Francks/ Tullet House	1906	Two-storey hip roof house with nearly identical additions on north side (c.1968). Porch pillars, inside chandeliers and fireplace from Vernon Lodge when demolished. Double bay windows, and drop siding. *Designated 91.11.18 (Bylaw #3788)(HRA Bylaw#4814-HRA-2003-019)
	3201	McNair/Billings/ Cochrane House	1893	Classic free style Queen Anne design by R.B. Bell. Tower and massive hipped roof. Arthur Cochrane MLA, and Fred Billings prominent lawyers. (HRA-2003-015)
Pleasant Valley Road	~~3203~~	~~Megaw House~~	~~1890s~~	~~High Victorian House, Queen Anne Style, which features a cross gabled roof, rather than the usual dominant hipped roof. Included the use of two storey bay windows, fish scale shingles, and drop siding. The recessed upper porch and turret are a common Queen Anne feature.~~ *Deleted from Register June 19, 2000*

Pleasant Valley Road	~~3303~~	~~R. Smailes/C.F. Costerton House~~	~~1894~~	~~High Victorian style with extensive high quality wood decoration. T.E Crowell was the contractor who built this house. Costerton alderman and mayor of Vernon.~~ *Deleted from Register March 24, 2014 at executor's request*
	3401 *	Samuel Sommerville/ Sveva Caetani House	1895	Late Victorian Vernacular Revival style. Mature landscaping - 'small estate'. Given to City of Vernon for use by Vernon Art Gallery. *Designated 86.03.10 (Bylaw #3370) (HRA Bylaw#4813-HRA-2003-018)
	4008	Davies/Richmond/ Trehearne House	1894	Cross-gabled frame two-storey house. Decorative shingles, drop siding.
	4311	Vernon's second Cemetery	1903	Commanding site above Pleasant Valley Road. Some graves in northwest corner moved from first cemetery located at 3501 – 38th Street (corner of 38th Street and 35th Avenue). **(see attached Appendix 1 Statements of Significance for additional information)**
Russell Road	111	Arnold Russell House	1924	Shingle cottage, craftsman detail. House located at Inkster/Russell granite quarry south of Ellison Park on Okanagan Lake.
Building relocated from 2801 – 35th Avenue to Salt Spring Island		"Special Recognition Heritage Building" S.C. Smith and McLeod Sash & Door Building	1897	Two-storey wood frame building measuring 40 x 60 feet with a 20 x 40 foot brick engine room addition. In 1982 Mr. Frank Ens disassembled the building and re-assembled it on Salt Spring Island. The building is operating as a museum which includes equipment originally used in the door and sash manufacturing. *Included on Register November 26, 2007 (building relocated to Salt Spring Island)*

APPENDIX 1

SITES WITH STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE PREPARED

1. 2501 – 23rd Avenue; (Urquhart House)
2. 3203 – 26th Street; (Fred Galbraith House)
3. 2607 – 27th Street; (St. James Catholic Church)
4. 2805 – 27th Street; (First Crowell House)
5. 3101 – 29th Street; (Vernon's Second CPR Station)
6. 2203 – 30th Avenue; (Campbell House)
7. 2923 – 30th Avenue; (Land and Agricultural Company Building)
8. 3117 – 30th Avenue; (Vernon Bank of Commerce)
9. 1705 – 32nd Avenue; (S.C. Smith House)
10. 1800 – 32nd Avenue; (Second Crowell House)
11. 2301 – 32nd Avenue; (Mohr House)
12. 2908 – 32nd Street; (Vernon Bank of Montreal)
13. 3001 – 35th Street (Girouard Cabin and Park)
14. 2159 – 36th Avenue; (Spinks/Ellison House)
15. 2000 – 37th Avenue; (J. Owens House)
16. 3210 Centennial Drive; (The Rock Park)
17. 2704 Highway 6; (Park School)
18. 4311 Pleasant Valley Rd; (Pleasant Valley Cemetery)

1. URQUHART HOUSE (2501 – 23rd Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum & Archives #19945, n/d



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Urquhart house, built in 1912, is a one and one half storey Arts and Crafts bungalow located at 2501 – 23rd Avenue in Vernon.

Heritage Value

The Urquhart house is valued as an important example of the English Arts and Crafts bungalow style in a mature setting. The house comprises a central side-gabled front with two front-gabled ends. The house is richly decorated with the vernacular and indigenous materials favoured by the Arts and Crafts movement. The use of cobblestones for the foundation and tall chimneys, the shingle cladding, and the half-timbering and roughcast in the eaves are all typical of the style. Other high-style details include the decorative verge posts, the fenestration with leaded windows, the porch with tapered posts and decorative brackets, and the shed dormers. The house is complemented by a carriage house designed with the same Arts and Crafts details as the house and surmounted by an octagonal dovecot. The sloping grounds with mature trees and iron fence with cobblestone posts are an important part of the original estate plan. The Craftsman interior includes fire panelling, a stone fireplace, and an inglenook.

The house is further valued for its association with Otto Beeston Hatchard (1879-1945), its architect. Hatchard was born in London, England. He trained as an architect and attended the London Polytechnic School of Arts and Crafts. In 1905, he moved to Sudan to take on the role of Chief Architect for the government. He designed many public buildings in Port Sudan and Khartoum. In 1910, he moved to Vernon to establish an architectural practice. He immediately started to build homes with Arts and Crafts and Craftsman designs. Extant examples include the Patricia Ranch House and Kinloch House, and Hatchard's own house on 23rd Street, which he called a "Sussex Bungalow". Hatchard's chosen builder for these projects was Robert Ford. All his homes exhibit the highest levels of craftsmanship.

The house is also notable for its association with its owners. While little is known of Mr. Urquhart, the original owner, subsequent owners included James Vallance, owner of Vernon Hardware Company, Dr. Hugh Alexander, one of two surgeons in Vernon during WWII, and Dr. Rudy Fischer, co-founder of Vernon's first x-ray clinic. The current owner has received a grant from the City of Vernon to stabilize the carriage house.

Character-Defining Elements

- the location of the house on the north side of 23rd Avenue
- the cottage scale and massing of the house with twin gables framing the façade
- half-timbering and plaster decoration in the gables; decorative gable posts
- fieldstone chimneys
- fenestration with 12/1 leaded windows
- shingle cladding
- fieldstone foundations
- craftsman interior features including stained coast fir panelling, stone fireplace, inglenook
- carriage house designed to complement house, with shingle cladding, gables with half-timbering, octagonal dovecot with conical roof, finial, and braces
- the sloping grounds with mature trees and an iron fence with cobblestone posts, comprising most of the original estate

2. FRED GALBRAITH HOUSE (3203 – 26th Street)



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Fred Galbraith is a one-storey flat roofed stucco bungalow located on 26th Street in Vernon. The house is in the Spanish Eclectic style.

Heritage Value

The Fred Galbraith house is valued as a distinctive example of the Spanish Eclectic Style. The style appeared in California and Florida in the 1920s and by the 1930s began to occur in British Columbia. While not as widespread as the Moderne houses of the same era, the style is scattered throughout the Okanagan. On Vernon's East Hill, the Galbraith brothers, Fred and Harold, built Spanish Eclectic style houses side by side in 1937 and in 1938. Charles Smith built both of the houses. The Galbraith brothers were typical of the second-generation Vernon families who built smaller houses on the East Hill in the 1920s and 1930s. They stand in contrast to the more substantial houses and estate lots of the previous generation.

Fred and Harold were partners in J. S. Galbraith & Sons farm machinery, with their father. Horace Galbraith, the third brother, lived in the house on the corner of 32nd Avenue and 26th Street, next to Harold's house. Horace was a well-known war veteran and lawyer in Vernon. The Galbraiths' father, J. S. Galbraith, lived in a Queen Anne style house on 39th Avenue. J. S. Galbraith had been Mayor of Vernon (1924-25) and was very active in the community. Harold's son, George Galbraith, is well known for bringing public cable to Vernon (he sold Vercom Cable to Shaw Cable in 1991) and for his community work, especially with the Vernon Hospital.

The house is designed to emphasize its horizontality with flat wall surfaces of stucco and a flat roof. The steep gable extends toward the ground where it is pierced by an oval gateway. The gable frames the three-arched accent window. The oval motif is repeated three times in the gateway, the window and the entry doorway.

Character-Defining Elements

- the low-profile one storey flat roofed massing of the house
- its location on 26th Street next door to the Harold Galbraith house
- stucco cladding and stuccoed chimney

- arch motif in the entry door, exterior gateway and in three-arched windows
- decorative clay pipe vents
- steep gable front

3. ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH (2607 – 27th Street)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum & Archives #3, c. 1910


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

St. James Catholic Church is a substantial concrete Gothic Revival church located on the east side of 27th Street on the East Hill. The church façade is constructed around a central buttressed tower surmounted by a four-sided steeple.

Heritage Value

St. James is valued as a landmark feature on the East Hill. Rising above 27th Street, its scale and form are imposing. Built in 1908-10 at a cost of $14,000, it was described in the Vernon News as “one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the interior”. The Gothic Revival style reflects the solemnity and enduring values of the building and reinforces its ecclesiastical purpose. The building is 92 feet in length, 44 feet in width, and 100 feet high, with an elegant steeple surmounting its central tower. The use of rusticated concrete block, dressed to resemble stone, reinforces its air of permanence.

The church is further valued for its fine Gothic Revival architectural details. The central tower is heavily buttressed and supported by castellated parapets. The entry doors and windows are lancet arches. The spacious nave contains eight round concrete arches 30 feet high on two-foot thick concrete Doric pillars. Some of the original oak pews are found in the choir loft. James Barnet (1865-1932), an Australian architect who immigrated to the Okanagan, designed the church. He designed the first Vernon hospital and later designed a Catholic church in Nelson. The first contractor for the church was W. R. Megaw.

