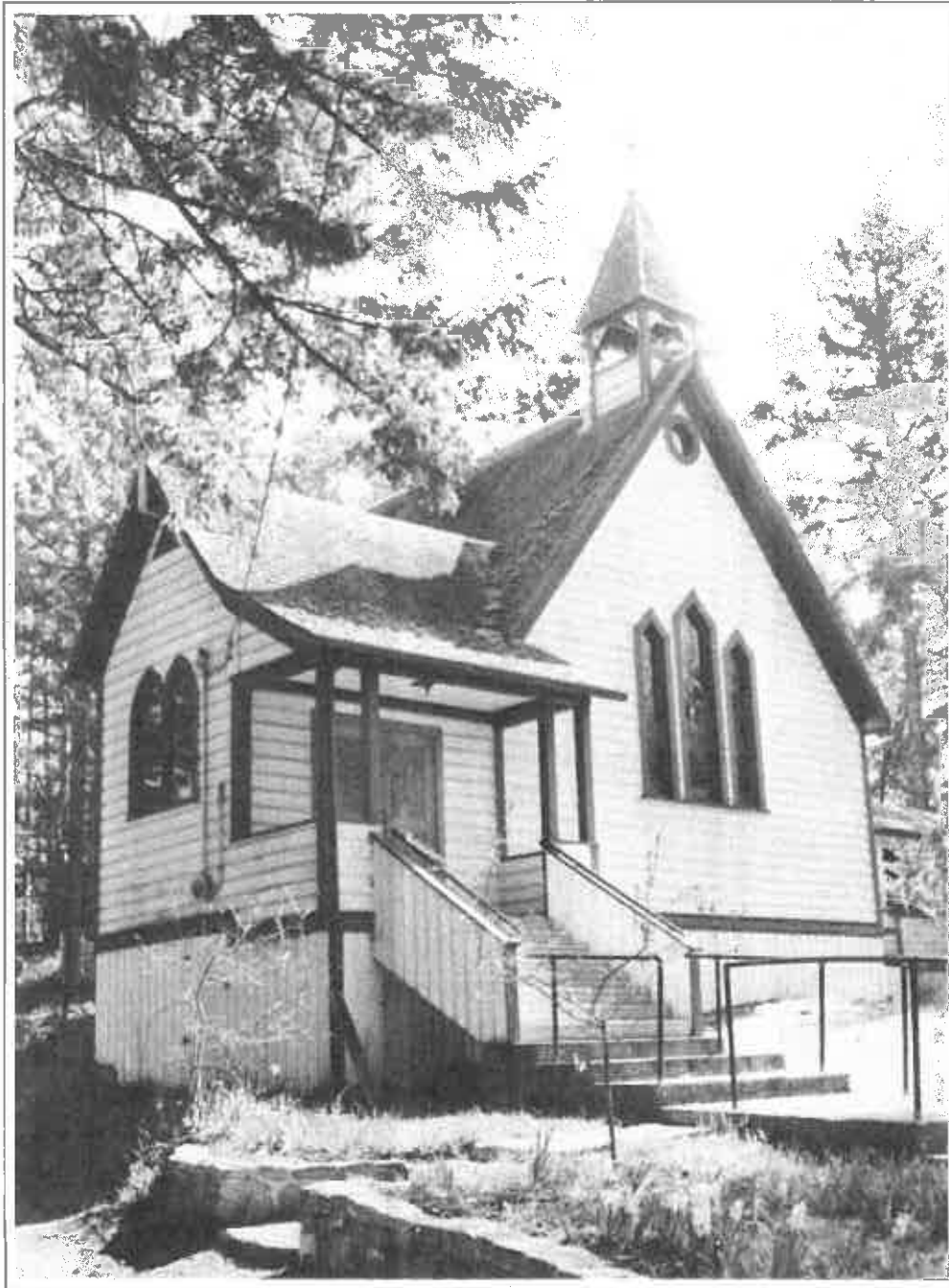


ISLAND HERITAGE BUILDINGS



*A Selection of Heritage Buildings
in the Islands Trust Area*



Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Ovanin, Thomas K.

Island heritage buildings

Bibliography: p.

ISBN 0-7718-8588-1

1. Historic buildings - British Columbia - Gulf Islands. I. British Columbia. Islands Trust. II. Title.

F1087.8.092 1987

971.1'34

C87-092145-2

FC3812.092 1987

COVER PHOTOS

Left: St. Mark's Anglican Church (SALT SPRING-2).

Upper right: The Teapot House (photo by P. Mitchell) (LASQUETI-1).

Lower right: Burrill Bros. Store (GALIANO-9).

ISLAND HERITAGE BUILDINGS

A Selection of Heritage Buildings in the Islands Trust Area

**By Thomas K. Ovanin
Islands Trust
1984**

Reprinted by
Queen's Printer, 1987

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	5
Introduction (By Mike Humphries, Islands Trust Chairman).....	7
Chapter 1—Denman Island.....	9
Chapter 2—Hornby Island.....	19
Chapter 3—Lasqueti Island	27
Chapter 4—Gabriola Island	33
Chapter 5—Thetis Island.....	41
Chapter 6—Salt Spring Island	47
Chapter 7—Galiano Island.....	93
Chapter 8—Mayne Island.....	103
Chapter 9—Saturna Island	119
Chapter 10—North and South Pender Islands.....	125
Chapter 11—Gambier Island.....	143
Chapter 12—Bowen Island.....	151
Selected References	161

PREFACE

For the purpose of this heritage building inventory, "heritage" refers to buildings at least 50 years old (with a few exceptions) which have value to an island community due to their historic and possibly architectural importance.

It should not be assumed, however, that all important island heritage buildings are presented here. Due to the limitations of this project some valuable buildings were undoubtedly overlooked. For other likely candidates, historical information or a reproducible photograph was lacking. Of the nearly 250 island buildings which were considered, the basis of selection for this publication was the relative heritage value of each on *its own island*, based on limited knowledge of its historic and architectural significance and present condition (soundness and exterior alteration from the original). No attempt was made to compare islands because the concept of "significance" or "value" varied somewhat from island to island. Thus, the buildings presented here from the 13 major Trust islands have not been given an overall rating or ranking. On the other hand, as the intention was not to write island histories, per se, most historically important buildings *still standing but suffering* from terminal neglect or excessive or insensitive alteration were also omitted. Unpublished photographs and records will remain on file for future reference, however.

"Designation" of heritage buildings is not an objective of this inventory—there is no intention to impose controls as a result! In addition, the Islands Trust has no authority to "designate" heritage buildings.

For property owners seeking funding assistance for restoration work, it should be noted that the restoration grant program of the B.C. Heritage Trust is only available for work on "public" buildings. Such funds are available to assist projects on the islands without the formal "designation" of heritage buildings. Successful restoration projects include the Beaver Point School and the Bittancourt Museum on Salt Spring Island and the General Store on Bowen Island.

Preliminary work on this inventory was done in 1982 by University of Victoria Co-op student Peter Mitchell, who visited the islands and found many of the old buildings. Numerous islanders assisted by locating old buildings, digging up historical information, reviewing the results, and helping to select buildings to be included. Many are acknowledged directly as a "source of information" with the description of individual buildings. The following islanders provided additional assistance without which this inventory would not have been possible:

Bowen Island—Dorothy Lawson, John Rich
Denman Island—Marcus Isbister, Glen Snook
Gabriola Island—June Lewis-Harrison
Galiano Island—Andrew Loveridge, Mary Ellen Harding
Gambier Island—Ed Drummond, Bill Errico
Hornby Island—Betty Smith, Bo Helliwell
Lasqueti Island—Mike Humphries
Mayne Island—Marie Elliott
The Pender Islands—Frank and Doreen York
Salt Spring Island—Ruby Alton, Morton Stratton, Beth Hill
Saturna Island—Lorraine Campbell, Marie Elliott
Thetis Island—Bill Dickie, Elmer Bichel

Several Provincial Government offices were also most helpful, especially staff members at the Provincial Archives, the Surveys and Land Records Branch, the Land Title Office, and the Heritage Conservation Branch. Sonia Basanta, who processed nearly all the photographic work at Sonia's Film Shop Lab in Victoria, and Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian, both provided unceasing encouragement and constructive criticism. Unless otherwise indicated, the photographs were taken by T. K. Ovanin.

Warmest thanks are extended to all those people who have already supported and contributed to this project.

Obviously it is only a beginning, however. Hopefully this selection of heritage buildings, as incomplete as it may be, will serve as a *catalyst* for islanders to fill in the gaps (missing buildings and historical information) and correct the errors of fact which undoubtedly remain. As a second edition is possible, individuals with additional information, including corrections, are encouraged to contact the Islands Trust office in Victoria. Islanders may also wish to extend the inventory to "lesser" islands on which heritage buildings are known to remain and to other *sites*, such as historic trails, locations where key buildings once stood, and other cultural landmarks.

Finally, this publication is not meant to be a tour guide to the islands. Most of the buildings are not visible from public roads, nor situated on public property. *Please* respect the privacy of island residents and obtain permission before visiting private property.

T. K. Ovanin
Islands Trust Research Officer
June, 1984

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out its mandate to preserve and protect the unique amenities and environment within its jurisdiction, the Islands Trust is required to locate and identify heritage sites within the Trust area (outlined on the accompanying map). This report is our first attempt to survey heritage buildings on the 13 major Trust islands in the Strait of Georgia and Howe Sound.

Heritage sites in the Trust area are divided between the archaeological remnants of the earlier native use and occupation and the buildings and settlements used by non-native immigrants during the latter part of the 19th Century and the first decades of the 20th Century. Most archaeological sites have been identified and assessed by the Provincial Heritage Conservation Branch. This document describes and records some of the surviving buildings constructed by the early settlers from Canada, the United States and Europe.

This record of the early buildings provides glimpses of the social and cultural lives of these early immigrants, and the extent to which their lives were shaped by the patterns of transportation and commerce of that time. Initially they were almost totally dependent upon agriculture, logging and fishing as a means of survival. Now, their remaining buildings not only enrich our landscape, but offer a tangible link with these former eras.

Measured against the buildings of Europe and urban centres in North America these structures are in no way remarkable. Considered in the context of life on the islands at the time, however, they are good examples of the adaptability, resolve and imagination of these early islanders.

The purpose of this inventory is two-fold. The first is to heighten public awareness and appreciation of heritage resources on the islands. The second is to serve as an initial step in implementing the Trust's heritage conservation policies and to stimulate conservation activities on the islands.

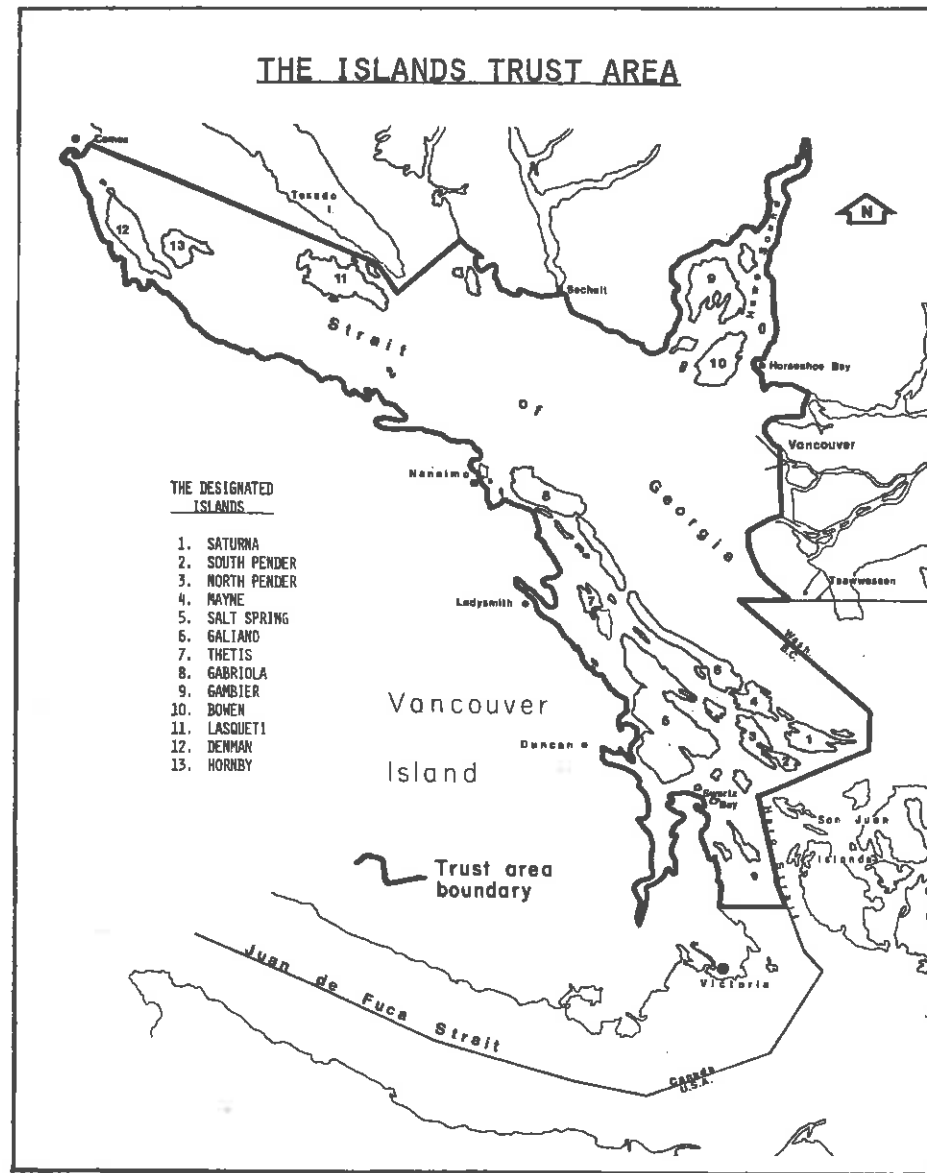
Heritage resources are educational and cultural assets in a community. They are finite in nature and subject to irreplaceable losses when valued buildings (or other features) are destroyed or drastically altered. As such, they represent some of our most fragile resources. It is hoped that this effort will prevent avoidable loss of these resources due to ignorance or indifference.

Combined with the several published narratives, memoirs, and histories of the islands, this inventory will assist the consideration of heritage resources in the community planning process. It could also facilitate more detailed evaluation of these resources and possibly the creation of heritage building registries for educational purposes.

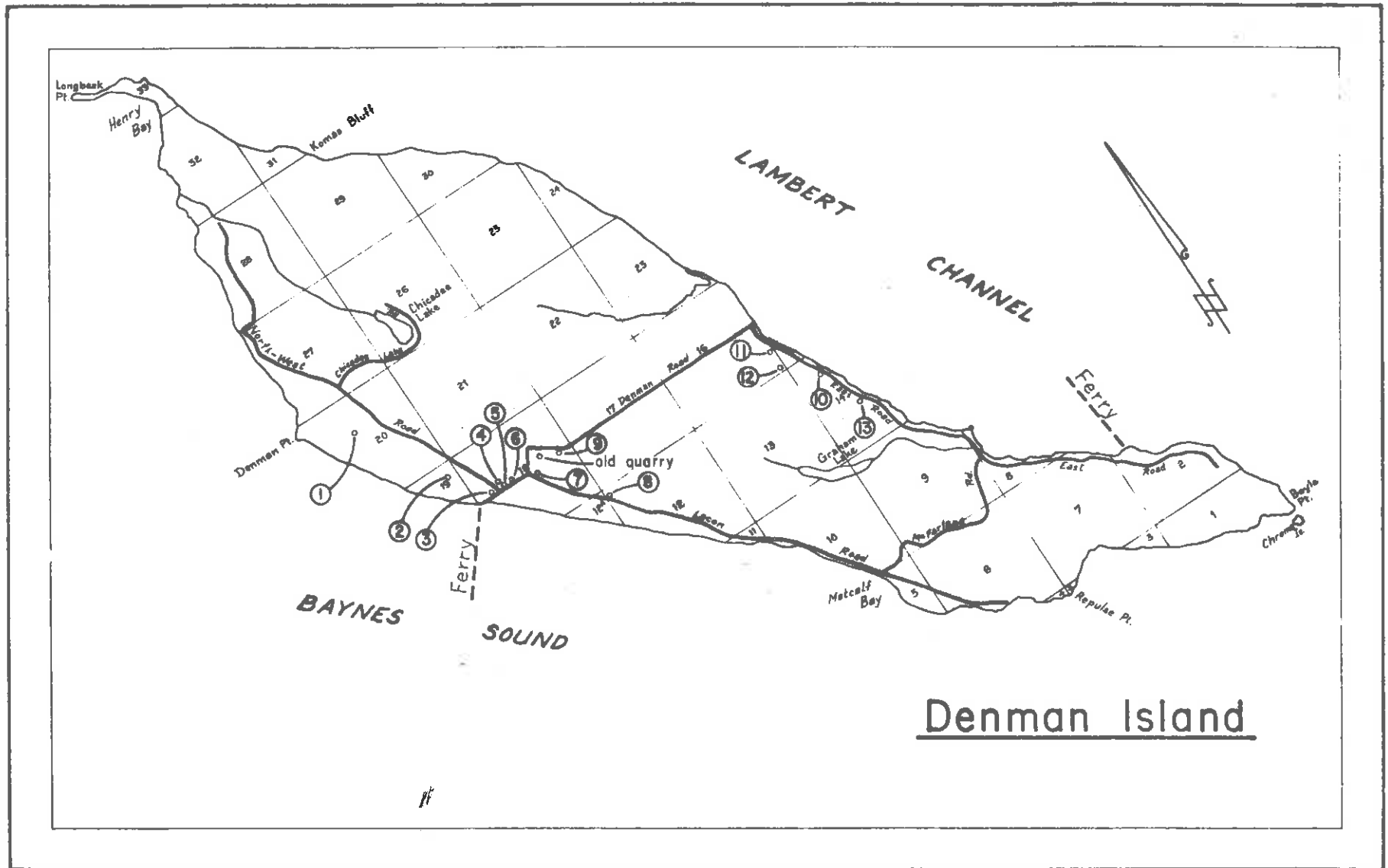
We are publishing this report with the hope that both residents of the islands and visitors will value, respect, and protect these fragile symbols of our cultural heritage.

Mike Humphries,
Chairman,
Islands Trust

THE ISLANDS TRUST AREA



The Islands Trust Area



DENMAN — 1

Location: North-west Road

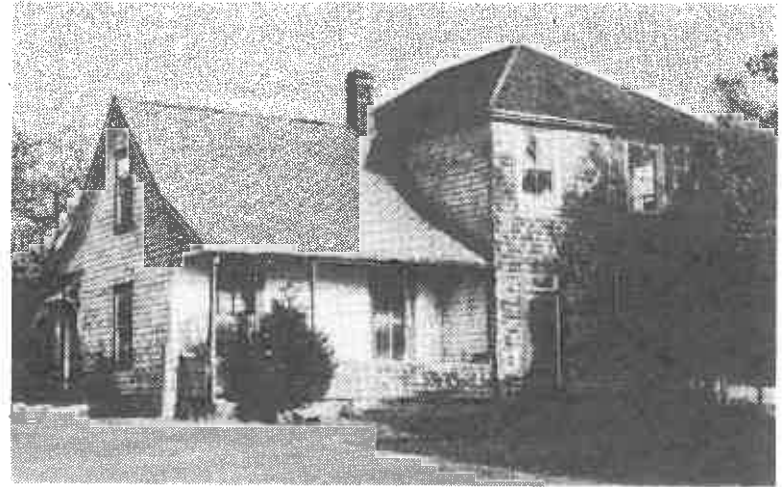
Date Built: c. 1888

Builder: Built for Alex McMillan

Historical Notes: In 1874 Denman pioneer Alex McMillan bought out Jim McCoy, who had pre-empted 320 acres on the west side of the island. The first McMillan family farmhouse was destroyed by fire in 1887. This dwelling was built c. 1888 and is one of the few remaining pioneer homes on the island. The McMillan pure-bred Jersey herd was one of the finest in B.C. during the early 1900s. The farm was sold to Gordon Wright in 1952, who named the place "Lone Pine Farm" and has developed a successful beef operation there.

Although the oldest standing dwelling on Denman Island, the McMillan Farmhouse has not been occupied since about 1955 and has been gradually deteriorating.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 29–33, 139–140.
—Mrs. Gordon Wright.



The McMillan Farmhouse (1984 photo).

DENMAN — 2

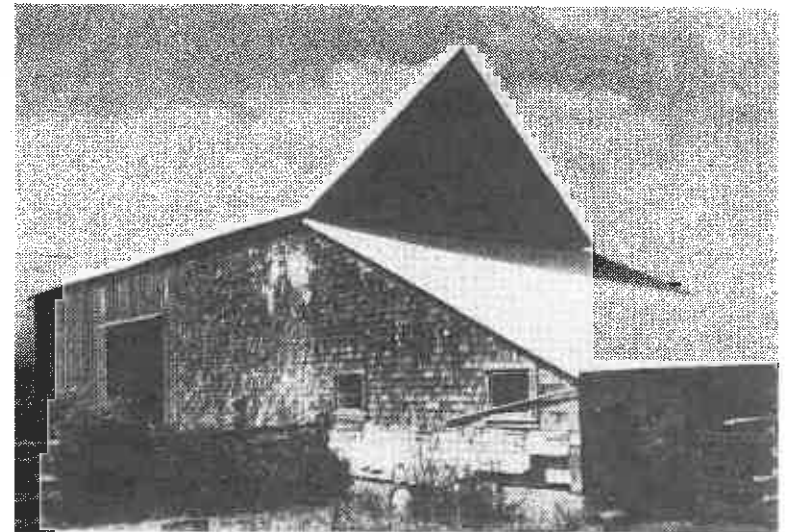
Location: Piercy Road, west of North-west Road

Date Built: 1909

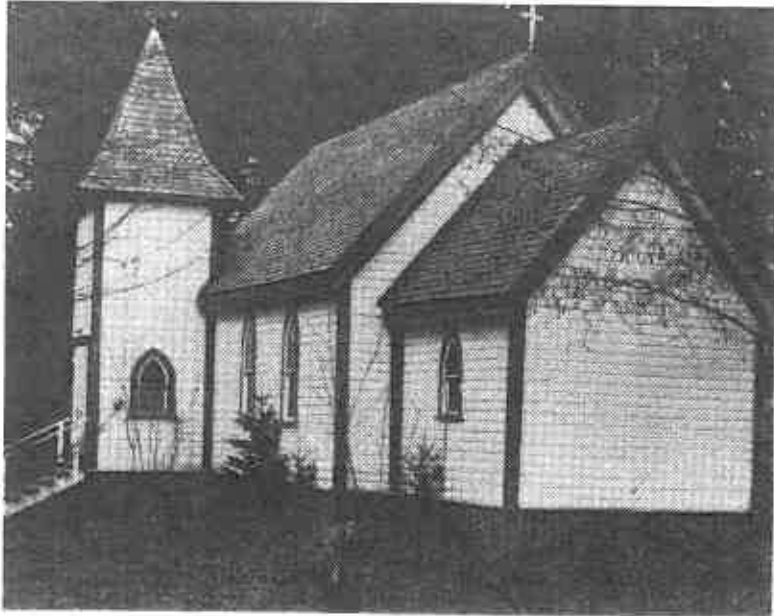
Builder: Built under the direction of Fred Piercy for his brother Harvey Piercy

Historical Notes: The Thomas Piercy family moved to Denman in 1876 and pre-empted 200 acres on the west side of the island. Tom was the first Justice of the Peace, the first road foreman, and the first lighthouse-keeper at Yellow Rock (Chrome Island). One son, Harvey, born August 1, 1880, was "the first white boy born on Denman". Eventually Harvey established a dairy farm of his own and developed a fine herd of Jerseys. At one time he served as a director of the Comox Creamery Association. *My Ain Folk* (p. 44) contains a photograph of the 1909 raising of this barn. The farm, now known as "Westisle Farms" is run successfully as a beef and vegetable operation by Harvey's nephew, Wes Piercy.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 42–46, 136, 137, 139.
—Marcus Isbister, long-time island resident.



The Piercy Barn (1983 photo).



Saint Saviour's Anglican Church (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

DENMAN — 3

Location: At the intersection of Denman and North-west Roads

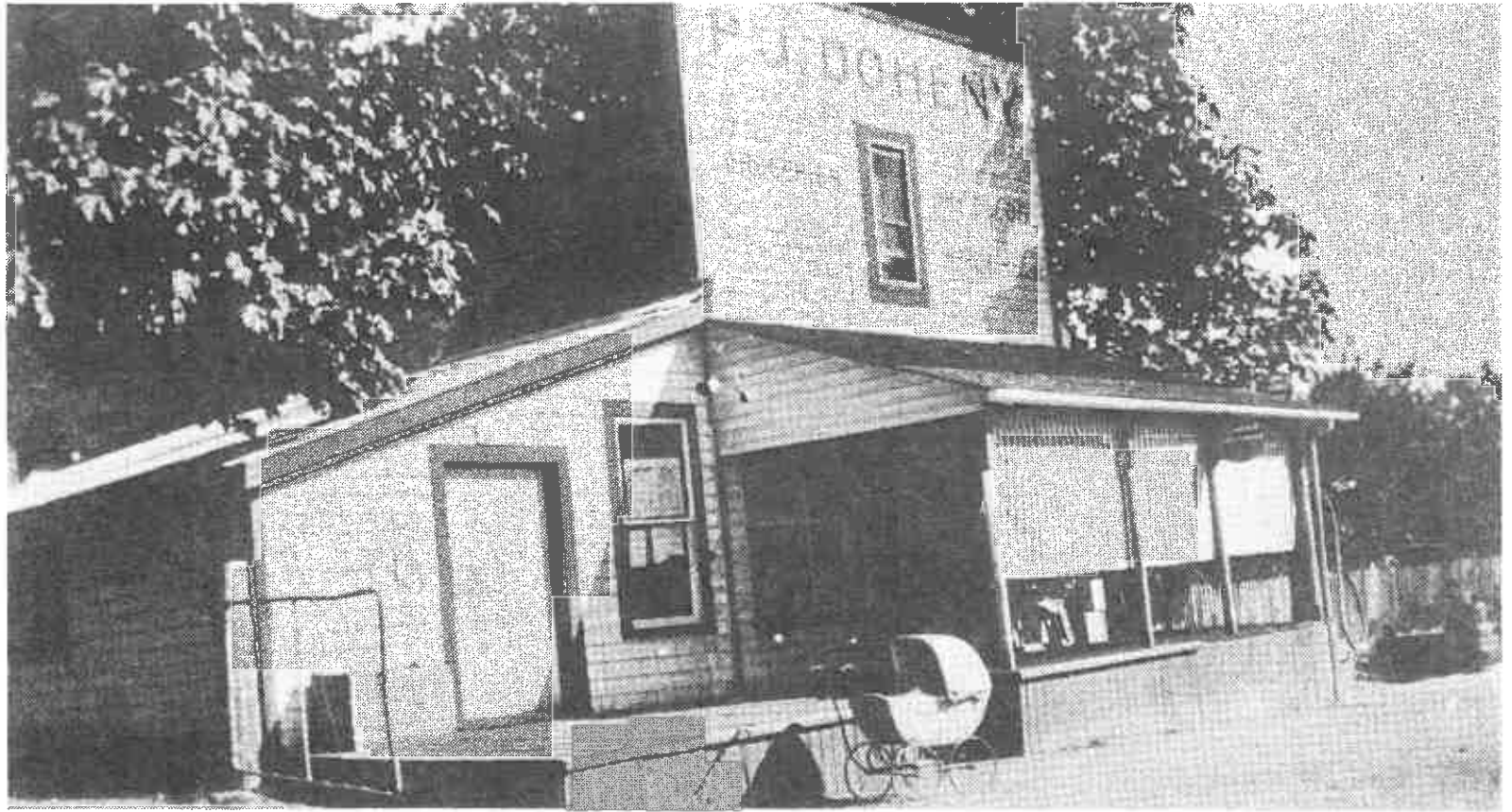
Date Built: 1914

Builder: Local parishioners under the direction of Bernard Meadows

Historical Notes: Saint Saviour's Anglican Church was built by local parishioners, under the direction of Bernard Meadows (an ecclesiastical designer), on land previously donated by Sir Henry Crease in 1887. Sam Dumaresq, manager of the sandstone quarry, donated the cornerstone, which was laid early in 1914. The first service was held in 1914 by the Vicar J. Franklin Watson.