St. James Church is also valued for its association with a century of Catholic life in Vernon. Cornelius O’Keefe donated the church site in 1907, when the congregation outgrew an earlier wooden Catholic church built in 1896. O’Keefe was a wealthy rancher and one of the largest landowners in the Okanagan Valley. A group of eighteen Vernon pioneers raised funds for the church. An inscription on the church bell, bought from Savoi, France, in 1902, commemorates them. A sign of their perseverance was the challenge of having to tear down and rebuild the partially constructed church when the original concrete blocks were found defective. The

cornerstone was laid in 1908 but the half-constructed church had to be torn down and rebuilt. The contractor was replaced with G. Gwyllt from Calgary, who brought ten workers with him. Several of these workers died in the Okanagan Hotel fire. Church staff and organizations played a significant role in the life of Vernon. These included the Sisters of St. Anne, the Catholic Women's League, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Youth Organization. One of the most prominent priests serving the church was Father Miles who served from 1944 to 1971. He was notable for caring for English refugee children during WWII, for acting as Chaplain at the Vernon Army Camp, in opening a John Howard House in Vernon, for hosting a radio program, for raising funds for an orphanage in India, for establishing St. James Catholic School, and for bringing the Sisters of St. Anne to teach there.

Character-Defining Elements

- continuous ecclesiastical use for 100 years
- the form, scale and massing of the building
- the Gothic Revival architectural form and details, such as the central tower with six-sided spire, crosses, arch lancet windows and doors, rose window
- the use of rusticated concrete block as the building material
- the interior features, including the arches and pillars, vaulted ceiling, altarpiece, oak pews (some original 1910 pews in choir loft), memorials, church bell
- niche on tower containing plaster statue of St. James
- memorial date plaque on front of tower

4. FIRST CROWELL HOUSE (2805 – 27th Street)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #1876, 1910



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The first Crowell House is a two storey Queen Anne Revival house located on the east side of 27th Street.

Heritage Value

The first Crowell House, built in 1893, is notable as a rare, intact, and finally detailed example of High Victorian architecture in the spindle work Queen Anne Revival style. The form of the building is a hipped roof, wood frame building with a dominant off-centre front facing gable. The exterior is finished with drop siding. The house features a variety of original Queen Anne Revival detail, including turned porch rails, spindle work, decorative bargeboards, and an Eastlake sunburst design in the front gable. This version of Queen Anne Revival was popularized in the United States in the 1880s. The basic form was asymmetrical with a dominant front gable and a hipped roof behind. A variety of surface materials was preferred, to mimic medieval precedents. On wooden buildings, this would include a mixture of siding and shingles, often in decorative patterns. This house has fish scale shingles in the front eaves, to provide a contrast to the drop siding. Spindle work details such as beading, lace-like brackets, and turned porch rails are also evident, echoing the furniture designs of Charles Eastlake.

The house is valued for its association with T. E. Crowell, one of Vernon's earliest and most prolific builders. He formed a partnership with W. F. Cameron, a contractor and builder in 1891, his first important commission being the Kalamalka Hotel, followed by the Park School in 1893. He also was the contractor for the Jacques store in 1894, the Smith house in 1907, the new CPR Station in 1911, the first City Hall, as well as undertook projects elsewhere in the Okanagan, including the Enderby and Armstrong Schools, and the Royal Anne Hotel in Kelowna.

This modest home, built for his own occupancy, represents the beginning of his career and provides a contrast to his substantial brick home built further up the East Hill in 1910. Crowell played an active part in civic life, serving as an alderman, as a member of the Board of Trade and the Fire Brigade, of which he was chief from 1898-1912.

The house is further valued for its association with the evolution of building on 27th Street. In 1910, the house was moved from its original site to make way for the new Court House. Fifteen years later it was bought by the Catholic Church to serve as a rectory, for the nearby St. James Catholic Church, a use which continued until 1952. The house, rehabilitated by Nancy and Gordon Hannah (who lived in the third floor attic space) into a science store in the early 1990s, is now the law office of Woolley and Company.

Character-Defining Elements

- the location of the house on the upper side of East Hill
- the Queen Anne Revival form and massing of the house with its dominant front facing gable and hipped roof behind
- original double-hung windows
- architectural details including drop siding, fish scale shingles, sunburst design in eaves, spindle work
- bay window in south elevation

5. VERNON CPR STATION (3101 – 29th Street)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #3969, 1915


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The 1911 Vernon CPR Station is a one and one-half storey rectangular red brick train station in characteristic CPR railway design, characterized by an octagonal turret, hipped roof with gabled dormer, and wide overhanging eaves with large decorative brackets. It is located at the east end of 29th Street at the base of the East Hill.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Vernon CPR station lies in its association with the Canadian Pacific Railway and its role in the settlement and economic growth of Vernon and the Okanagan Valley. The construction in 1891 of a branch line from the main CPR Trans-Canada railway at Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, led to an immediate spurt of growth, providing a conduit for settlers into the area and for agricultural products out of it. Vernon immediately became the commercial centre of the Valley and the downtown business district moved east toward the railway. By 1910, Vernon was a prosperous community and the CPR was actively involved in attracting immigrants and tourists to the area. The 1891 station was replaced with a larger brick station with a fieldstone foundation and granite trim. The new station had a Dominion Express Company office at the south end, a central waiting room, telegraph office upstairs, and a baggage room.

The new station was part of a CPR programme in response to the rapid growth of competing railways such as the Canadian Northern, which completed its Edmonton station in 1905. The CPR built a succession of brick stations in 1907 in Saskatoon, South Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. They all had short polygonal towers and grey stone bases. A new station was built in Banff in 1910, with distinctive uncut stone at its base. The Vernon station, built the next year included the decorative towers and dormers of the most recent CPR stations, as well as a stone base, this time in fieldstone. The fieldstone worked well to limit damage to the brick building from trolleys moving freight, and the decorative roof ornamentation gave the building a landmark character, both on the town side, which had the tower, and on the railway side, which featured the dormer. However, the upstairs was not designed for occupation.

As well as being noteworthy as an arrival point for settlers, the Vernon CPR Station was also the point of departure for troops in World War I and II. During both world wars, the Vernon

Army Camp was an active training centre for thousands of troops who travelled on the CPR. The station was used for passenger service and for freight and mail service. By the 1960s, passenger service had ended and the station served as a freight office. By 1973, the CPR centralized freight services in Revelstoke and the Vernon station was leased to commercial businesses, including a restaurant. After a 1981 fire damaged the roof and interior, the CPR sold to a private business owner. The City of Vernon attempted to buy it but was unsuccessful. The building now houses the Downtown Vernon Association, a law office, and additional offices upstairs.

The station is also significant for its architectural design. It was built according to a standard second class CPR station plan found throughout western Canada. The style, often referred to as “alpine” or “Swiss”, was intended to give visitors a sense of the picturesque and promote tourism as well as settlement. Numerous architects including Edward Colonna, Edward and William Maxwell, and Fred Crossley, all of whom designed stations similar to Vernon’s station, practiced the style. The design details are considered variants of medieval revival styles. The Vernon station is a long rectangular building built of red brick. It has a hipped roof with a broad overhang. Large brackets connect the roof to the walls. A multi-sided turret with decorative finial surmounts the west elevation of the building, a gabled dormer decorated with plaster, and half-timbering is found on the east elevation. The foundation is in fieldstone. Granite is used for lintels and sills on the double-hung windows and there is a granite water table. The pink granite came from the Lefroy Quarry. T. E. Crowell was the contractor for the CPR Station. A garden was planned for the adjoining property, once the old station was removed.

Character-Defining Elements

- the one and one-half storey massing of the station
- the location at the east end of 29th Street below East Hill, and the relationship to the downtown streetscape
- the CPR style and design elements such as polygonal tower with conical roof, hipped roof, flared eaves, decorative brackets, gabled downer with decorative plaster and half timbering
- fieldstone foundation
- pink granite lintels, sills and water table
- the rhythm of doors and fenestration

6. CAMPBELL HOUSE (2203 – 30th Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #4716, 1910



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Campbell house is a two and one half storey free classic Queen Anne Revival house located on the East Hill at the top of the hill on 30th Avenue in Vernon. It is dominated by a corner tower with a conical turret.

Heritage Value

Built in 1898, the Campbell house is valued as a landmark residence overlooking downtown Vernon from the top of "Suicide Hill" on 30th Avenue. It was built for A. E. Morden, a rancher and prospector who owned the Morning Glory Mine in Okanagan Landing, but is best known for its association with the Campbell family, operators of a furniture store and funeral business in Vernon for many years. The form is a variety of Queen Anne Revival. Based loosely on the medieval revival styles of Richard Norman Shaw, this American variant is a rambling wood-frame structure, likely designed from an American pattern book. The style was popular in the Okanagan from the early 1890s to around 1910. This house is one of four built on the East Hill above Pleasant Valley Road prior to 1900.

The house is notable for its fine design detail. It is cross-gabled with a tall, slender tower rising for two stories about the first floor porch. A conical turret with a decorative finial above further emphasizes the height. Queen Anne Revival architecture calls for the use of a variety of materials to add texture to the surface of the structure. Here there are rows of fish scale shingles alternating with drop siding, bay windows, and deeply boxed eaves and decorated gable ends and trusses, extensive verandahs with turned porch rails and a balustrade, and decorative brackets.

Character-Defining Elements

- the two and one half storey massing of the house with cross-gables
- the corner tower with turret
- verandahs with turned rails
- original double hung windows
- drop siding and fish-scale shingle cladding
- boxed eaves with decorated gable ends and trusses
- decorative brackets

7. LAND AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY BUILDING (2923 – 30th Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #353, 1912


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Land and Agricultural Company Building is a two-storey brick-faced concrete block commercial building located on the north side of 30th Avenue.

Heritage Value

Built in 1911, the L & A Building is valued for its association with the process of settlement in the North Okanagan. In 1907, a group of Belgian investors bought 14,606 acres in the B.X. area from Cornelius O'Keefe and Mrs. Greenhow, having previously bought 200,000 acres in Saskatchewan. In 1911, the L & A Company built a ranch house for its manager, George Heggie and constructed an office in downtown Vernon. A decade later, they held 17,000 acres, of which 600 were in orchard, 800 in hay, and 9,000 in range. The ranch had over 1000 cattle. In the meantime, a number of Belgian settlers bought ranches in the B.X. area, built large ranch houses and established orchards.

The L & A Company was but one of many land development companies that invested in the Okanagan prior to World War I. Others in the Vernon area included the Scottish-Canadian Fruit Lands Company (1910) and a group of French investors (1911) who purchased a block of land from the L & A Company. They attracted European capital and built roads and irrigation systems, opening up land for immigration and intensive agriculture. They would open offices on the main streets of the growing towns in the valley and promote settlement. This building is an expression of the optimism and economic prosperity of the pre-World War 1 era. With the recession of 1913 and the impact of World War 1, which cut off European capital and emigration, this period of rapid growth came to an end.