The church has been well-maintained over the years and remains in near-original condition.

Source of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 84–89.



The Denman Island General Store c. 1920 (Provincial Archives of B.C.—photo 25069, by permission).

DENMAN — 4

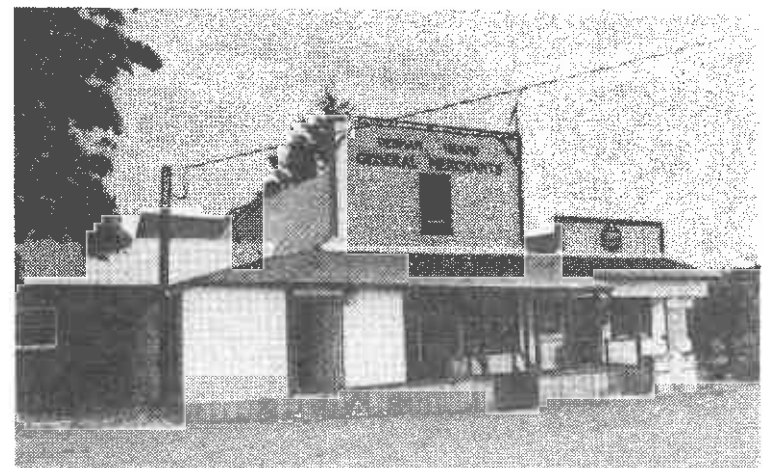
Location: Near the intersection of Denman and North-west Roads

Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Percy Smith

Historical Notes: Percy Smith built this general store on property purchased from Robert Swan, one of Denman's early settlers. After several years of operation, he and his wife sold out to P. J. (Pat) Doheny, who ran it with his wife Bessie (nee Pickles) from 1912 until 1932. The local post office was moved to the store in 1918, where it is still located to this day. Sandy Swan's butcher shop was moved and attached to the store c. 1926. Since then the store has changed hands several times and, especially with the addition of a lunch counter, continues to be one of the focal points in the Denman Island community.

Source of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 14, 18, 144–147, 177.



The Denman Island General Store in 1983.



Alby Graham's Place (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 5

Location: South of the General Store, at the intersection of Denman and North-west Roads

Date Built: c. 1908

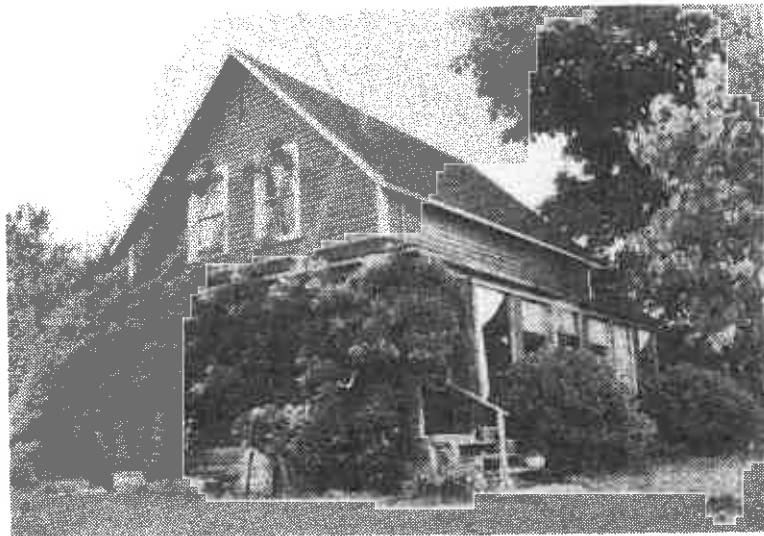
Builder: Albert (Alby) Graham

Historical Notes: The Graham brothers, Edward, John, and Alby, built and operated a sawmill near the Denman wharf from c. 1910 to 1920. Alby towed logs with his tug, the Rex.

Known locally as "Alby Graham's Place", this attractive (grey with red trim) dwelling is in excellent condition and is representative of the residential style preferred just following the turn of the century.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 13, 163, 174.

—Marcus Isbister, long-time local resident.



The Burroughs Home (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 6

Location: Denman Road, just east of the North-west Road intersection

Date Built: c. 1914

Builder: Jack Wood

Historical Notes: This well-maintained early residence was built on a portion of the Bob Swan property by Jack Wood, one of Denman Island's early loggers and one of the founders of the Denman Island Logging Company (the first truck logging operation on the island).

The present owners offer "bed and breakfast" to island visitors in this private dwelling, known locally as the "Burroughs Home", after one of the previous owners.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 14, 40, 160, 161.

—Marcus Isbister, long-time island resident.

DENMAN — 7

Location: Lacon Road, near the Denman Road intersection

Date Built: c. 1908

Builder: Built for Sam Dumaresq by an unknown Vancouver builder

Historical Notes: Around 1907, Sam Dumaresq and Edward Tait began to develop a sandstone quarry at the escarpment near Denman Road. A wide-gauge railway running to the waterfront was installed for shipment of the cut blocks. The quarry thrived for six years, supplying building stone to both Vancouver and Victoria, but was shut down at the outbreak of the First World War.

Sam Dumaresq had this large house built near the quarry for his family on 26 acres purchased from Robert Swan.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 62, 149–151, 162.
—Mrs. Grieder, present owner.
—Marcus Isbister, long-time island resident.



The Sam Dumaresq House (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 8

Location: Lacon Road

Date Built: c. 1908

Builder: Arthur Dumaresq

Historical Notes: In about 1908 Arthur Dumaresq built this residence on land owned by his brother, Sam Dumaresq. The property was purchased in 1922 by the Wright family, who then developed a successful beef operation known as the "Green Ridge Farm". The Wrights still own the property and are in the process of carefully renewing the old family farmhouse.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, p. 13.
—Gordon Wright, present owner.
—Marcus Isbister, long-time island resident.



The Wright Farmhouse (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The Denman Island United Church (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 9

Location: Denman Road

Date Built: 1889

Builder: A community effort

Historical Notes: The Denman Island Methodist Church was built in 1889 under the leadership of Rev. Walter Baer on land donated by Denman pioneer Bob Swan, who also hewed the main timbers. At first, the church was served by Methodist ministers, but before the turn of the century it became known as a Presbyterian church. In 1925 the United Church of Canada was established and the Denman church joined the union. Soon after, in response to increased activity on the island, the church was enlarged and renovated—an entrance hall and chancel were added, as well as new windows and more pews. More recently, an annex was attached (1964) and the building placed on a new foundation.

The Denman Island United Church is the island's oldest church and continues to serve the island community.

Source of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 74–79.

DENMAN — 10

Location: East Road

Date Built: c. 1905

Builder: Mr. McCrae for Howard McFarlan

Historical Notes: In 1876 the McFarlan brothers (Charles, Walter, George, and John) came to Denman from New Brunswick, pre-empted large holdings along the eastern shore of the island, built cabins, and planted gardens and orchards. They farmed the land and set up a sawmill to cut rough lumber to sell in Nanaimo. In 1896 Charlie sold out to Tom and Jack Chalmers and moved to Hawaii with his new wife, two brothers, and his mother.

After living with the family in Hawaii for a period, John's son, Howard, returned to Denman in 1905, logged for several years, and then began farming his father's place. He built up a Jersey herd and also a flock of laying chickens. In 1928, with Jim Dalziel, Howard started the first bi-weekly cream truck service to Courtenay.

The current owners have spent a great deal of time refurbishing the McFarlan Farmhouse, with an eye toward protecting the important elements of its historic character.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 35, 123, 135, 136, 139, 159–166.
—Marcus Isbister, long-time local resident.



The McFarlan Farmhouse (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 11

Location: East Road

Date Built: Farmhouse: c. 1910

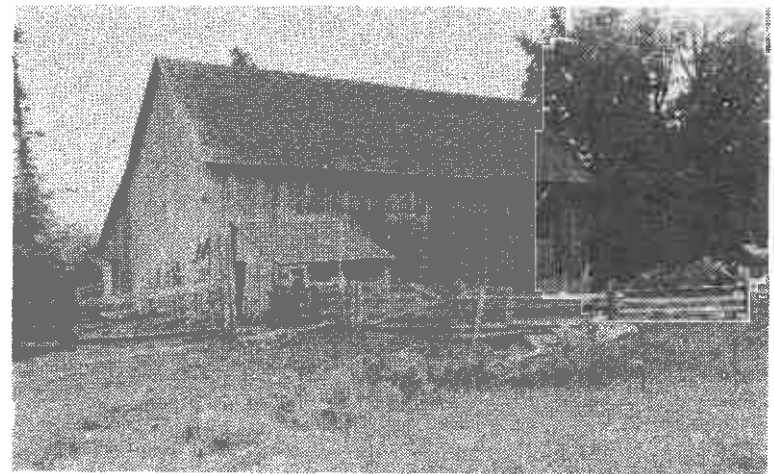
Builder: Tom Chalmers

Historical Notes: In about 1896, Jack and Tom Chalmers came to Denman and bought part of the Charles McFarlan property. Once the brothers cleared the land, Tom Chalmers farmed this part of the property and developed a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

In 1929, Thomas Isbister bought the property and continued to farm until the early 1970s. Thomas married Winnifred Baikie, whose father, William, had come to Denman in 1888 and had also bought part of the Charles McFarlan property, established a large apple orchard there, and was also active in early Denman logging. As with most other dairy farms on the island, in the 1960s Thomas Isbister stopped shipping milk and cream to the Comox Creamery and switched to beef production. Turnips and potatoes were also successfully grown.

Known locally as the "Thomas Isbister Farmhouse", new owners have maintained the home's near-original appearance.

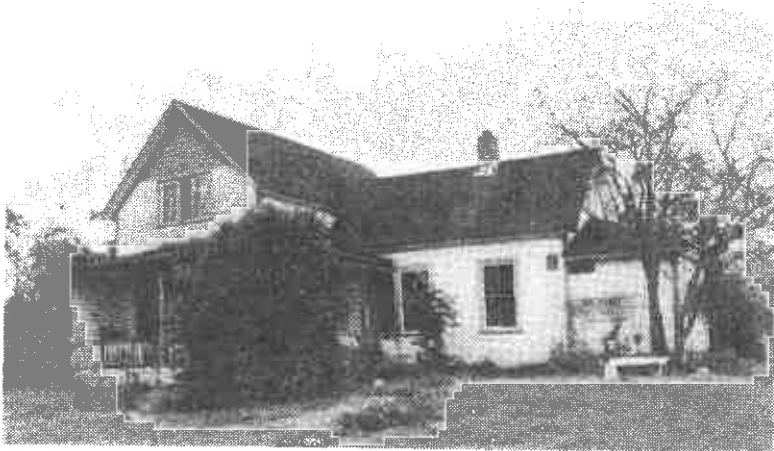
Sources of Information:—Marcus Isbister, nephew of Thomas Isbister.
—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 11, 35, 52, 53, 156, 159, 166.



The old barn built by Tom Chalmers c. 1900 (1983 photo).



The Thomas Isbister Farmhouse (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The Jack Isbister Farmhouse (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 12

Location: Corrigal Road, off East Road

Date Built: c. 1896

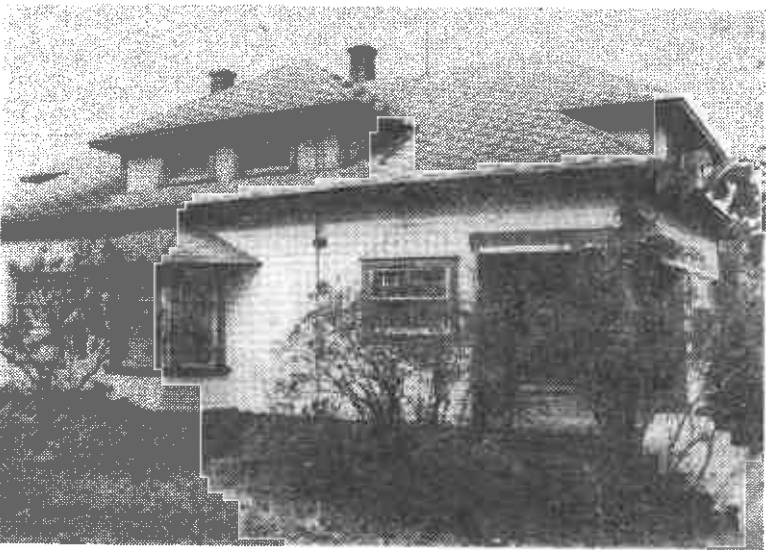
Builder: Jack Chalmers

Historical Notes: After the Chalmers brothers came to Denman Island c. 1896 and bought part of the Charles McFarlan property, Jack Chalmers built a house and developed a dairy farm here, next door to his brother, Tom (see DENMAN—11). Jack enlarged this residence (as evident in the photograph) c. 1910. In 1919 Jack Isbister (Thomas Isbister's brother) bought the farm and continued to operate the dairy until 1948, when he switched to beef production. Jack Isbister not only served as a director of the Comox Creamery Association, but also of the Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Jack Isbister Farmhouse is one of Denman Island's oldest residences still standing. It is now owned by one of his sons, Robert Isbister.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 35, 136, 139.

—Marcus Isbister, another son of Jack Isbister.



The Lindsay-Dickson House (1983 photo).

DENMAN — 13

Location: East Road

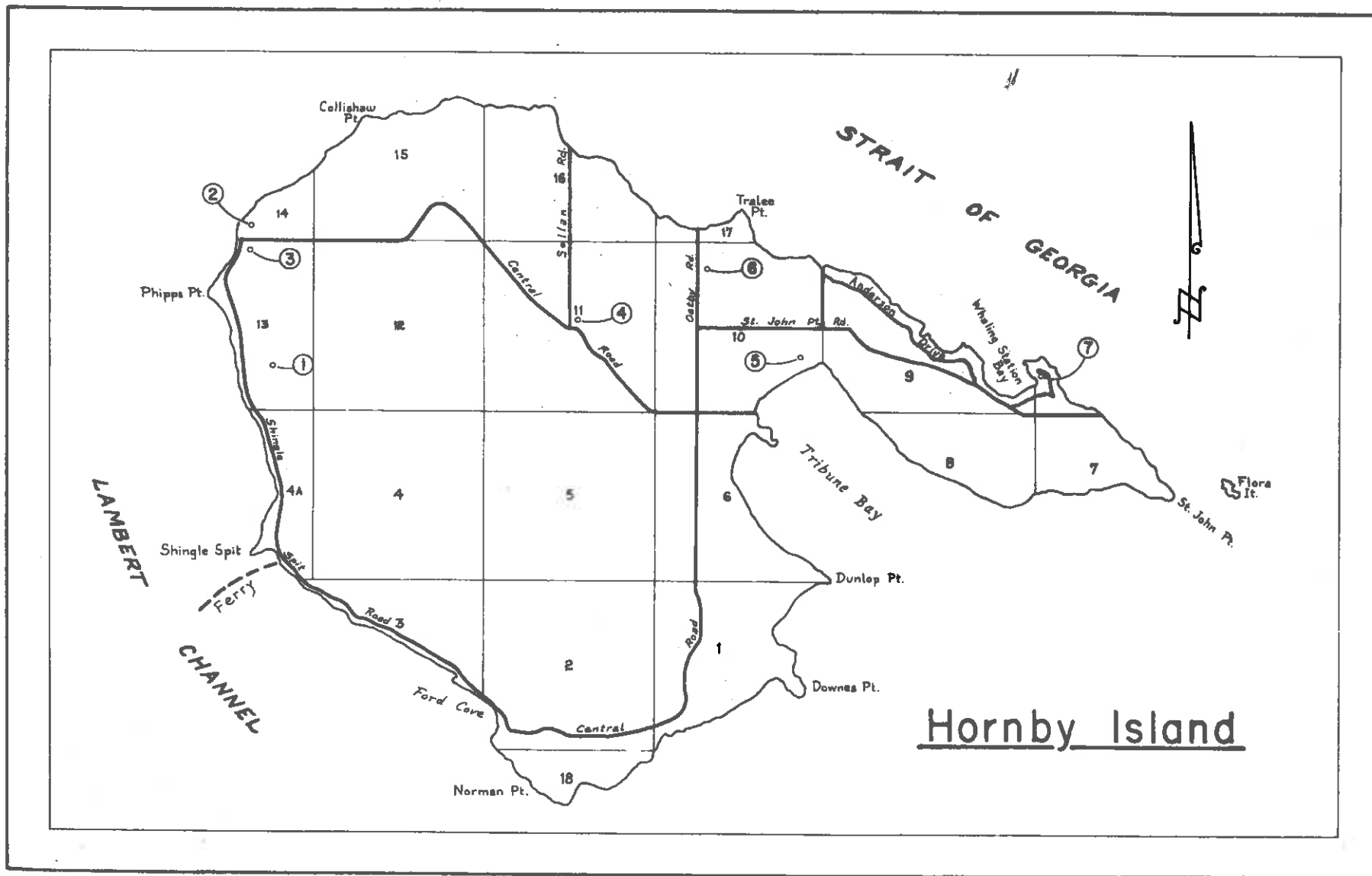
Date Built: c. 1920

Builder: Mr. McCrae for Dr. Frederick Lindsay-Dickson

Historical Notes: Following the First World War, Dr. Lindsay-Dickson and his wife bought the John Graham place which bordered Graham Lake. A new house was built and the Lindsay-Dicksons farmed and lived here in retirement. The farm was turned over to their son, Gerald, when they finally decided to return to England. Gerald's youngest son, Clive, continues to live in this original family farmhouse.

Sources of Information:—*My Ain Folk*, pp. 11–12.

—Clive Lindsay-Dickson.



HORNBY — 1

Location: Shingle Spit Road

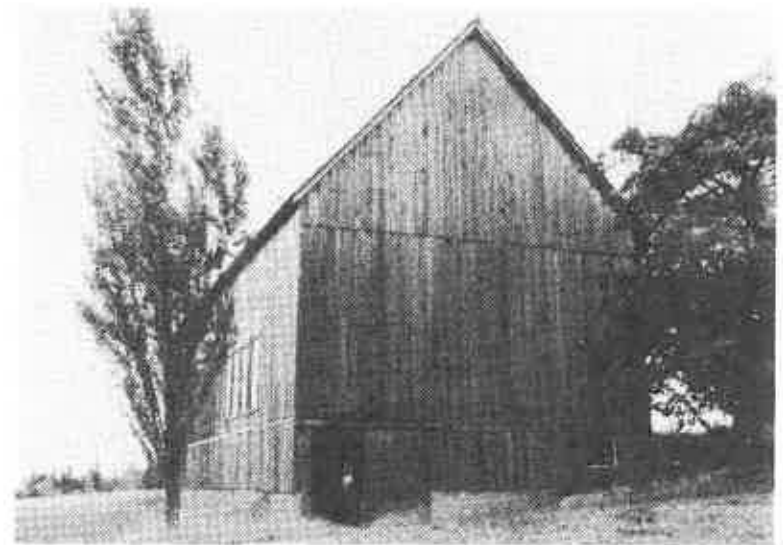
Date Built: 1895

Builder: Robert Shaw (Denman Island pioneer) was chief carpenter at the barn-raising

Historical Notes: This impressive barn was built on the homestead of George Heatherbell in a barn-raising in which both Hornby and Denman Island farmers participated. The timbers used were hand-hewn twelve-by-twelves. Thomas A. L. Smith bought the farm in 1902 and in about 1907 replaced the footings with a heavy concrete foundation and poured a concrete floor for his dairy cattle. In 1944 the farm was sold to Leslie M. Bond and sons, who operated an Ayrshire dairy.

Jeff Rubinoff, a Hornby Island sculptor who has owned the property since 1977, carefully renewed the Heatherbell Barn in about 1980, modifying only the windows on the west side.

Sources of Information:—*Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 25, 47.
—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, daughter-in-law of Thomas A. L. Smith.
—Bo Helliwell, Hornby Island architect.



The George Heatherbell Barn (1983 photo).

HORNBY — 2

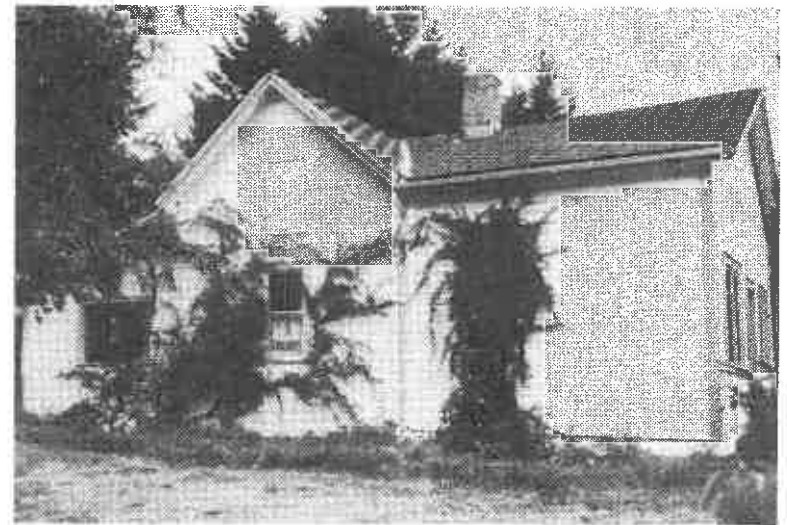
Location: Central Road, at Phipps Point

Date Built: c. 1922

Builder: Albert Emsley and Jim Manning, the original owners

Historical Notes: This well-maintained residence is known locally as "the Seon Place", after the Grenville Seon family, which lived here for nearly 40 years. Seon bought the Hornby Island Lodge from R. L. Hunt in 1941 and successfully operated it for several years before selling to a Mr. Rosebaum. The several additions (of unknown vintage) which have been made to this dwelling do not detract from its attractive character.

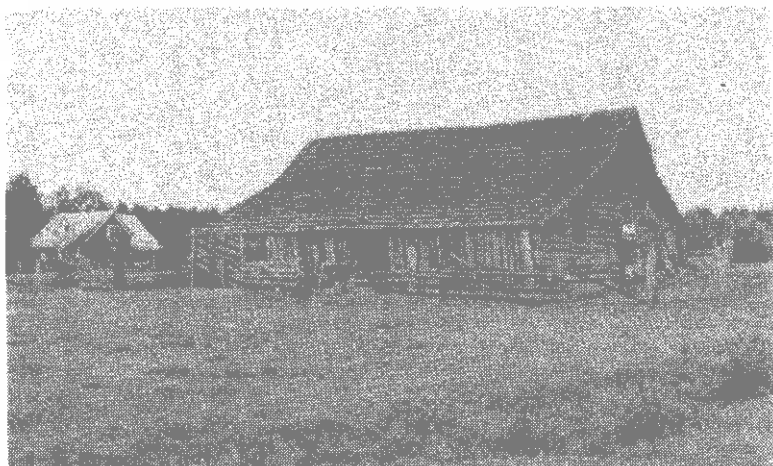
Sources of Information:—David Gerow and Mrs. E. W. Smith, Hornby Island historians.



The Seon House (1983 photo).



The Bennett Farmhouse, "Westview" (1983 photo).



The Bennett Barn (1983 photo).

HORNBY — 3

Location: Shingle Spit Road, near Phipps Point

Date Built: 1895 (both house and barn)

Builder: James H. Bennett

Historical Notes: James H. Bennett, an English cabinetmaker, came to Hornby Island c. 1890. He bought property from Wm. Heatherbell and built a house, "Westview", and barn. Both cattle and sheep were raised on the farm. In 1908 he sold to a Mr. Reid who, in turn, sold to Charles H. Beall in 1920. Beall developed one of Hornby's most successful dairy herds and became the first president of the Hornby Island Farmers Institute. In 1938 the farm was sold to E. R. (Eddy) Westwood, who made several structural changes to the house, including combining the (originally separate) verandah roof with the main roof. In 1963 Westwood sold to the James Trimble family, who covered the white siding with cedar shingles. It is now owned by Wayne and Penny (Trimble) Kelly.

Sources of Information:—*Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 25, 31, 33, 47.

—Eddy Westwood, former owner.

—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, Hornby Island historian.

HORNBY — 4

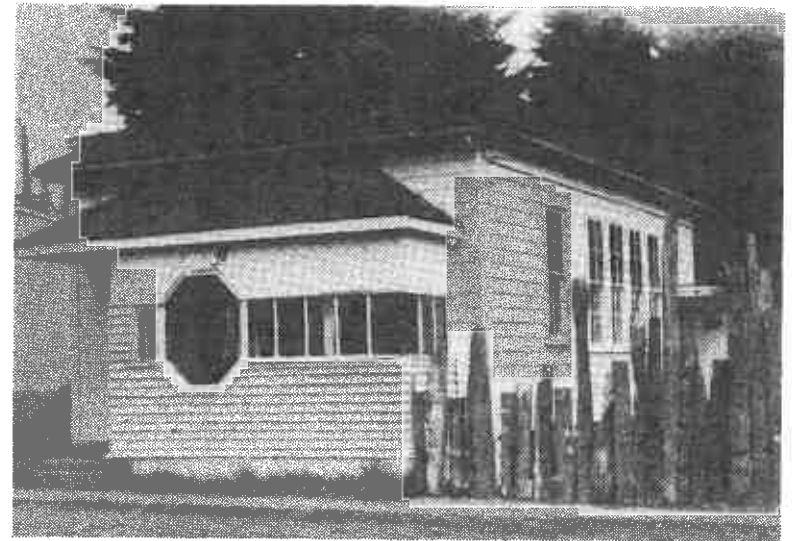
Location: Near the New Horizons Centre on Sollans Road

Date Built: 1891

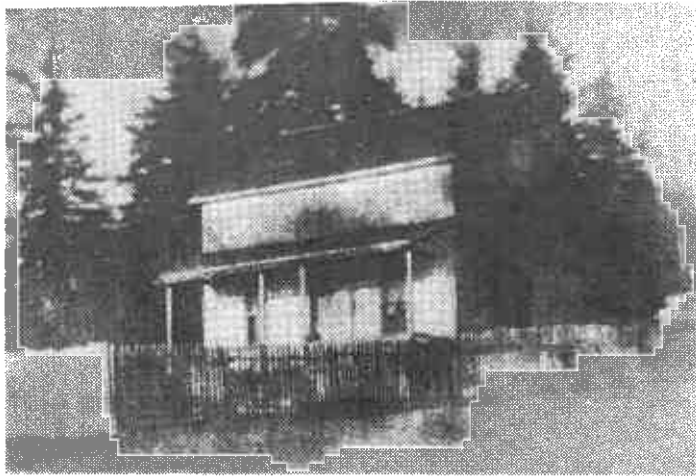
Builder: J. A. Coates of Comox, under the direction of the first Hornby Islands School Board: G. Howe, G. Heatherbell, and D. L. Herbert

Historical Notes: This is Hornby Island's first schoolhouse, built in 1891 on an acre of land donated by John Skinner. The building was moved from its original location near the junction of Central and Sollans Roads to its present location in 1984. It was opened for classes in the spring of 1892, and was also used for dances and other community functions until the hall was built (c. 1927). For various reasons, the school was opened and closed several times in the early years, but after re-opening in 1913 the school was in regular operation until it was moved. To accommodate growing enrollment, a new school was built in 1950, but this original school continued to be used when extra class room was required for a nursery school. Relatively recent modifications include the addition of brighter windows on the sides and rear, and an enclosed front porch, built in 1972.