The Vernon News Special Holiday Number, 1912, noted the construction of the new L & A office:

> "A choice site was secured on Barnard Avenue, the main business street of Vernon, on which was erected a fine two-storey building, the ground floor of which was handsomely fitted up and furnished for the local offices of the company, where visitors to the city are welcome to call and secure information regarding the district, and, if interested, be motored over the company's holdings."

The L & A Building is important because of its contribution to the continuity of the 30th Avenue streetscape. Relatively unchanged, it retains its company name in the parapet. The symmetrical concrete block front is relatively unaltered. A large cornice with modillions beneath helps emphasize the verticality of the building and helps underline the company sign above. Large brick quoins and the strong cornice line give an Italianate flavour to the design. The L & A Company occupied the building until the early 1940s, sharing space with the offices of Dr. Gerald Williams who rented the upstairs. Since then, it has been rented to various professional offices upstairs with commercial uses below. From 1941 to 1962, the downstairs was occupied by a sporting goods store. Since 1994, the downstairs commercial user has been a coffee house.

The L & A Building is also notable for its association with George Heggie (1870-1953), who was hired to manage the company in 1910, a role he performed for 32 years. Born in Ireland, Heggie came to Canada in 1895 to manage Sir Arthur Stepney's ranch near Enderby. Heggie was a Vernon alderman, justice of the peace, and the first President of the Vernon Fruit Union. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature from 1930-32 and died in 1953.

Character-Defining Elements

- the central block location on the north side of 30th Avenue
- the commercial form, scale and massing, as expressed by its two-storey height and symmetrical massing
- wall cornice with large modillions
- large quoins on the corners of the building
- brick parapet containing the name of the company
- stringcourse between the first and second stories
- second-storey fenestration of deep-set double-hung windows
- original interior flooring and vault

8. VERNON BANK OF COMMERCE (3117 – 30th Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #2434, 1922



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The old Bank of Commerce is a two-storey Beaux Arts commercial building located on the north side of 30th Avenue in Vernon. The concrete block building features a symmetrical front façade faced with brick and four terra cotta pilasters rising to the top of the second storey. The building also has a central pedimented porch and a centrally located pediment above an attenuated cornice line.

Heritage Value

Built in 1913-14, the old Bank of Commerce is notable for its impressive and well-detailed Beaux Arts design. The monumental massing of the building is well suited to its central block position, giving it a significant presence on the street. The use of two-storey pilasters, high cornice, and extensive overhanging roofs emphasizes the grandeur of the building and creates the illusion of size.

The design is typical of the Bank of Commerce, which had a policy of using classical forms. The official history of the company, published in 1922, states that:

> "The buildings erected by the bank are not the product of passing fashion. While modern in spirit and diverse in every legitimate respect, they are founded both in general design and in detail on those classical traditions which never fail to command respect…it is evident that the banks of Canada have taken the lead in establishing the classical traditions of architecture in the newly settled districts of this country and in this the Bank of Commerce has done its full share."

The Vernon News, October 2, 1913, reported that "the exterior ... will have an appearance ... characteristic of Banks of Commerce the Dominion over. Deep red brick will be used, ornamented with four massive columns of rough surfaced terra cotta".

The Vernon bank is an exact copy of the design for the Bank of Commerce in Red Deer, built in 1911-12 and designed by Victor Daniel Horsburgh (1866-1947), and is similar to the Nelson Bank of Commerce (1907). Horsburgh was born in Edinburgh. He studied as an architect at Edinburgh University and was admitted to the ARIBA in 1896. He was known as a brilliant

draftsman. In 1910 he moved to Toronto where was appointed architect to the Dominion Realty Company Ltd, a subsidiary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. There, he designed innumerable branch offices for the Bank. He retired to Victoria in 1933.

Notable Beaux Arts features of the Vernon branch include the monumental Corinthian pilasters with finely moulded terra cotta acanthus leaves and flowers, the large modillions under the extended overhang of the roof, the pedimented central roof containing a terra cotta medallion, and the central pedimented porch. The broken pediment over the entrance contains a caduceus, the original insignia of the Bank of Commerce, representing power and wisdom. The symmetrical rows of windows in the upper and lower storeys, each with a decorative keystone, add to the classical formality of the design. The interior included two vaults and staff accommodation upstairs. The Vernon brickyards provided the pressed brick for the side walls.

The bank is also valued as a symbol of the prosperity which Vernon had achieved by 1914. The population had tripled to 3000 in the previous decade and the city firmly established as the business and transportation centre of the Okanagan Valley. Land speculation and promotion led to a significant influx of new population. A large granite courthouse built in 1914, as well as a stone post office built two years earlier, further emphasized the presence of the Provincial and Federal governments in Vernon. A Bank of Commerce opened in rented premises in 1911. The Bank's annual report for that year paid specific attention to the growth of agriculture in the Vernon area:

> "The promise of fruit farming is very attractive and those who are wise enough to develop mixed farming should find a ready market for many years to come."

Following closely on the construction of a new Bank of Montreal in 1910 and the Winnipeg Union Bank in 1911, the Bank of Commerce's new building, initiated in 1913 and completed the next year, marked the height of Vernon's economic growth, just before World War I. The Bank was in the building until 1979, expanding the rear of the building in 1950. The building was sold to Baron Insurance, which occupied the building for almost twenty-five years. It is currently a restaurant.

Character-Defining Elements

- the mid-block location on the north side of 30th Avenue
- the monumental form of the building with its two-storey height, symmetrical massing with central pediment over a central pedimented entry
- Beaux Arts features such as the monumental fluted terra cotta pilasters with finely detailed Corinthian floral decoration, medallion in the tympanum (originally echoed by another in the entry porch), brick corner quoins, and the symmetrical arrangement of the windows with decorative keystones, broad overhanging eaves with large modillions
- use of pressed brick on the front façade
- original bank night deposit box visible on exterior
- interior features including the original vault

9. S. C. SMITH HOUSE (1705 – 32nd Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #707, 1910



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Smith house is a two-storey Dutch Colonial gambrel house located at 1705 – 32nd Avenue on the East Hill in Vernon.

Heritage Value

This historic place is valued for its association with a succession of owners and their contributions to the social and cultural life of Vernon. S. C. Smith (1849-1933) was a prominent businessman and civic leader in the 1890s and early 1900s. Born in Acton Ontario, he established a lumber operation on Howe Sound in 1891 and the next year moved it to Vernon. Smith's sash and door factory, which operated from the mid 1890s until Smith's death, was the town's largest employer and the source of most of the local building material. In 1894, it cut 17,000 doors. Smith had sawmills in Enderby and Naramata and a lumberyard in Penticton. Mrs. Smith died before the house was finished but Smith moved in and lived there with several family members. Upon Smith's death, it was unoccupied until 1941, when Clement Smith (son) returned to lived there. In 1956, the Catholic Church bought it as a convent for the Sisters of St. Anne, who taught at St. James Catholic School. In 1981, the house was sold to the City of Vernon. The City designated the building as a municipal heritage site that same year. The City and the B.C. Heritage Trust contributed funds for its restoration, after which it was used as the headquarters for the B.C. Summer Games. The City sold the building to the Vernon Community Music School in 1982. The Music School created studios in the house and also renovated the carriage house.

Smith was also active in civic and business affairs. He was a City Councillor for eight years, was a member of the hospital board for twenty years, was active in the Board of Trade, and was President of the local Liberal Association and President of the Yale-Cariboo Liberal Association. His sports interests included horseracing, lacrosse, hockey and curling.

The Smith house is also valued for its high quality of architectural design. Commissioned in 1905 and completed in 1908, at a cost of $13,000, a significant sum at the time, it is Vernon's most significant Colonial Revival villa. A large frame structure, the house is side-gabled with a gambrel roof with wide over-hanging eaves decorated with modillions. A two-storey portico with Tuscan pillars and matching semi-circular porches on either side dominates the front

façade. Other fine design details include bay windows, an attached one-storey conservatory, balustrades above the porches, cedar siding, fieldstone foundation. Interior features include large rooms finished with plaster, fir and hardwoods. There is a ballroom with a sprung floor in the attic. In the rear is a fine carriage house with a gambrel roof. The house was a significant project that spurred growth in the new Lakeview subdivision.

The house design is likely from an American pattern book. The 1892 Worlds Fair in Chicago popularized the Colonial gambrel form with Beaux Arts detailing. The Massachusetts Pavilion was built in this style and has many features that are echoed in the Smith house design.

The house is also notable for its association with the architect R. B. Bell and the builder T. E. Crowell. Bell was a Scot who moved to Vernon in 1891. He was self-trained and was one of the first architects registered in B.C. His earliest houses were in the Queen Anne Revival style, including the Megaw, Billings, and Carew houses, completed in the 1890s. By the time the Smith house was commissioned, Bell was in partnership with Constant and had broadened his work to include commercial and institutional buildings and newer residential styles based on Classical Revival motifs. The now demolished O'Neal house on 32nd Street was another Bell house in the Classical Revival style, which shared many of the Smith house's features.

Character-Defining Elements

- location on the north side of 32nd Avenue
- two-storey Colonial Revival massing and scale of the house
- gambrel roof
- wide overhanging eaves with modillions
- central portico entrance with groups of Tuscan columns
- matching semi-circular porches with Tuscan columns
- conservatory
- second-storey decks with balustrades
- fenestration, including bay windows, Palladian windows, stained glass
- entry with transom and sidelights in diamond-shaped coloured glass
- tall brick chimneys
- gabled dormers with returned eaves
- cladding including fieldstone foundation, fir siding, and shingled eaves
- interior features including original fir and hardwood panelling and spindle work, doors, fireplaces with hardwood surrounds and cast iron covers in the ladies and gentlemen's sitting rooms, decorated with ceramic tiles, original light features, two staircases, original hot water pipes and registers
- carriage house in sympathetic gambrel form
- date stone in sidewalk

10. Second Crowell House (1800 – 32nd Avenue)


Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #3589, 1915


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The second Crowell house is a two-storey brick house situated on 32nd Avenue at the top of the East Hill in Vernon.