Sources of Information: — *Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 35–36, 41.
— Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith and David Gerow, Hornby Island historians.
— The Archives Committee of the New Horizons Society, 1984. "Hornby Island School: 1892–1984", *The First Edition* (Hornby Island Free Press), June, p.1.



The original Hornby Island School in its original location (1983 photo).



The Maude Farmhouse (c. 1900?) (photo courtesy Mrs. E. W. Smith).

HORNBY — 5

Location: Tribune Bay

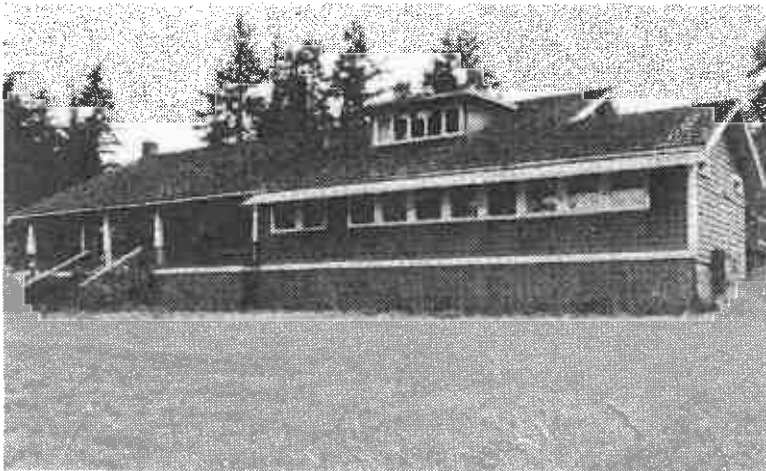
Date Built: The Maude Farmhouse—c. 1880
Additions for the Lodge—c. 1928

Builder: Farmhouse—H. H. Maude; Lodge—Peter Ostby for R. L. Hunt

Historical Notes: Col. Henry Horatio Maude, one of Hornby Island's first two settlers, built a two-storey farmhouse at Tribune Bay c. 1880. Maude died in 1888 and left his large estate to a nephew, Douglas L. Herbert. Robert L. Hunt purchased the property in 1927. In about 1928, local carpenter Peter Ostby extensively remodelled and enlarged the Maude Farmhouse, converting it into a lodge for Hunt. The farmhouse then became the lodge's kitchen quarters. Examination of the two photographs reveals that the old farmhouse roof is located where the lodge's dormer was added.

In 1941 R. L. Hunt sold Hornby Island Lodge to Grenville and Kitty Seon. Subsequent owners kept the lodge in operation until 1978, when it was sold to the Provincial Government. In the same year, the Province established 72-hectare Tribune Bay Provincial Park on the property. In 1983 it was finally decided to spare the lodge from demolition and to lease it to School Districts 69 and 71 for their outdoor education programs.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, Hornby Island historian.
—*Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 17–18, 24, 43–44, 57.



The Hornby Island Lodge in 1984. //

HORNBY — 6

Location: Ostby Road

Date Built: 1920

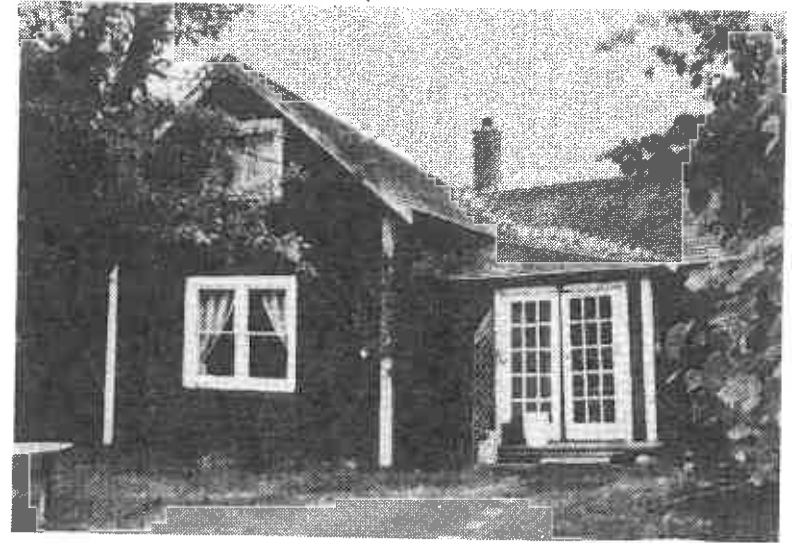
Builder: August Adolph Laine

Historical Notes: Known as the "Grace Melvin House", this dwelling was built by Finlander August Laine (pronounced "Liney"), a Hornby Island fisherman. Originally it was a one-room log cabin with a separate sauna, which was very popular locally. Miss Grace Melvin, a teacher at the Vancouver School of Art, bought the house in 1946. Her sister, Mrs. Jean Scott and artist Charles Scott, principal of the Vancouver School of Art, often visited during the summer months. The property is still in the Scott family, owned by their son, Melvin Scott.

Sources of Information:—*Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 45, 54.

—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, Hornby Island historian.

—Vertical Files, Provincial Archives of B.C.



The Grace Melvin House (1983 photo).

HORNBY — 7

Location: Cape Gurney Crescent, at Whaling Station Bay

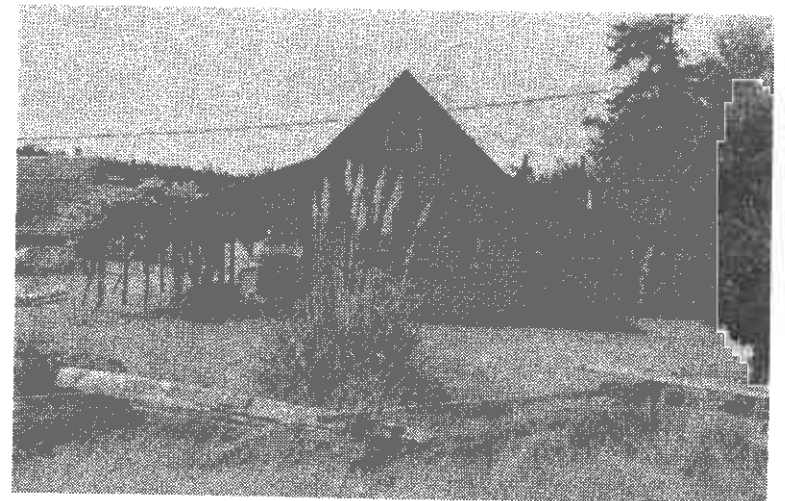
Date Built: 1914

Builder: Sidney Slade, Sr.

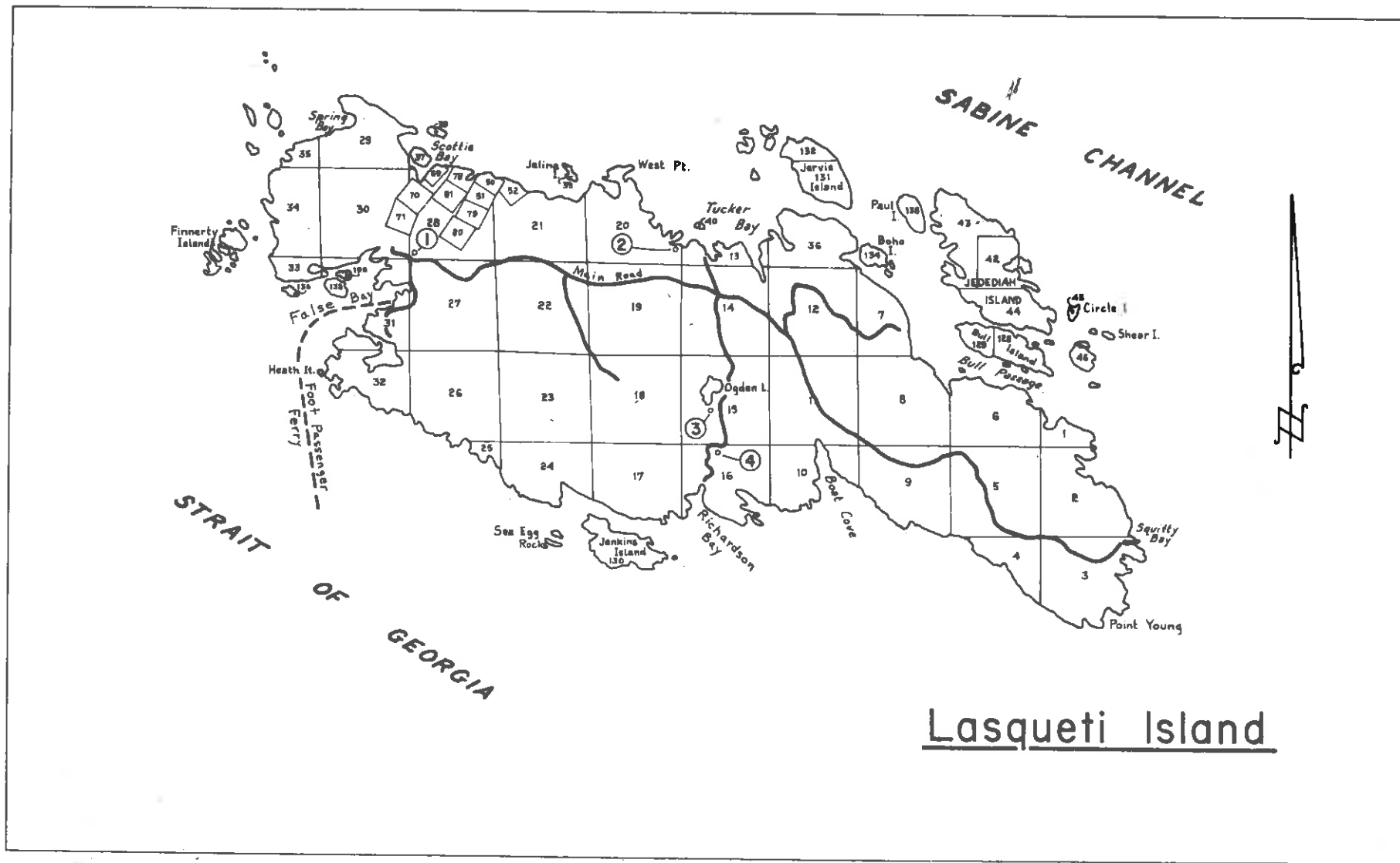
Historical Notes: The Slade House is one of the earliest residences in the Whaling Station Bay area of Hornby Island. The dwelling was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Steed in 1927, after Sidney Slade, Sr. died. A utility room and cedar siding have been added to this well-preserved log house.

Sources of Information:—*Historic Hornby Island*, pp. 52, 57.

—Mr. David Statham, one of the present owners.



The Slade House (1983 photo).



LASQUETI — 1

Location: At the intersection of Scotty Bay Road and Main Road

Date Built: Completed c. 1936

Builder: George Hadley

Historical Notes: Before coming to Lasqueti in about 1911, George Hadley married Emma Graham of the well-known pioneer family of Denman Island. This distinctive log house apparently was an on-going project for Hadley, who finally completed it in the mid-1930s. It is prominently located at the island's main intersection (at one time called "Hadley's Corner"), and features two brick chimneys — one shaped at the top like a teapot and the other like a sugar bowl. (The teapot is readily visible, but the other chimney seems to have been modified by an extension.) Rumour has it that, in certain circles, a teapot is the sign of a bootlegger, and that early occupants of the dwelling did indeed provide that service. The log-round ("cordwood") siding is another distinctive feature of the building.

Although abandoned in the 1950s, the Teapot House has been beautifully renewed and is now in use as a restaurant. Its appearance apparently has changed little over its nearly 50-year history.

Sources of Information:—Elda C. Mason, 1976. *Lasqueti Island History and Memory*, p. 9.
—Betty Darwin, long-time island resident.



The Teapot House (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

LASQUETI — 2

Location: Millicheap Road, on Tucker Bay

Date Built: 1939

Builder: Robert Conn

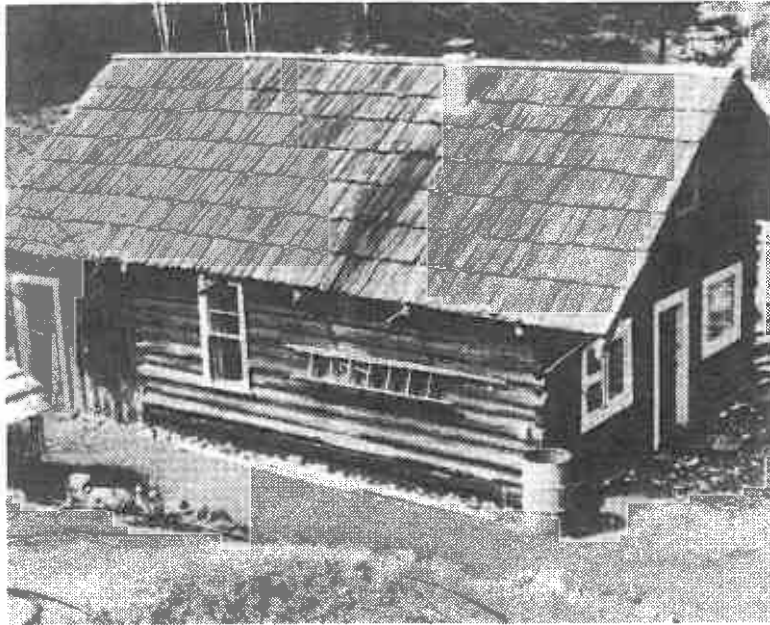
Historical Notes: Robert Conn came to Lasqueti Island as a bachelor in 1911 and worked as a sealer, logger, and beachcombed for logs. After settling at Scotty Bay he also worked at clearing, ditching, and fencing his land there and eventually planted an orchard and raised vegetables. In 1929 he married Laura Wright, who came over from Cardiff, Wales. They lived together in the Conn cottage at the head of Scotty Bay until 1935, when it was destroyed by fire. The community helped build a new house for them nearby, but a subsequent farming venture failed and the family lost the property. The Conns started again on a piece of land (in Section 13) on Tucker Bay and in 1939 moved into this small log house which Bob Conn had built overlooking the sea. When his health began to fail, the Conns left the island and moved to Parksville.