Heritage Value

This historic place is valued for its association with T. E. Crowell, an important builder and civic leader in Vernon from 1891 to his accidental death in 1918. Crowell was particularly well-known for his brickwork. He was responsible for such important brick buildings as Park School, the Vernon Armouries, Central School, and the CPR Station. Crowell purchased the Vernon Brickyards in 1902. By 1912, it was producing 1,500,000 bricks annually. Crowell also served as alderman, Fire Chief and on the Board of Trade. Crowell built this house for himself in 1910, the year when his earlier house on 27th Street was moved to its present location, to allow for construction of the new Vernon Courthouse. For his second house, Crowell chose a prominent location in the Lakeview subdivision across from the Smith House, Vernon's most important Colonial Revival villa.

The second Crowell house is also valued as the home of H. K. Beairsto, a long time Vernon school principal, after whom Central Elementary school was renamed. Beairsto's many contributions included serving on the Vernon Hospital Board, president of the Vernon and District Liberal Association, vice-president of the Rotary Club of Vernon, helped establish the Okanagan Regional Library branch in Vernon, and as president of the Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association and Vice-president of the BC Teachers' Federation. He also received the 1964 Good Citizen award for Vernon as well as awards for his educational work in the Okanagan.

The second Crowell house is also significant for its use of Vernon brick and for its fine design. This large brick structure affirmed the success of Mr. Crowell and stood in contrast to the modest wood-frame Victorian house it replaced. The form is that of a "classic box" with Colonial Revival features. The hipped roof with flared eaves and wide overhang and hipped dormers are typical of the style. The house was originally embellished with wrap-around verandas and a second storey balustrade.

Character-Defining Elements

- the location of the house on the south side of 32nd Avenue at the westerly corner of 18th Street in the Lakeview subdivision
- the two-storey foursquare massing of the house
- the hipped roof with bell cast eaves
- the fine brickwork
- wide roof overhang with decorative modillions
- two tall decorative corbelled chimneys
- dormers with bell cast eaves and decorative modillions-Windows with their curved concrete lintels and sills

11. Mohr House (2301 – 32nd Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #225, 1893



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

Located on a prominent corner of Pleasant Valley Road, the Mohr house is Vernon's only example of a high-style Second Empire residence. It is a one and one half storey house with a mansard roof and dormer windows.

Heritage Value

The Mohr house is significant as a striking, rare, and intact example of a Second Empire residence. Built in 1893, it features a mansard roof with seven gabled dormer windows. The form of the building is rectangular with a dominant bay with a mansard roof and two dormers. A recessed bay contains a single dormer window. Other Second Empire design details include the shallow roof overhang, pairs of eaves brackets and the round-headed gables on the dormer windows. The house is clad in drop siding and a variety of decorative boards, including panels of vertical bevelled siding. There are several bay windows with flat roofs.

The Second Empire style became the official style for Federal buildings in Canada in the 1870-1880s. Important examples the were contemporary to the Mohr house include the Langevin Block facing Parliament Hill (the Prime Minister's Offices, 1884-1889) and the Quebec Parliament Buildings (1886). The best known British Columbia example is the Custom House in Victoria (1873-75). As a residential style, Second Empire had peaked in the United States by 1885. In Canada, the style was popular in parts of the Maritimes but there are few residential examples in western Canada.

The house is also notable for its association with its original owner, C. E. Mohr who had migrated from Ontario around 1891. Mohr was a wood turner at Smith and Clerin's Sawmill at the time of the building's construction. It is believed Mohr built the house himself. By 1898, the Vernon Directory identified him as a carpenter. The house has had many subsequent owners. Recently the house, rehabilitated into a dentist office, now has its main entry facing Pleasant Valley Road.

Character-Defining Elements

- the one and one half storey rectangular scale and massing of the house
- the prominent location at a curve of Pleasant Valley Road
- the mansard roof
- the gabled dormer windows
- spindle work decoration
- shallow overhanging roof with pairs of Italianate eaves brackets
- fenestration, including double-hung windows and bay windows
- surface materials including drop siding and panels of vertical bevelled siding

12. VERNON BANK OF MONTREAL (2908 – 32nd Street)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #3432, 1894



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The old Bank of Montreal is a two-storey brick commercial building. Built in 1894 as Vernon's first stand-alone Bank of Montreal on the southwest corner of Barnard Avenue and 32nd Street, the building was moved in 1909 to its present location one lot to the south. Faced with brick from the Vernon brickworks, the building is a restrained example of Queen Anne Revival commercial architecture. The cutaway corner entrance comprises a brick archway and this motif is repeated in the upper and lower windows.

Heritage Value

Designed by the prominent architect Robert Mackay Fripp, the old Bank of Montreal is valued as an early and important commercial building in the City of Vernon and one of the earliest brick commercial buildings in the Interior of British Columbia. This building faced with local pressed brick, includes many fine architectural details, including the arched windows, decorative corbelling and a stringcourse above the second-storey windows, and the prominent cutaway entrance, which would have emphasized its original corner location. In 1909, contractor T. E. Crowell moved the building on log rollers to its present location. At this time, the building was extended. The decorative quoins around the entrance and windows are additions that are more recent. When the building was moved, it was divided into various businesses, the most notable of which was the Vernon News.

Robert Fripp was an English architect who worked in New Zealand, Vancouver and Los Angeles. He completed several important commissions in Vernon in the 1890s, including the Spinks house and the Kalamalka Hotel. Fripp's architecture is significant as it is a rare reminder that Vernon was founded in the Victorian era. The Italianate architecture of this building was superseded within a decade by commercial buildings in the Baroque, Georgian and Beaux Arts styles, featuring more symmetrical features in the Temple Bank Motif. In 1910, a new Bank of Montreal was constructed on the site of the original building. It was a symmetrical structure on a cubic plan with dressed stone trim.

The old Bank of Montreal is significant as a symbol of the growing prosperity of Vernon in the 1890s, and its place as the financial centre of the Okanagan Valley. The Bank of Montreal was closely associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its subsidiary land and

transportation companies. The bank provided loans to the land development companies in the Okanagan Valley and to emerging commercial enterprises. The arrival of the Bank in November 1892 (temporarily renting space in the Schubert Block while the new structure was commissioned), along with the railway, marked the transition of the Okanagan from ranching to intensive agriculture, town-site settlement, and supporting infrastructure such as irrigation systems, packing houses, and transportation. At the time of construction, the bank served all of the Okanagan, Similkameen and Grand Forks electoral districts, an area from the Canadian Pacific Railway main line to the U.S. border. The prominent architect Samuel McClure designed a large house for the Bank Manager G. E. Henderson. Henderson, who initially lived in staff quarters above the new bank, moved to the Bank House in 1910, where he remained until his retirement in 1923. Henderson took an active part in the business and social organization of the City, including the hospital of which he was President for sixteen years. However, his main role was to encourage the growth of the region, as summarized in a 1932 history of the Bank of Montreal:

> "Everywhere as conditions have become ripe, the bank has planted its branches for facilitating the agricultural development of the country, its manufacturing industries, and its general commerce."

The Okanagan Land and Development Company laid out the Vernon town-site in 1890. It advertised Vernon as the railway capital of the Interior, stating in a brochure,

> "There is a great chance to make money as Vernon, being the centre of the most extensive agricultural district in the province, will undoubtedly become a large and flourishing city."

The Bank of Montreal had, however, been initially attracted to the area by the mining activity in the south Okanagan and the development of Fairview. It was felt a bank near the railhead would be a logical location to serve mining interests. Henderson, who was later affectionately known as "The King of the Okanagan", travelled throughout the district promoting business and establishing branches.

The arrival of the Bank of Montreal was an important step in the development of the commercial core of the city. The construction of the bank and the Kalamalka hotel cemented the position of 30th Avenue as the main street of the new town.

CHARACTER- DEFINING ELEMENTS

- the prominent location of the bank facing 32nd Street
- the scale and massing of the building as expressed by its two-storey height, symmetrical form in the Italianate Commercial style, cutaway corner entrance, and its arched entrance and windows
- decorative brickwork, including corbelling and a stringcourse in the upper storey
- expansive cornice and horizontal banding above the first and second storeys, emphasizing the horizontality of the massing
- compatible additions in 1909
- use of Vernon pressed brick

13. GIROUARD CABIN AND PARK (3001 – 35th Street)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #1505, n/d



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

This historic site comprises a small park at the west end of downtown northwest of 30th Avenue. It also includes the restored log cabin of Luc Girouard, built c. 1867.

Heritage Value

This site is valued for its association with the process of human settlement in Vernon. In the pre-European era a First Nations trail crossed the creek just south of the rock It was known as Nintle-Moos-Chin, the anglicized version of the original Interior Salish name, which meant "Jumping Over Place". In 1860, the Oblate missionaries established a priest's house on Swan Lake Creek, a temporary residence used when the priest visited from the mission at Okanagan Mission. In 1871, the trail was upgraded to form a wagon road connecting Kamloops and the Head of the Lake to White Valley and Cherry Creek. With the laying out of Centreville as the first Vernon town site in 1885, the wagon road became Coldstream Avenue, a distinctive road that cut across the formal grid of the town plan.

The site is further valued for its association with Luc Girouard, a Quebecer who came from the California gold fields around 1861 to prospect for gold on Cherry Creek. In 1867, he pre-empted 160 acres west of Swan Lake Creek. He was Vernon's first permanent resident, building a log cabin at the northeast corner of his pre-emption, just below the rock. He cleared the land and planted Vernon's first commercial orchard. His ditch to the creek was Vernon's first irrigation system. In 1884, a post office was established for Priests Valley and Girouard was appointed the first postmaster. The post office was in his log cabin from 1884 until 1891, when he resigned. In later years, Girouard built a wood frame cottage and the cabin became a chicken coop. Girouard donated land in 1884 for Vernon's first cemetery. He was buried there in 1895.

The cabin is further valued for its association with civic efforts to recognize and preserve it. In 1921, a group of citizens moved the derelict building to Polson Park, where it was repaired and turned into a clubhouse for the Vernon Lawn Bowling Club. For 75 years, the cabin served this function and was the social centre for an active and successful club. The cabin was designated as a municipal heritage site in 1981. By 1997, the club needed a larger building and the City became concerned about the condition of the building, which had suffered a fire in 1982. In

1997, the Vernon and District Heritage Society with the help of students from Vernon Secondary School moved the building to a new location in Girouard Park, about 70 meters from its original site. They also undertook the restoration of the building at this time. Although much restored, the cabin retains its original form and its scale as well as many of its original dove-tailed logs.