The Conn House is presently used as a summer cabin and remains in reasonable condition.

Sources of Information:—Elda C. Mason, 1976. *Lasqueti Island History and Memory*, pp. 8–9, 52, 68, 69.
—Mike Humphries, Tucker Bay resident.



The Robert Conn House (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The Ogden/Hawkshaw House (1982 photos by P. Mitchell).

LASQUETI — 3

Location: Near Ogden Lake

Date Built: c. 1917

Builder: Dick Ogden

Historical Notes: Among the early settlers in the interior of Lasqueti Island were Thomas Archibald (Archy) Millicheap and his partner, Jack Mitchell, both Englishmen with varied work experiences in Canada. In 1916 they purchased the quarter section of land containing the northern part of Ogden Lake, cleared land for farming, and built a large house on the lakeshore.

Across the lake, at the south end, lived Dick Ogden (from Australia) and his wife, who had arrived in about 1915. It is believed that they built this log house for themselves c. 1917. The Ogdens lived there until 1919 when they left the island and Jack Mitchell bought the property.

John F. Hawkshaw, a Vancouver businessman originally from Ontario, acquired the old Ogden place in 1934. Tragedy struck the family when he was killed in a horse and buggy accident on the island that same year. Mrs. Mabel Hawkshaw did not dispose of the property, however, but rented the farm out to various tenants over the years. Their son, Cedric, eventually moved back to Lasqueti, took over the farm, and refurbished the old log house.

Sources of Information:—Cedric Hawkshaw, island resident and owner of this property.

—Elda C. Mason, 1976. *Lasqueti Island History and Memory*, pp. 12–13, 66, 67, 99.



An old barn on the Hawkshaw Property.

LASQUETI — 4

Location: Richardson Bay Road, south of Ogden Lake

Date Built: 1916

Builder: George Douglas

Historical Notes: When George and Emma Douglas came to Lasqueti Island from Salt Spring in 1911, they initially lived in Harry Higgins' empty house at Boat Cove. George was said to be related to the early Hawaiian settlers on Salt Spring. Previously, he had worked at sealing and logging along the coast.

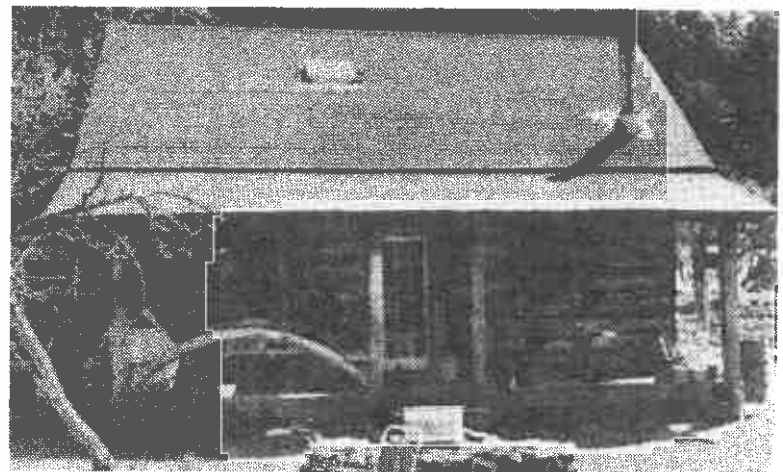
After deciding to settle on the island, the Douglases arranged to have their children join them. In about 1914 the family moved to a large house near Richardson Bay but the dwelling was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1915. After enduring a harsh winter in tents, this log farmhouse was built in the spring of 1916, near the top of the slope leading down to Richardson Bay. The Douglas farm prospered and the well-liked couple spent the rest of their lives on the island. Several of their children also established families on the island and became prominent members of the island community.

The Douglas Farmhouse has been carefully renewed by the present owner and is still surrounded by the orchard planted by the original settlers nearly 70 years ago.

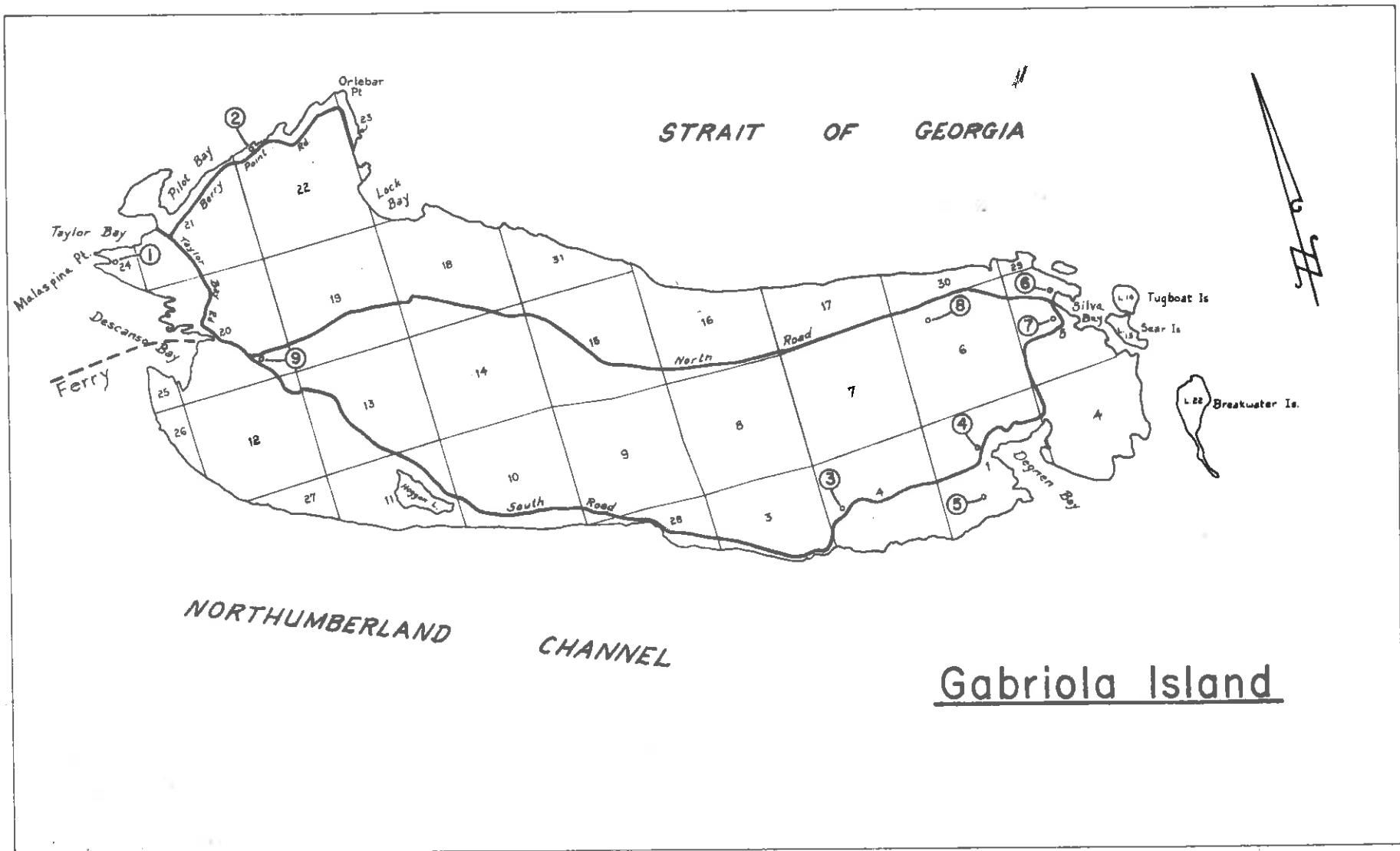
Sources of Information:—Elda C. Mason, 1976. *Lasqueti Island History and Memory*, p. 7.
—Cedric Hawkshaw, island resident.



The Douglas Farmhouse, surrounded by the original orchard
(1982 photos by P. Mitchell).



Front view of the Douglas Farmhouse.



GABRIOLA — 1

Location: McConvey Road, near Malaspina Point

Date Built: In the 1880s

Builder: John Foster

Historical Notes: Gabriola pioneer John Foster farmed and built the original house (the left half of this house) in the 1880s. An addition (the right half) was constructed before selling to the Daniel McConvey family c. 1908. Dan McConvey operated a large logging camp on Gabriola and logged with horses. One son, William (Bill) still lives here with his nephew, Les Finnermore.

The Foster/McConvey House, one of Gabriola Island's oldest standing residences, is still in reasonable condition, considering its great age.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 120–124, 155.

—Bill McConvey.



The Foster/McConvey House (1983 photo).



Howie's "Sea Crest" (1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 2

Location: Berry Point Road

Date Built: Completed in 1934

Builder: Harry Howie and James Rowan, Sr., a well-known local carpenter

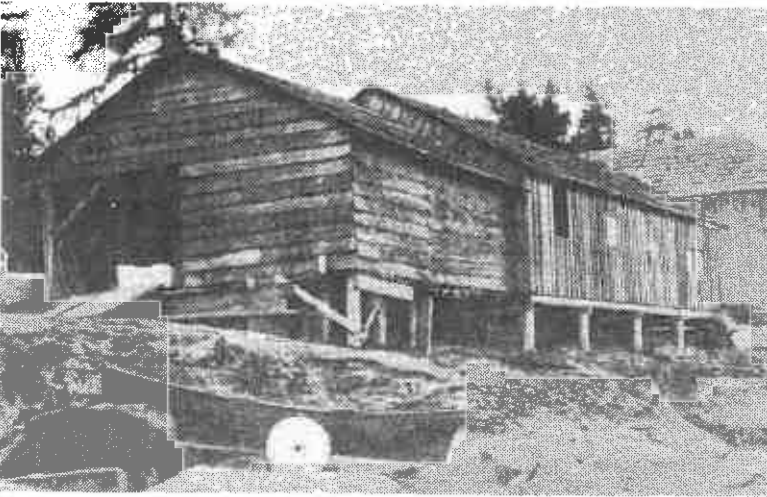
Historical Notes: Harry Howie left Scotland when he was 17 and moved to Nanaimo c. 1907. There he was joined by his younger brother, Bobby, and they both tried their hands at whaling, logging, and coal mining. After the First World War they both bought land on Gabriola Island. Harry and his wife, Jean, cleared the land and lived in their boathouse for 12 years while building this family residence, "Sea Crest". A windmill was used to pump water. Harry and Jean farmed intensively and sold produce and flowers in Nanaimo. A sawmill was built on the property and operated from 1926 to 1936. Later, four cottages were added and "Sea Crest" was used as a lodge up to 1948.

The present owner has moved "Sea Crest" closer to the water on a new foundation containing a basement, and has enlarged the building on the seaward side. Viewed from the road, however, "Sea Crest" is near-original in appearance. Much of the original interior woodwork is also still intact and is being patiently restored by the owner.

Bobby Howie eventually settled on Gabriola on 20 acres behind Harry's place. He lived in a small cabin (built c. 1926) and worked in Dan McConvey's logging camp, as well as vegetable farming with Harry. The cabin (not shown) is still standing but is now used only for storage purposes.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 139, 144–149.

—Len Jacobson, present owner.



The Howies' 1919-vintage boathouse, their original dwelling (1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 3

Location: South Road

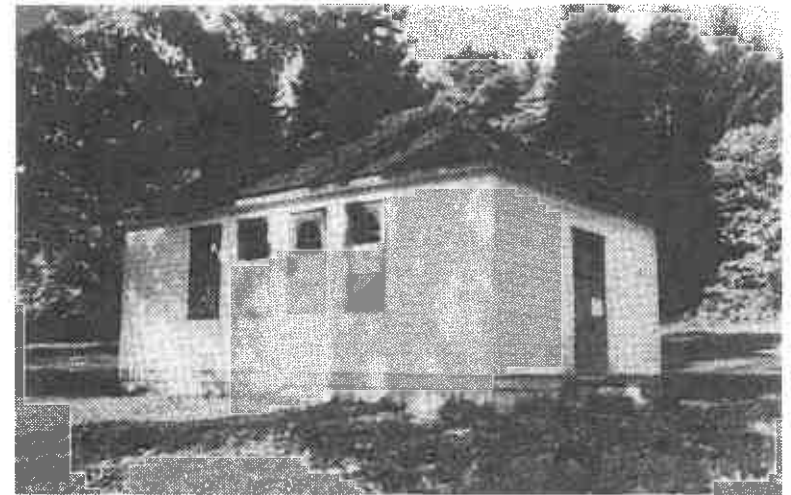
Date Built: 1890

Builder: A community effort

Historical Notes: Gabriola's first school (now gone) was built in 1872 at "The Maples" near the present Community Hall Association grounds. It measured 16' × 18' and opened in 1873. In 1890 this larger school (24' × 36') was erected at the south end. When the two Gabriola schools (north and south) were amalgamated in 1936, only the secondary grades were taught at the South End School. This school was permanently closed c. 1954 when the new Gabriola Elementary School opened at its present site. Subsequently this building was modified (bell added and windows altered) and used by the Anglican Church for services for a number of years. There are now plans to upgrade the building and to use it for community functions.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 171, 177, 180, 182.

—June Lewis-Harrison, Gabriola resident and historian.



Gabriola's Old South End School (1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 4

Location: South Road, near Degnen Bay

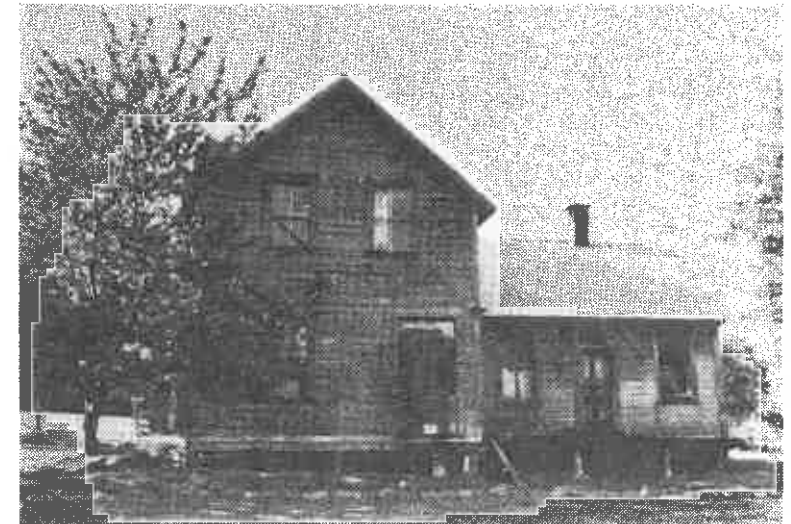
Date Built: 1896

Builder: James Gray

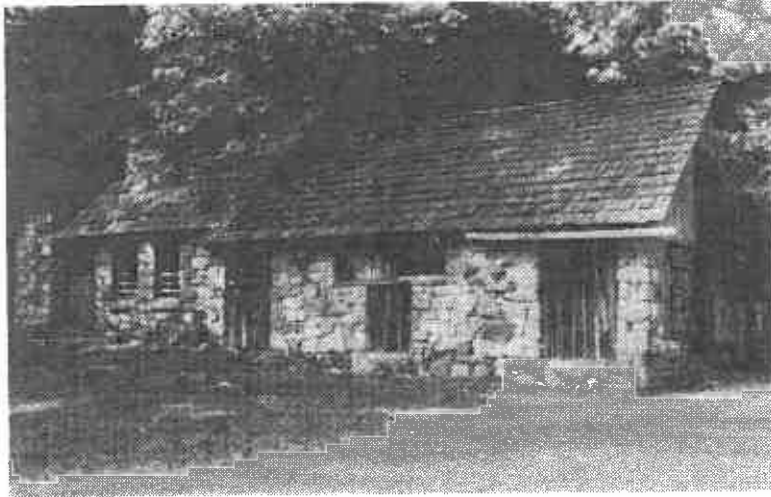
Historical Notes: Robert Gray, an Irishman and one of Gabriola's earliest pioneers, settled on the southern shores of the island in the 1860s. He became the first lighthouse-keeper on Entrance Island and held the job until 1907. Robert Gray died in 1908. His son, James Gray, remained on the land and, over the years, cleared and cultivated hundreds of acres. In 1896, James married Jessie Aitken and built this farmhouse which is still standing today. A 1914 photo of the home may be seen on p. 45 of *The People of Gabriola*. The Grays had five children and developed a successful cattle and sheep ranch. Produce and poultry were also raised and sold in Nanaimo. The Gray home was also used as the south-end post office and telegraph office. James Gray was the third postmaster at the south end, from 1890 to 1895, and also from 1907 to 1930. When he resigned in 1930, separate postal service to the south end ended—the whole island was subsequently served by the post office at the north end.

The Gray Farmhouse is one of Gabriola Island's oldest standing dwellings but is now vacant and beginning to deteriorate.

Source of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 38–47, 226–228.



The Gray Farmhouse (1983 photo).



Palmer's Stone House (1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 5

Location: Cooper Road, off South Road, Degnen Bay Area

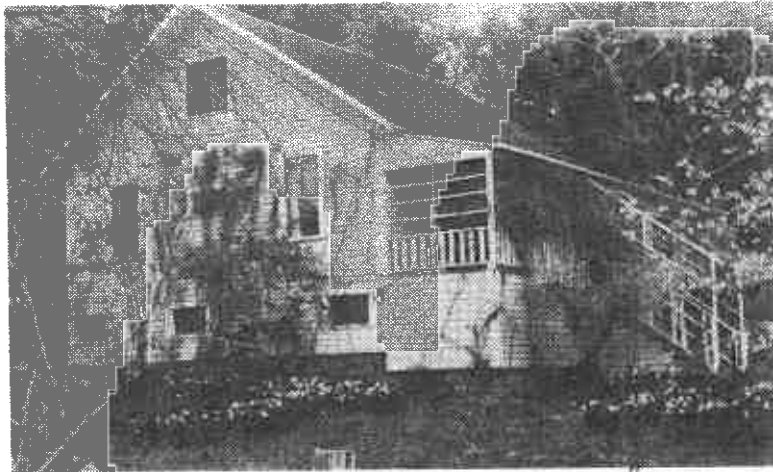
Date Built: c. 1911–12

Builder: W. E. Palmer

Historical Notes: Although the details are somewhat sketchy, islanders recall that this fine stone building was built just before the First World War by W. E. Palmer, a Welshman. He died in the war. Constructed of local stone, the building originally consisted of both a small residence and a dairy barn, a common set-up in the old country. It is now being restored by the present owners, the Strasdines, and being used as a barn.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 188.

—Jimmy Rollo, Pam Fairchild, and June Lewis-Harrison, island residents.



The Law House, "Westgyle" (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

GABRIOLA—6

Location: Westgyle Road, off North Road, Silva Bay Area

Date Built: c. 1912

Builder: Robert B. Law

Historical Notes: Scotsman Robert Law settled on Gabriola Island in 1911. He married Ruby Stenhouse (also from Scotland) and they raised four children, Annie, Christian, Henry, and Alison. Robert was active in Gabriola community affairs for over 50 years. He not only served as a school trustee, but also designed and helped build the Gabriola Presbyterian (now United) Church c. 1912.

After a career in Vancouver, one daughter, Alison, now resides at the old family home, known as "Westgyle". The Law House had been very well-maintained over the years and is in excellent condition.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 68–70, 187.

—Alison Law, the present owner.

GABRIOLA — 7

Location: North Road, at Silva Bay

Date Built: 1912

Builder: A community effort overseen by Abe Crocker

Historical Notes: Built in 1912, Gabriola's Roman Catholic church has been well-maintained over the years and continues to serve the island community. Planning for a place of worship was initiated by early island residents Louise (Silva) and Abraham Crocker, who had a large family of 15 children. Louise Crocker's father, John Silva, donated land for the church, and logs were harvested from the property for use in construction of the building. Daniel McConvey and his son, William, carried out the logging with horses. Other early settlers, including James Gray and Thomas Degnen, also helped with the work.

In 1912, although the interior was not yet finished, the log church was named "The Chapel of Our Lady of Victory" in a dedication ceremony led by a Roman Catholic priest from Kuper Island. Services were held once a month, and the church was attended to by the Monfort Fathers of Kuper Island.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 122, 184–186.

—*The Torch*, Volume 7, Number 9 (The Souvenir Issue of the Centenary of the Diocese of Victoria, 1846–1946), p. 58.

—Msgr. Philip Hanley, Archivist of the R.C. Diocese of Victoria.



Gabriola's Log Church, The Chapel of Our Lady of Victory
(1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 8

Location: North Road

Date Built: 1904

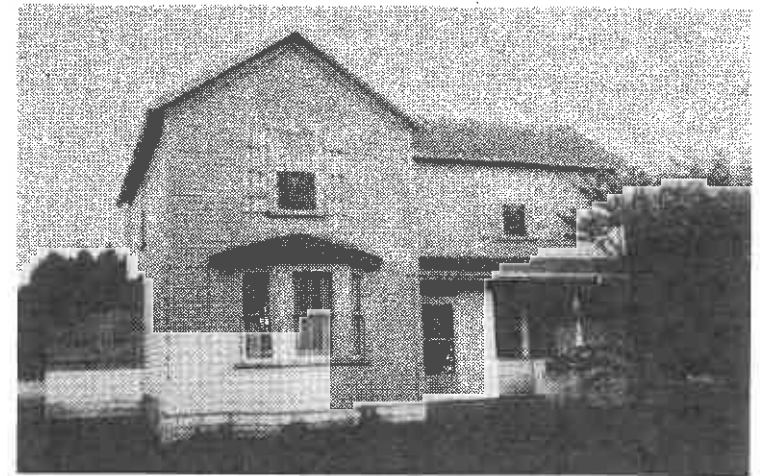
Builder: Robert Degnen, son of Thomas Degnen

Historical Notes: After leaving his native Ireland at 17 years of age, Thomas Degnen joined the U.S. cavalry in 1849 and was sent to the Oregon Trail to defend the thousands of migrants from Indian attack. After surviving several confrontations, he requested a discharge from the army and continued to travel west, reaching Victoria in 1854. While mining coal in Nanaimo, he met Robert Gray. Together, they visited Gabriola in 1862, and Degnen pre-empted 160 acres on the island that year. Degnen cleared the land by hand and with oxen, and began sheep and cattle ranching. In 1868 he married Jane Janimetga, daughter of the Chief of the Cowichans. They had nine children, all born on the island, and the farm was expanded to over 600 acres. Their fresh produce, meat, and eggs were marketed in Nanaimo.

Although the original Degnen homestead is now gone, this farmhouse, once the home of Robert Degnen, is located on part of the original homestead and is the oldest Degnen residence still standing. Although extensively renovated inside, except for several small additions, the original external appearance of the Robert Degnen Farmhouse is still largely intact.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 19–33.

—Mrs. Frances McDonald, wife of Thomas McDonald, one of Thomas Degnen's grandsons.



The Robert Degnen Farmhouse (1983 photo).

GABRIOLA — 9

Location: At the western junction of North and South Roads

Date Built: c. 1927

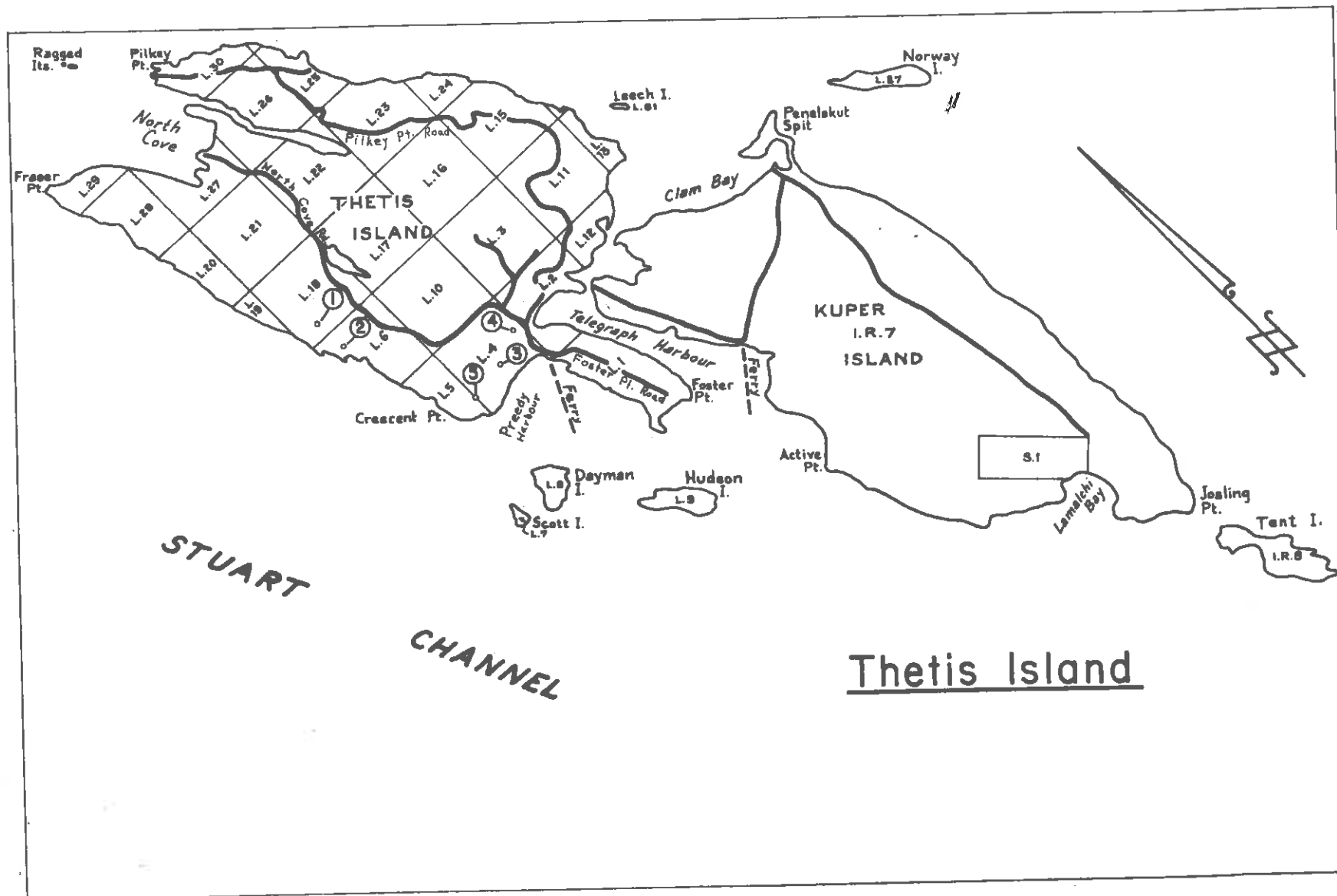
Builder: Built on contract for the North Gabriola School Board

Historical Notes: After the original North Gabriola School (which opened in 1883) burned down in early 1927 or so, this school was built on the old site. Subsequent to the amalgamation of the two Gabriola schools (North and South) in 1936, only the primary grades were taught at the North School. When the present Gabriola Elementary School was built c. 1954, the North School continued to be used for some years to take any overflow. However, when the new school was enlarged, the North School was permanently closed and was acquired by the Women's Institute. A local museum and library are now housed in the building and it is also made available, through rental, to community groups.

Sources of Information:—*The People of Gabriola*, pp. 175, 180, 182.
—June Lewis-Harrison, island resident.



Gabriola's Old North End School—today's Women's Institute Hall
(1983 photo).