The park is also associated with other pioneer families. Girouard sold this part of his property to Gideon Milligan, co-lessee of the Okanagan Hotel and later owner of the Victoria Hotel. He built a brick cottage which was purchased in 1891 by F. B. Jacques, an early jeweller in Vernon. The house and large garden became a renowned beauty spot in Vernon. Girouard's original orchard was on the property, as were mulberry trees he had brought from France. It remained in the Jacques family until 1975, when the City bought the property to extend the roadway. Another piece of the park was occupied by a store owned by W. F. Cameron, Vernon's first mayor. In 1939, the Vernon and District Horticultural Society plowed and seeded a portion of the property, then known variously as Cameron or Pioneers Park and placed a large memorial stone there.

Character-Defining Elements

- scale and form of the one storey cabin
- original dove-tailed logs
- setting adjacent to the rock and Swan Lake Creek
- native flora and fauna
- relationship to historic transportation routes
- relationship to Swan Lake Creek
- geology
- memorial cairn for the "Jumping Over Place"
- mature trees

14. SPINKS/ELLISON HOUSE (2159 – 36th Avenue)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #8583, c.1910



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Spinks-Ellison house is a two-storey English Arts and Crafts country house located on 36th Avenue above Pleasant Valley Road on the East Hill of Vernon.

Heritage Value

The Spinks/Ellison house is significant as the home of two prominent Vernon families who played significant roles in the judicial, political, and social evolution of Vernon. W. W. Spinks was born in Liverpool in 1851. After graduating from law school, he immigrated to Canada after a chance meeting with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner in London. He practiced law for four years in Kamloops before being appointed Judge of Court for the County of Yale. In 1892 a Court House was built in Vernon and Spinks moved from Kamloops to Vernon. In 1893, Spinks commissioned the Vancouver firm of Fripp and Wills to design a large country house on Pleasant Valley Road in the fashionable Prospect Subdivision on East Hill. T. E. Crowell, in partnership with W. F. Cameron, was the successful contractor. The house was completed in 1894. Active in agriculture as well as law, Spinks owned several ranches and was instrumental in bringing alfalfa to the Okanagan Valley.

In 1907, Price Ellison bought the house. Ellison was a successful rancher who held extensive holdings throughout the North and Central Okanagan. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1898, serving as Commissioner of Lands in 1909, Minister of Finance in 1910, and Minister of Agriculture in 1913. The Ellison family opened their home to the community for weddings, fundraising events, and meetings of community groups like the Primrose Club and Girl Guides. They entertained soldiers in both World Wars. At Christmas time, a large tree was decorated in the two-storey entrance hall. The gathering room was traditionally decorated with a large fir tree.

The house is also valued for its arts and crafts architecture and lavish interior decoration and for its association with the architect Robert McKay Fripp (1858-1917). Fripp was born in Clifton, a suburb of Bristol, England. While articling as an architect in Berkshire, Fripp was influenced by the Arts and Crafts theories of Richard Normal Shaw and William Morris. In British Columbia Fripp was an active supporter of the movement, leading him to found the Arts and Crafts Society in Vancouver. He travelled widely and worked in New Zealand and Los

Angeles, as well as British Columbia. The massing of the house was in the asymmetrical form of the Queen Anne Revival style, cross-gabled with an offset front gable thrust forward, and a central steeply-pitched hipped roof behind. (A fire in 1932, led to a reduction in the height and the replacement of the complex roof structure with a simple side-gabled roof.) The variety of surface materials, including drop siding and shingles, is in the Arts and Crafts aesthetic.

The house is also notable for its finely wrought interior features, including 12 foot ceilings, extensive use of fir, cedar and maple wood panelling, turned wood decoration, leaded windows with stained glass, a curved wooden staircase and fireplaces with metal surrounds and tiles decorated in arts and crafts motifs.

Character-Defining Elements

- the two-storey massing of the house
- location above Pleasant Valley Road
- wrap-around verandas with decorative porch rails
- variety of surface materials, including drop siding and shingle
- fenestration, including multi-light windows, leaded panes, stained glass
- cantilevered staircase with wooden balustrades and turned rails
- interior panelling
- fireplaces
- art glass windows signed by H. Bloomfield and Son, glass manufacturers and designed in New Westminster
- grounds with mature trees including American oaks, acacias, honey locusts, ash, larch, maples, firs, and a barberry hedge given to Judge Spinks by Sir Henri de Lotbinie, Lt. Governor of British Columbia

15. J. OWENS HOUSE (2000 – 37th Avenue)


Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #6432, 1910


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

The Owens House is a two-storey Edwardian Colonial Revival house located in the Hillhead subdivision on the East Hill in Vernon.

Heritage Value

Built in 1909, the Owens house is valued as an excellent example of Edwardian Classical Revival architecture. The early 1900s marked the beginning of the Edwardian era and a new interest in classical revival styles emerged with the new age. More symmetrical designs replaced the Victorian architecture with its complex asymmetry and varieties of materials. Many of these designs came from the United States where there was a renewed interest in Colonial Revival styles. This variant, which has a four-square shape and a low-pitched bell-cast hipped roof, was a prevalent urban style in British Columbia from 1900 to around 1911 and was particularly popular in Vancouver. The Owens house takes the four-square form and embellishes it with Colonial Revival details. These are evident in the highly symmetrical form of the house with its full-width porch with central entrance, above which are placed a second storey porch, and attic dormer. The front door with sidelights, the paired windows in the dormers and upstairs porch and the use of narrow board siding are also Colonial Revival elements.

The Owens house is also valued for its association with the social history of Vernon. Under the second owners, Mrs. Maud Barkley (from 1918 to 1921), the house was used as classrooms for St. Michaels School, a private girl's school. Maud Le Gallais founded St. Michaels School in 1913 and became the school's first principal. The School also used rooms in the Lefroy house across the street. The School was associated with the Anglican Church and drew girls from throughout the Interior and the Coast. Active until the 1940's, the school was an important social and educational institution in the Okanagan. In 1921, a new school was built on the East Hill. The Hon. Walter Nichol, Lieutenant -Governor of British Columbia, laid the cornerstone. Miss Topham Brown, began as the housekeeper and games mistress and later became the art teacher, lived in a suite upstairs in the Owens house. As a founding member of the Vernon Public Art Gallery, one of the galleries is named after her.

Character-Defining Elements

- two-storey foursquare or “classic box” scale and massing of the house
- hipped roof with bell-cast eaves
- wide roof overhang with modillions
- fenestration including paired windows
- entrance with sidelights
- hipped dormers
- full-width porch with round columns
- cladding of narrow boards

16. THE ROCK PARK (3210 Centennial Drive)


City of Vernon, 2009


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

This historic site comprises a prominent rocky hill at the west end of downtown northwest of 30th Avenue and a small city park at the southeast base of the hill.

Heritage Value

This site is valued for its association with the process of human settlement in Vernon. In the pre-European era, a First Nations trail crossed the creek just south of the rock. It was known as Nintle-Moos-Chin, the anglicized version of the original Interior Salish name, which meant "Jumping Over Place". In 1860, the Oblate missionaries established a priest's house on Swan Lake Creek, a temporary residence used when the priest visited from the mission at Okanagan Mission. In 1871, the trail was upgraded to form a wagon road connecting Kamloops and the Head of the Lake to White Valley and Cherry Creek. With the laying out of Centreville as the first Vernon townsite in 1885, the wagon road became Coldstream Avenue, a distinctive road that cut across the formal grid of the town plan.

The site is further valued for its association with Luc Girouard, a Quebecer who came from the California gold fields around 1861 to prospect for gold on Cherry Creek. In 1867, he pre-empted 160 acres west of Swan Lake Creek. He was Vernon's first permanent resident, building a log cabin at the northeast corner of his pre-emption, just below the 'Rock'. He cleared the land and planted Vernon's first commercial orchard. His ditch to the creek was Vernon's first irrigation system. In 1884, a post office was established for Priests Valley and Girouard was appointed the first postmaster. The post office was in his log cabin from 1884 until 1891, when he resigned. In later years, Girouard built a wood frame cottage and the cabin became a chicken coop. Girouard donated land in 1884 for Vernon's first cemetery. He was buried there in 1895.

The park is also associated with other pioneer families. Girouard sold this part of his property to Gideon Milligan, co-lessee of the Okanagan Hotel and later owner of the Victoria Hotel. He built a brick cottage which was purchased in 1891 by F. B. Jacques, an early jeweller in Vernon. The house and large garden became a renowned beauty spot in Vernon. Girouard's original orchard was on the property, as were mulberry trees he had brought from France. It

remained in the Jacques family until 1975, when the City bought the property to extend a roadway. In 1983, the site was zoned as a City Park.

The rock is also valued for its aesthetic and ecological value. It forms an important visual landmark at the west end of the main street. It is comprised of igneous rock, some of which was quarried in the early years of the City for building stone. It also contains a variety of indigenous flora and fauna and is valued as a rare area of native habitat in the centre of the City.

Character-Defining Elements

- native flora and fauna
- relationship to historic transportation routes
- relationship to Swan Lake Creek
- relationship to historic buildings on Coldstream Avenue and Barnard Avenue
- geology
- visual landmark
- mature trees

17. PARK SCHOOL (2704 Highway 6)



Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #831, 1900



City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

Park School, a two-storey Late-Victorian brick school constructed at the northeast corner of Polson Park in Vernon British Columbia in 1893, is a designated municipal heritage site. The site comprises the original portion of the school and Vernon Heritage Hall (c. 1930), a small brick home economics building to the north of the school.

Heritage Value

Built in 1893 as Vernon's third Elementary School, Park School is valued as a landmark building located prominently at the eastern entrance to the city, in the northeast corner of Polson Park. Built at a cost of over $5,000, the school is a reflection of the rapid growth of Vernon in its early civic stage. The building was designed to reflect the pre-eminent position of education in civil society. Its scale and symmetrical classical architectural features emphasize this. The survival of the building, its restoration and adaption as a science centre and arts centre (back addition), and its designation as a municipal heritage site are further testaments to its enduring value to the community,

The school is notable for its association with education in Vernon for over a century. Originally a four-room school with boys and girls activity rooms in the basement, it was added to several times, and a new school (Vernon High School, renamed Clarence Fulton in 1964), now demolished, was built to the west. As Vernon's first brick school, the building is a symbol of the City's growth and the enduring importance of education to the community. Notable educators associated with the school included Clarence Fulton, who was appointed Principal in 1918 and remained with the Vernon school system for 35 years. Clarence Fulton Secondary School, which was built behind Park School, was named after him.

Park School is also valued as a superb architectural icon from the nineteenth century. The oldest surviving brick school in the B.C. Interior and possibly in the Province, it is a masterful example of late Victorian Italianate design. It is a two-storey structure placed on a raised basement. The front façade is symmetrical with a hipped roof surmounted by a decorative cupola. The front façade is divided into three parts divided by brick pilasters. The wide roof overhang is clad with boards and decorated with a frieze of prominent wooden brackets. The

lower story features a central porch with pedimented roof and a pair of magnificent Queen Anne windows. The school is constructed of Vernon brick laid in stretcher bond. The architect was A. M. Muir, a Scottish immigrant to Victoria who designed the first Court Houses in Nelson and Vernon. The contractor was T. E. Crowell, one of Vernon's earliest and most prolific builders.

Character-Defining Elements

- the prominent location at the northeast corner of Highway 6 and Polson Park, fronting Highway 6 and 25th Avenue
- the symmetrical rectangular form of the building with its window arrangement, hipped roof, central portico, and cupola
- sympathetic south addition with matching brick facing and portico
- fine Queen Anne windows in the main story façade and groups of double hung 4/2 light windows above
- brick building to the north (Vernon Heritage Hall leased by the Vernon Heritage Society from the City of Vernon) built as a home economic building and featuring an excellent Flemish bond brick pattern on its exterior walls

18. PLEASANT VALLEY CEMETERY (4311 Pleasant Valley Road)


Courtesy of: Greater Vernon Museum and Archives #1694, 1910


City of Vernon, 2009

Description of Historic Place

Set in a rolling hillside sloping up from Pleasant Valley Road, Vernon Cemetery is Vernon's second burial ground. The site includes the City's burials since 1902 and also houses some of the graves and headstones moved from the earlier cemetery on the old Kamloops Road.

Heritage Value

Vernon Cemetery is valued as Vernon's burial ground for over a hundred years, reflecting the settlement patterns and shifting social values over that time. The cemetery, known as Pleasant Valley Cemetery, was established after the first cemetery at the west end of 35th Avenue became full. Surrounding land was considered too rocky and a new site was chosen further from downtown. R. S. Pelly surveyed the land for the new cemetery in 1902. The Vernon News, October 31, 1901, commented on the new site:

> "The proposed site for the new cemetery is in every way suitable. It is just about the right distance from the heart of the city and is beautifully located. Water can be easily brought to it, and its natural beauties may be easily multiplied without much cost of trouble."

The site comprised 17 acres of rolling land rising to a plateau. The initial layout comprised a central roadway rising from Pleasant Valley Road and seven double tiers of plots separated by driveways. The roadways were named after trees and planted with ornamentals. Separate areas were established for Chinese burials, for the Oddfellows, and for infants. After World War 1, a section was reserved for members of the Great War Veterans Association.

By 1911, the cemetery was filling up. A report found many unauthorized graves and poor maintenance. Council authorized a referendum to improve the site and to buy additional land. In 1912 an additional 13 acres was purchased and funds were approved to allow the cemetery to make Vernon the "City Beautiful", as the Secretary of the Cemetery Commission stated. The reference is to the City Beautiful Movement, an early 20th century American planning philosophy that sought to create landscaped parks within urban areas. The Vernon Cemetery's layout, with its roadways and ornamental trees evoking a landscaped subdivision or urban park, is in the spirit of the City Beautiful Movement, which, through the work of such landscape architects as Frederick Law Olmstead, brought its principles to cemetery design as well as

parks. Most of the cemetery property has now been plotted out. In 1975, Mount Pleasant Memorial Chapel was constructed on Pleasant Valley Road near the entrance to the cemetery.

The cemetery is notable for its association with significant individuals and events in Vernon's history. One of the first burials was that of, a daughter of Price Ellison. Perhaps the most significant event memorialized here was the 1909 Okanagan Hotel fire, which claimed 11 lives. There is a memorial to Archie Hickling, who died in the fire while saving other escapees, and a stone commemorating the victims. There are a number of family plots of early citizens, including the Ellisons, Crowells, Irvines, Fultons, and Beairstos.

The cemetery is also valued for the decoration and design of the stone monuments and gravestones that mark graves. Many were the work of William Inkster, a Scottish stonecutter who came to Vernon in 1903. He formed the Vernon Granite and Marble Company. Granite came from a quarry on the Lefroy property located next to Okanagan Lake and later from one owned by Price Ellison. When Inkster retired in 1930 his step-son Arnold Russell, another Scottish stoneworker, ran the business until he closed the quarry in 1959.

The gravestones are mostly vertical stones carved with a variety of primarily Christian symbols and religious inscriptions. The more recent cremation section contains smaller horizontal markers. The old Chinese section includes markers with Chinese writing on them.

Character-Defining Elements

- the cemetery site to the east of Pleasant Valley Road, comprising a hillside rising gently to the east
- the layout of plots and roadways, including the historic sections for different social groups, the historic names of roads, and ornamental trees lining the roads
- native pines scattered throughout the site
- carved stone grave markers, including important historical memorials
- family plots and markers
- front entrance gates

APPENDIX 2

HERITAGE PLAQUES

HERITAGE BUILDING	ADDRESS	DATE PLAQUE INSTALLED	PLAQUE PHOTO ARTICLE YES or NO
RICE HOUSE	4704 – 20TH STREET	OCT-11	YES
MORDON/DIXON/CAMPBELL	2203 – 30TH AVENUE	NOV-08	NO
2ND CROWELL HOUSE	1800 – 32ND AVENUE	AUG-12	YES
URQUHART HOUSE	2501 – 23RD AVENUE	SEP-12	YES
MRS. G.M. SMITH/GODFREY	2400 – 25TH AVENUE	OCT-11	NO
ST JAMES CHURCH	2607 – 27TH STREET	SEP-12	YES
S.C. SMITH HOUSE/MUSIC SCHOOL	1705 – 32ND AVENUE	OCT-12	YES
INKSTER HOUSE	3001 – 25TH STREET	AUG-12	YES
MOHR HOUSE	2301 – 32ND AVENUE	OCT-12	YES

RICE HOUSE (4704 – 20th Street)

City of Vernon Recognizes Chippendales for Heritage Preservation (August 28, 2013)



Photo by Courtenay Pitcher

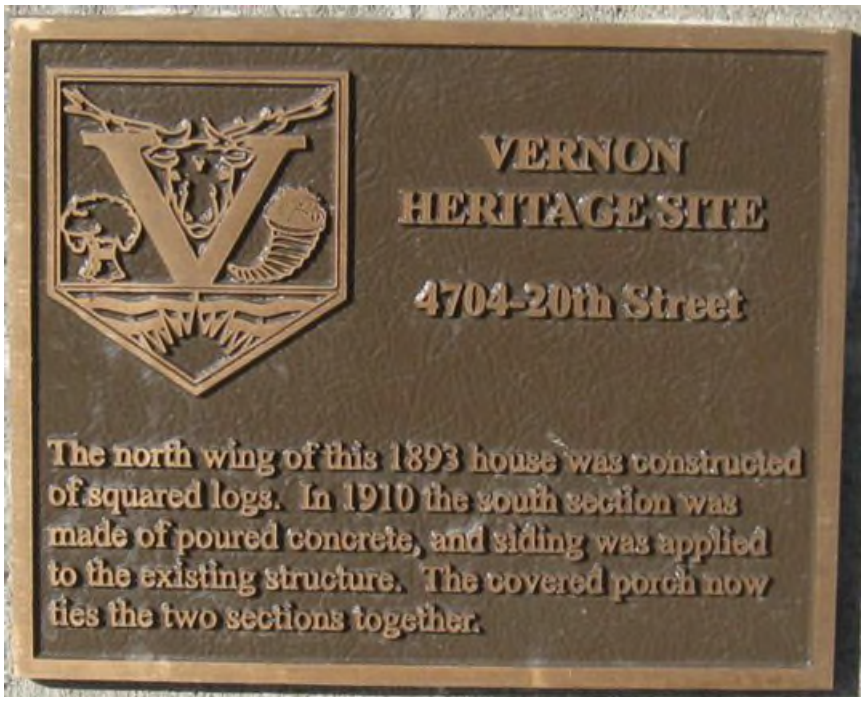
City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky (right) posed with Sean Chippendale at 4704 – 20th Street. Mr. Chippendale, his wife and family recently did renovations to restore and preserve their historic home.

The north wing of this 1893 house was constructed of squared logs. In 1910 the south section was made of poured concrete, and siding was applied to the existing structure. The covered porch now ties the two sections together. It was the home of Elwood Rice (former Vernon Mayor and prominent horticulturist).

In August 2012, the City presented the heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is embedded into the brick wall located at the right front of the home along 20th Street where it can be viewed by the public.

In 2005, Council awarded a heritage restoration grant of $3,000 to assist with building exterior restoration works.

Vernon City Council has established, and provides, funds for the Heritage Restoration Grant Program. The Program applies to properties listed on the Vernon Heritage Register in order to assist owners with the cost of restoring the exterior, foundations and roof structures of heritage buildings.



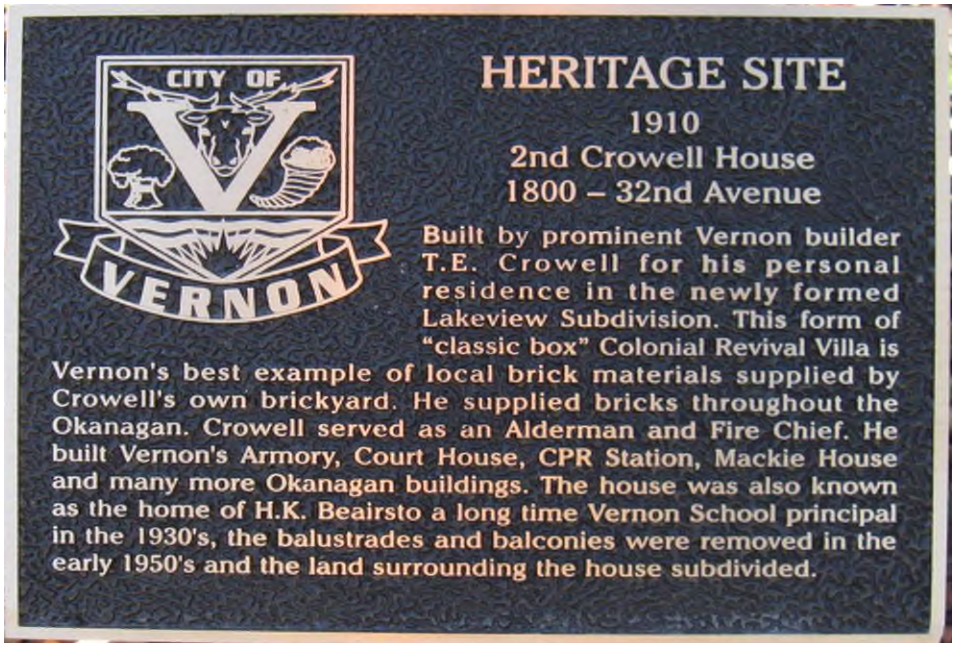
2ND CROWELL HOUSE (1800 – 32nd Avenue)

City of Vernon Recognizes Deborah and Dan Stuart for Commitment to Heritage Preservation (July 24, 2013)



City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky posed with Dan Stuart (right), at Dan and Deborah Stuart's home located at 1800 – 32nd Avenue, to recognize the Stuart's commitment to restoring and preserving their historic home.

Mayor Rob Sawatzky said, "The upkeep on a home like this takes quite a commitment. It's great to see the Stuart's dedication to heritage in our community."



In August 2012, the City presented the Stuarts with a heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is located at the front of the home along 32nd Avenue where it can be easily viewed by the public.

In 2005, Council awarded a heritage restoration grant of $3,000 to assist with building exterior restoration works.

Vernon City Council has established, and provides, funds for the Heritage Restoration Grant Program. The Program applies to properties listed on the Vernon Heritage Register in order to assist owners with the cost of restoring the exterior, foundations and roof structures of heritage buildings.

Description of Historic Place
The second Crowell house is a two-storey brick house situated on 32nd Avenue at the top of the East Hill in Vernon (1800 – 32nd Avenue).

Heritage Value
This historic place is valued for its association with T. E. Crowell, an important builder and civic leader in Vernon from 1891 to his accidental death in 1918. Crowell was particularly well known for his brickwork. He was responsible for such important brick buildings as Park School, the Vernon Armouries, Central School, and the CPR Station. Crowell purchased the Vernon Brickyards in 1902. By 1912, it was producing 1,500,000 bricks annually. Crowell also served as alderman, Fire Chief and on the Board of Trade. Crowell built this house for himself in 1910, the year when his earlier house on 27th Street was moved to its present location, to allow for construction of the new Vernon Courthouse. For his second house, Crowell chose a prominent location in the Lakeview subdivision across from the Smith House, Vernon's most important Colonial Revival villa.

The second Crowell house is also valued as the home of H. K. Beairsto, a long-time Vernon school principal, after whom Central Elementary school was renamed.

Beairsto's many contributions included serving on the Vernon Hospital Board, president of the Vernon and District Liberal Association, vice-president of the Rotary Club of Vernon, helped establish the Okanagan Regional Library branch in Vernon, and as president of the Okanagan Valley Teachers' Association and Vice-president of the BC Teachers' Federation. He also received the 1964 Good Citizen award for Vernon as well as awards for his educational work in the Okanagan.


Mayor Rob Sawatzky (left) is pictured with Dan Stuart

The second Crowell house is also significant for its use of Vernon brick and for its fine design. This large brick structure affirmed the success of Mr. Crowell and stood in contrast to the modest wood-frame Victorian house it replaced. The form is that of a "classic box" with Colonial Revival features. The hipped roof with flared eaves and wide overhang and hipped dormers are typical of the style. The house was originally embellished with wrap-around verandas and a second storey balustrade.

URQUHART HOUSE (2501 – 23rd Avenue)

City of Vernon Recognizes Henk Bosman and Tanneke Oordt for Heritage Preservation (September 23, 2013)



Photo by Courtenay Pitcher

City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky (left) poses with Henk Bosman at 2501 – 23rd Avenue.

The Urquhart house, built in 1912, is a one and one half storey Arts and Crafts bungalow located at 2501 – 23rd Avenue in Vernon.

The Urquhart house is valued as an important example of the English Arts and Crafts bungalow style in a mature setting. The house comprises a central side-gabled front with two front-gabled ends. The house is richly decorated with the vernacular and indigenous materials favoured by the Arts and Crafts movement. The use of cobblestones for the foundation and tall chimneys, the shingle cladding, and the half-timbering and roughcast in the eaves are all typical of the style.

Other high-style details include the decorative verge posts, the fenestration with leaded windows, the porch with tapered posts and decorative brackets, and the shed dormers. The house is complemented by a carriage house designed with the same Arts and Crafts details as the house and surmounted by an octagonal dovecot. The sloping grounds with mature trees and iron fence with cobblestone posts are an important part of the original estate plan.

The Craftsman interior includes fir paneling, a stone fireplace, and an inglenook.

The house is further valued for its association with Otto Beeston Hatchard (1879-1945), its architect. Hatchard was born in London, England. He trained as an architect and attended the London Polytechnic School of Arts and Crafts. In 1905, he moved to Sudan to take on the role of Chief Architect for the government. He designed many public buildings in Port Sudan and Khartoum. In 1910, he moved to Vernon to establish an architectural practice. He immediately started to build homes with Arts and Crafts and Craftsman designs. Examples include the Patricia Ranch House and Kinloch House, and Hatchard's own house on 23rd Street, which he called a "Sussex Bungalow". Hatchard's chosen builder for these projects was Robert Ford. All of Ford's homes exhibit the highest levels of craftsmanship.

The house is also notable for its association with its owners. While little is known of Mr. Urquhart, the original owner, subsequent owners included James Vallance, owner of Vernon Hardware Company, Dr. Hugh Alexander, one of two surgeons in Vernon during WWII, and Dr. Rudy Fischer, co-founder of Vernon's first x-ray clinic. The current owners, Henk Bosman and Tanneke Oordt, received a grant from the City of Vernon to stabilize the carriage house.

In 2012, the City presented the heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is located on 23rd Avenue in the rock fence where it can be viewed by the public.

In 2009, Council awarded a heritage restoration grant of $3,370 to assist with restoration works on the foundation and exterior of the historic carriage house on the property.

Vernon City Council has established, and provides, funds for the Heritage Restoration Grant Program. The Program applies to properties listed on the Vernon Heritage Register in order to assist owners with the cost of restoring the exterior, foundations and roof structures of heritage buildings.



ST JAMES CHURCH (2607 – 27th Street)

City of Vernon Recognizes St. James Church for Commitment to Heritage Preservation (June 5, 2013)



City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky posed with Reverend Normandeau (right) recently to take pictures of the historical St. James church and to recognize the Reverend's commitment to restoring and preserving the church as part of the Heritage Grant program.

Mayor Rob Sawatzky said, "It's great to see the St. James Church's commitment to preserving this important historical structure."

In 2012, Council awarded a heritage restoration grant of $5,000 to assist with significant restoration work on the exterior of the church building.

In the same year, the City presented church officials with a heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is located at the front of the church near the bottom of the stairs where it can be easily viewed by the public.

Vernon City Council has established, and provides, funds for the Heritage Restoration Grant Program. The Program applies to properties listed on the Vernon Heritage Register in order to assist owners with the cost of restoring the exterior, foundations and roof structures of heritage buildings. Applications are to be submitted prior to March 30th each year. Submissions are reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee; then they provide their recommendations to City Council for their consideration. Council awards grants based upon compliance with the grant program criteria, recommendation from the Heritage Advisory Committee and funding availability.

Description of Historic Place
St. James Catholic Church is a substantial concrete Gothic Revival church located on the east side of 27th Street on the East Hill. The church façade is constructed around a central buttressed tower surmounted by a four-sided steeple.

Heritage Value
St. James is valued as a landmark feature on the East Hill. Rising above 27th Street, its scale and form are imposing. Built in 1908-10 at a cost of $14,000, it was described in the Vernon News as “one of the handsomest edifices of its kind in the interior”. The Gothic Revival style reflects the solemnity and enduring values of the building and reinforces its ecclesiastical purpose. The building is 92 feet in length, 44 feet in width, and 100 feet high, with an elegant steeple surmounting its central tower.

The use of rusticated concrete block, dressed to resemble stone, reinforces its air of permanence. The church is further valued for its fine Gothic Revival architectural details. The central tower is heavily buttressed and supported by castellated parapets. The entry doors and windows are lancet arches. The spacious nave contains eight round concrete arches 30 feet high on two-foot thick concrete Doric pillars. Some of the original oak pews are found in the choir loft. James Barnet (1865-1932), an Australian architect who immigrated to the Okanagan, designed the church. He designed the first Vernon hospital and later designed a Catholic church in Nelson. The first contractor for the church was W. R. Megaw.

St. James Church is also valued for its association with a century of Catholic life in Vernon. Cornelius O’Keefe donated the church site in 1907, when the congregation outgrew an earlier wooden Catholic Church built in 1896. O’Keefe was a wealthy rancher and one of the largest landowners in the Okanagan Valley.



A group of eighteen Vernon pioneers raised funds for the church. An inscription on the church bell, bought from Savoi, France, in 1902, commemorates them. A sign of their perseverance was the challenge of having to tear down and rebuild the partially constructed church when the original concrete blocks were found defective.

The cornerstone was laid in 1908 but the half-constructed church had to be torn down and rebuilt. The contractor was replaced with G. Gwyllt from Calgary, who brought ten workers with him. Several of these workers died in the Okanagan Hotel fire.

Church staff and organizations played a significant role in the life of Vernon. These included the Sisters of St. Anne, the Catholic Women's League, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Youth Organization. One of the most prominent priests serving the church was Father Miles who served from 1944 to 1971. He was notable for caring for English refugee children during WWII, for acting as Chaplain at the Vernon Army Camp, in opening a John Howard House in Vernon, for hosting a radio program, for raising funds for an orphanage in India, for establishing St. James Catholic School, and for bringing the Sisters of St. Anne to teach there.

S.C. SMITH HOUSE/MUSIC SCHOOL (1705 – 32nd Avenue)

City of Vernon Recognizes Vernon Community Music School for Commitment to Heritage Preservation (July 5, 2013)



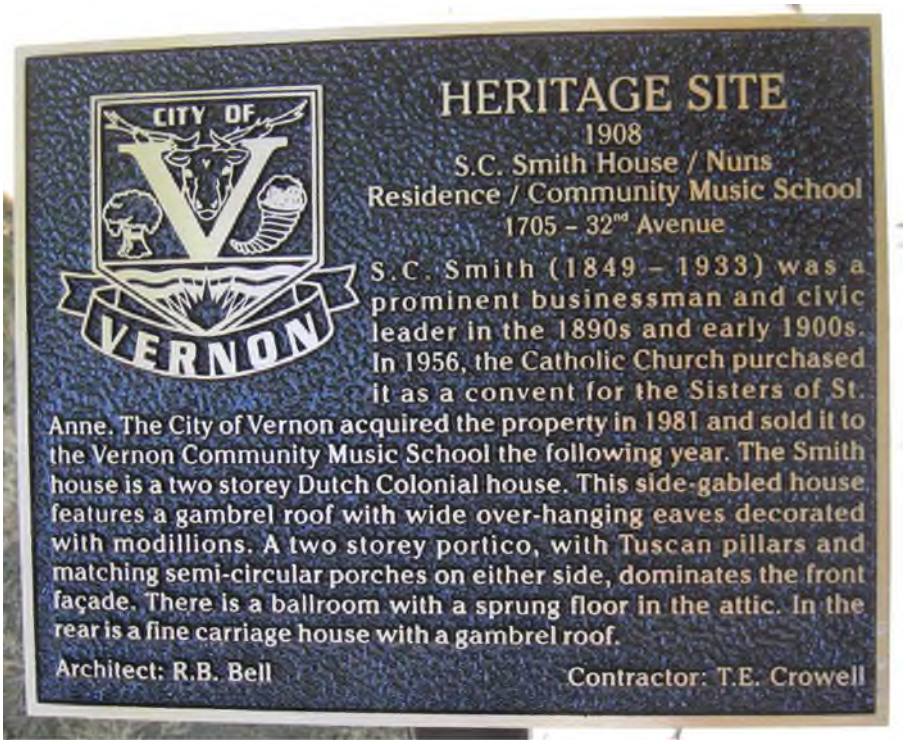
City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky posed with Al Szeliga (left), President of the Vernon Community Music School, on the front porch of the Vernon Community Music School to recognize the Music School's commitment to restoring and preserving the school.

Mayor Rob Sawatzky said, "The Vernon Community Music School is in the process of completing building repairs and updating their foundation so they can provide a safe and viable musical home for generations to come."

In October 2012, the City presented Vernon Community Music School officials with a heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is located at the front of the Music School along 32nd Avenue where it can be easily viewed by the public.

Description of Historic Place
The Smith house is a two-storey Dutch Colonial gambrel house located at 1705 – 32nd Avenue on the East Hill in Vernon.

Heritage Value
This historic place is valued for its association with a succession of owners and their contributions to the social and cultural life of Vernon.



S. C. Smith (1849-1933) was a prominent businessman and civic leader in the 1890s and early 1900s. Born in Acton Ontario, he established a lumber operation on Howe Sound in 1891 and the next year moved it to Vernon. Smith's sash and door factory, which operated from the mid 1890s until Smith's death, was the town's largest employer and the source of most of the local building material. In 1894, it cut 17,000 doors. Smith had sawmills in Enderby and Naramata and a lumberyard in Penticton. Mrs. Smith died before the house was finished but Smith moved in and lived there with several family members. Upon Smith's death, it was unoccupied until 1941, when Clement Smith (son) returned to lived there.

In 1956, the Catholic Church bought it as a convent for the Sisters of St. Anne, who taught at St. James Catholic School. In 1981, the house was sold to the City of Vernon. The City designated the building as a municipal heritage site that same year. The City and the B.C. Heritage Trust contributed funds for its restoration, after which it was used as the headquarters for the B.C. Summer Games. The City sold the building to the Vernon Community Music School in 1982. The Music School created studios in the house and also renovated the carriage house.

Smith was also active in civic and business affairs. He was a City Councillor for eight years, was a member of the hospital board for twenty years, was active in the Board of Trade, and was President of the local Liberal Association and President of the Yale-Cariboo Liberal Association. His sports interests included horseracing, lacrosse, hockey and curling.

The Smith house is also valued for its high quality of architectural design.
Commissioned in 1905 and completed in 1908, at a cost of $13,000, a significant sum at the time, it is Vernon's most significant Colonial Revival villa. A large frame structure, the house is side-gabled with a gambrel roof with wide over-hanging eaves decorated with modillions. A two-storey portico with Tuscan pillars and matching semi-circular porches on either side dominates the front façade. Other fine design details include bay windows, an attached one-storey conservatory, balustrades above the porches, cedar siding, fieldstone foundation. Interior features include large rooms finished with plaster, fir and hardwoods. There is a ballroom with a sprung floor in the attic. In the rear is a fine carriage house with a gambrel roof. The house was a significant project that spurred growth in the new Lakeview subdivision.

The house design is likely from an American pattern book. The 1892 Worlds Fair in Chicago popularized the Colonial gambrel form with Beaux Arts detailing. The Massachusetts Pavilion was built in this style and has many features that are echoed in the Smith house design.

The house is also notable for its association with the architect R. B. Bell and the builder T. E. Crowell. Bell was a Scot who moved to Vernon in 1891. He was self-trained and was one of the first architects registered in B.C. His earliest houses were in the Queen Anne Revival style, including the Megaw, Billings, and Carew houses, completed in the 1890s. By the time the Smith house was commissioned, Bell was in partnership with Constant and had broadened his work to include commercial and institutional buildings and newer residential styles based on Classical Revival motifs. The now demolished O'Neal house on 32nd Street was another Bell house in the Classical Revival style, which shared many of the Smith house's features.

INKSTER HOUSE (3001 – 25th Street)

City of Vernon Recognizes Lori Anne Glazin and Mark Jones for Heritage Preservation (August 8, 2013)



City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky (right) posed with (from left) Buddy the English Bulldog, Mark Jones and Lori Anne Glazin at 3001 – 25th Street, to recognize Mark and Lori Anne's commitment to restoring and preserving their historic home.

Mayor Rob Sawatzky said, "This beautiful historic home is framed by wonderful foliage. One can see the attention to detail that Mark and Lori Anne have taken in painting the turned pillars on the covered porch. Details like those and the beaver tail and diamond cedar shingles give this historic home its charm."

This home was built in 1904 for the Russell family by John Russell and William "Billy" Inkster. Both men were journeyman stonecutters and stonemasons formerly from Scotland. John's wife Emma was the daughter of the Governor of Virginia. Russell had also been the superintendent of the stonecutters on construction of the Parliament Buildings in Victoria. This house features turned pillars on the covered porch. Beaver tail and diamond cedar shingles accent the exterior along with a prominent gable and clear leaded windows. In recent years residents enjoyed afternoon tea when operated as a gift shop tea house.



In August 2012, the City presented the heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is embedded into the brick wall located at the right front of the home along 25th Street where it can be viewed by the public.

A restoration grant of $4,700 was awarded by the City in October 2009.

Vernon City Council has established, and provides, funds for the Heritage Restoration Grant Program. The Program applies to properties listed on the Vernon Heritage Register in order to assist owners with the cost of restoring the exterior, foundations and roof structures of heritage buildings.

MOHR HOUSE (2301 – 32nd Avenue)

City of Vernon Recognizes Dr. Denk for Heritage Preservation (September 9, 2013)



Photo by Courtenay Pitcher

City of Vernon Mayor Rob Sawatzky (right) posed with Dr. Karl Denk at 2301 – 32nd Avenue in front of Dr. Denk's historic building. Since this photo was taken last month, the renovations to the building's exterior have been completed.

Located on a prominent corner of Pleasant Valley Road, the Mohr house is Vernon's remaining example of a high-style Second Empire residence. It is a one and one half storey house with a mansard roof and dormer windows.

The Mohr house is significant as a striking, rare, and intact example of a Second Empire residence. Built in 1893, it features a mansard roof with gabled dormer windows. The form of the building is rectangular with a dominant bay with a mansard roof and two dormers. A recessed bay contains a single dormer window. Other Second Empire design details include the shallow roof overhang, pairs of eaves brackets and the round-headed gables on the dormer windows. The house is clad in drop siding and a variety of decorative boards, including panels of vertical beveled siding. There are several bay windows with flat roofs.

The Second Empire style became the official style for Federal buildings in Canada in the 1870-1880s. Important examples that were contemporary to the Mohr house include the Langevin

Block facing Parliament Hill (the Prime Minister's Offices, 1884-1889) and the Quebec Parliament Buildings (1886). The best known British Columbia example is the Custom House in Victoria (1873-75). As a residential style, Second Empire had peaked in the United States by 1885. In Canada, the style was popular in parts of the Maritimes but there are few residential examples in western Canada.



The house is also notable for its association with its original owner, C. E. Mohr who had migrated from Ontario around 1891. Mohr was a wood turner at Smith and Clerin's Sawmill at the time of the building's construction. It is believed Mohr built the house himself. By 1898, the Vernon Directory identified him as a carpenter. The house has had many subsequent owners.

The house, rehabilitated into a dentist office, now has its main entry facing Pleasant Valley Road.

In 2012, the City presented the heritage plaque, in recognition of the heritage significance of the building. The plaque is located on 32nd Avenue in front of the building where it can be viewed by the public.

Also in 2012, Council approved a heritage restoration grant of $5,000 to assist with installing new siding and window trim and associated restoration work on the exterior of the building.

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