Thetis Island

THETIS — 1

Location: North Cove Road

Date Built: c. 1895

Builder: Peter D. Hunter

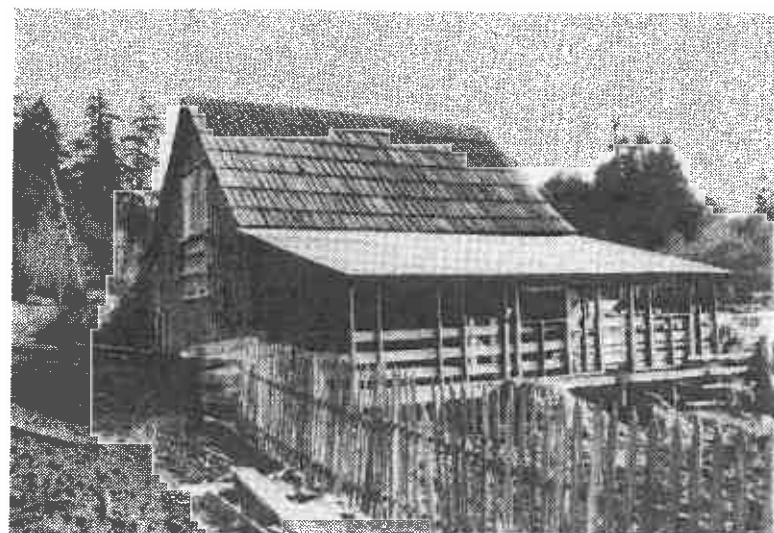
Historical Notes: Peter and Joseph Hunter first visited Thetis Island in 1891 and purchased Lot 27 at North Cove. By about 1893 Peter had purchased Lot 18 on the west side of the island. He built this house for himself there c. 1895. A team of oxen was used for clearing and plowing. Peter also received a government contract to build a road connecting the north and south ends of the island. The present road continues to follow this original course. Peter married Ethel Fawcett in 1908. Their son, Adam, settled on the North Cove site in 1941. One of Adam's sons, Donald, now resides with his family on his grandfather's farm in this original farmhouse.

The Hunter Farmhouse is the oldest standing dwelling on Thetis Island. It was enlarged in about 1900 with an extension to the rear. More recently, a greenhouse-sunroom has been attached and other renovations are under way as well. The barn is original and was built by Peter Hunter c. 1915.

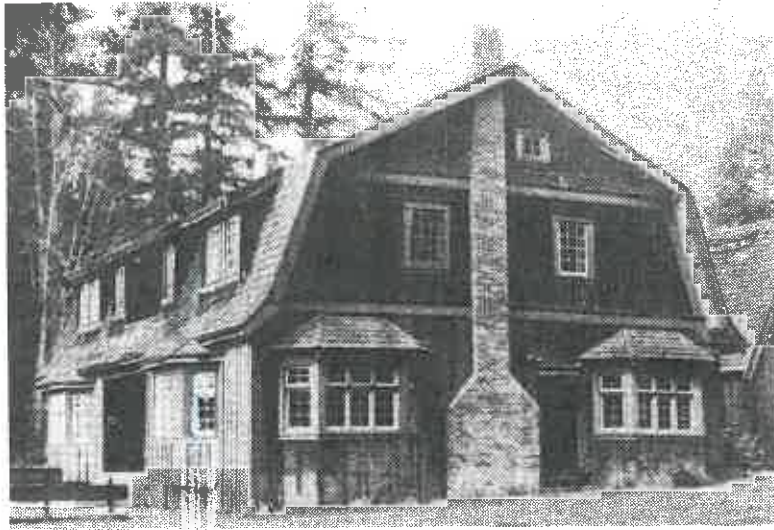
Sources of Information:—*Memories of the Chemainus Valley*, pp. 18–20.
—Donald Hunter, grandson of Peter Hunter.



The Hunter Farmhouse (1983 photo).



Hunter's Barn (1983 photo).



"Heneage House" at Camp Columbia (1984 photo).

THETIS — 2

Location: North Cove Road

Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Built for Major Alfred and Miss Eveline Heneage

Historical Notes: Major Alfred Heneage, a retired British military officer, came to Thetis in 1904 and purchased 73 acres on the oceanfront facing Chemainus. He was soon joined by his sister, Eveline. For several years they lived in small beach cottages while, with the help of Chinese workers, they cleared the land and directed the construction of "Heneage House". Anglican Church services were held there once a month. Major Heneage had arranged for the Anglican Church, upon his death, to develop the home and property into a summer camp for children. The Major died in 1946 and "Camp Columbia" was created in 1947. To this day, hundreds of children enjoy a summer camp experience here each year.

A major addition attached to the rear has not detracted from the character of the original building.

Sources of Information:—*Memories of the Chemainus Valley*, p. 28.

—George Inglis, 1978. "Heneage House—Thetis Island. A saga of two unusual pioneers." *The Daily Colonist*, Sept. 17, *Islander Magazine*, pp. 6–7.



Capernwray Harbour Bible School (1983 photo).

THETIS — 3

Location: Preedy Harbour

Date Built: 1926–1927

Builder: Built for Mr. Hans Hunter

Historical Notes: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burchell, among Thetis Island's first permanent settlers, arrived c. 1892. They attached a frame house to an existing log house built by a previous owner. After many additions, "Preedy Hall" became one of the finest and largest houses on the Gulf Islands. The Burchells operated the island's first store and sawmill, and developed a 130-acre farm. In 1924 Mrs. Burchell died and the property was sold in 1926 to Mr. Hans Hunter. Shortly thereafter, Preedy Hall burned to the ground. This spacious residence was built in its place. It has changed hands several times since then, and presently serves as the "Capernwray Harbour Bible School".

Sources of Information:—*Memories of the Chemainus Valley*, pp. 14, 15, 20–25.

—Jo Ateah, island resident.

THETIS — 4

Location: Near the intersection of North Cove Road, Pilkey Point Road, and Foster Point Road

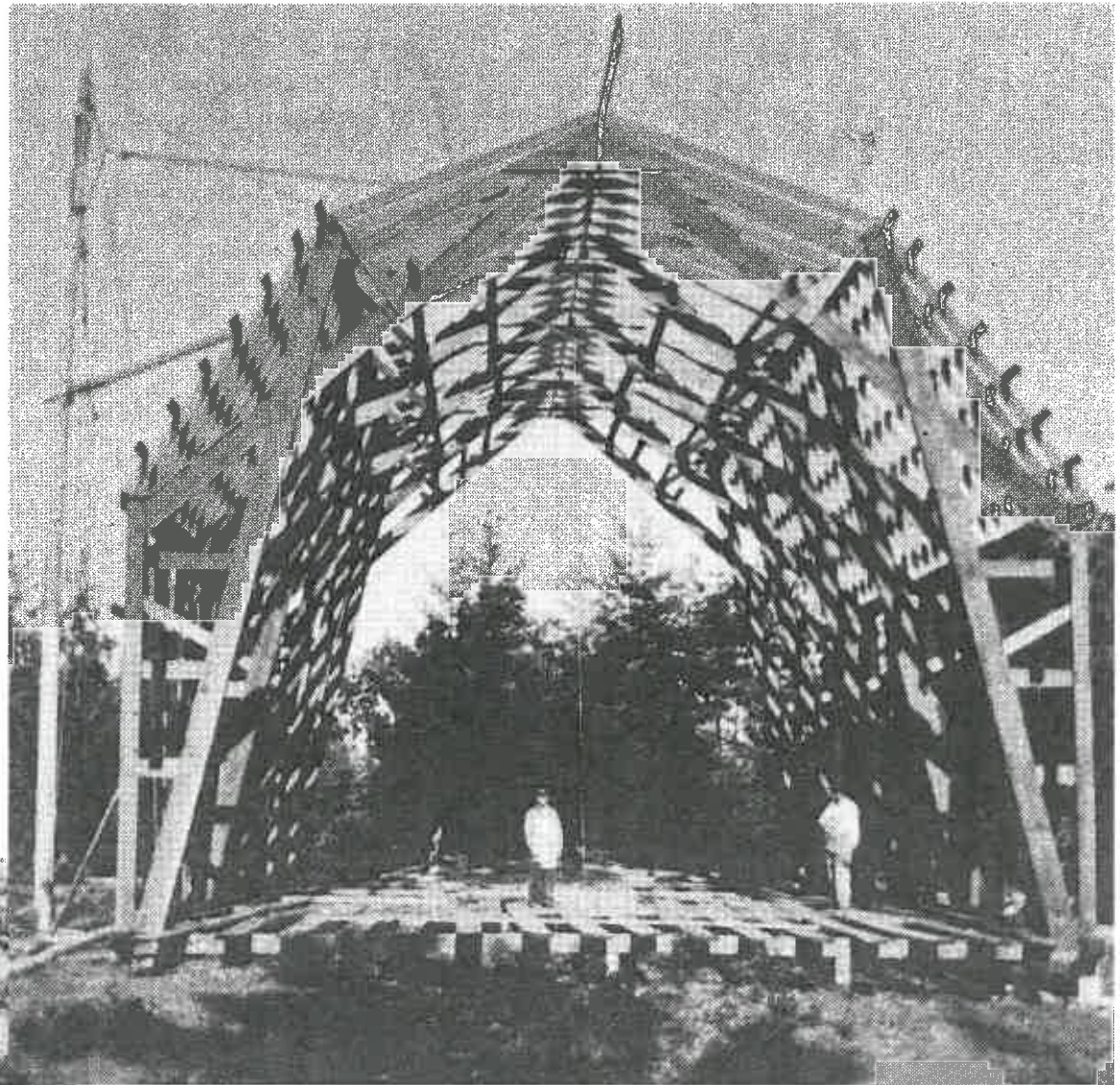
Date Built: c. 1919

Builder: Charles Beddis

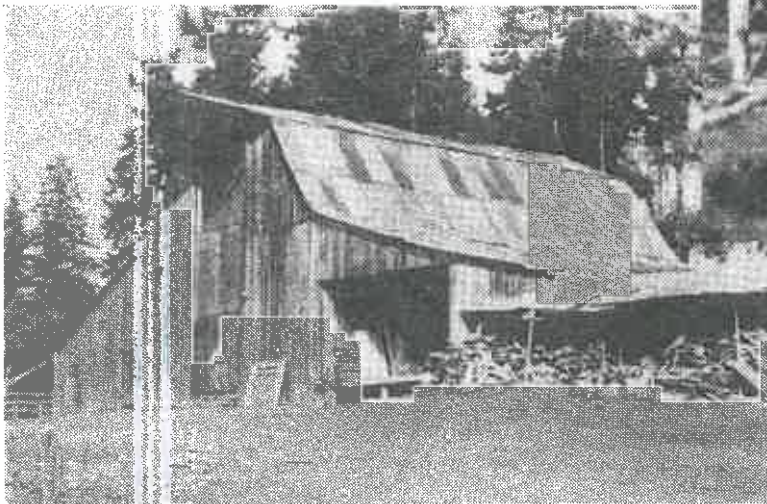
Historical Notes: This durable barn was built for Henry Burchell and his partner, Arthur Janson, by Charles Beddis, a well-known builder from Salt Spring Island (see SALT SPRING—29). Beddis was a brother-in-law of George Row, Burchell's farm foreman who had married Myrtle Beddis.

The Beddis Barn is located on the Capernwray Harbour Bible School property.

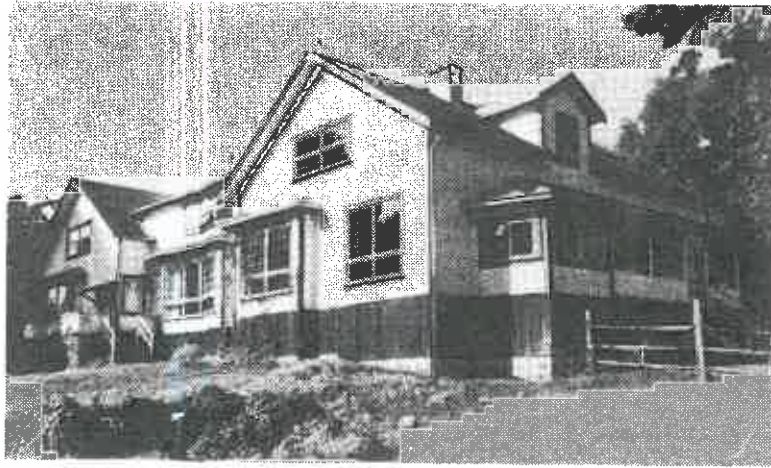
Source of Information:—*Memories of the Chemainus Valley*, pp. 23, 38.



The Beddis Barn under construction c. 1919 (Provincial Archives of B.C.—photo 82399, by permission).



The Beddis Barn in 1984.



"Overbury" Farmhouse (1983 photo).

THETIS — 5

Location: Forbes Road, Crescent Point

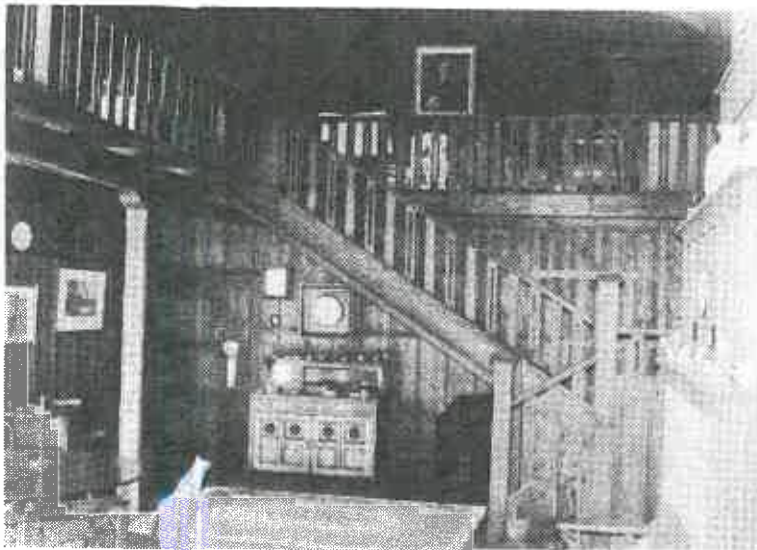
Date Built: c. 1909

Builder: Henry Burchell

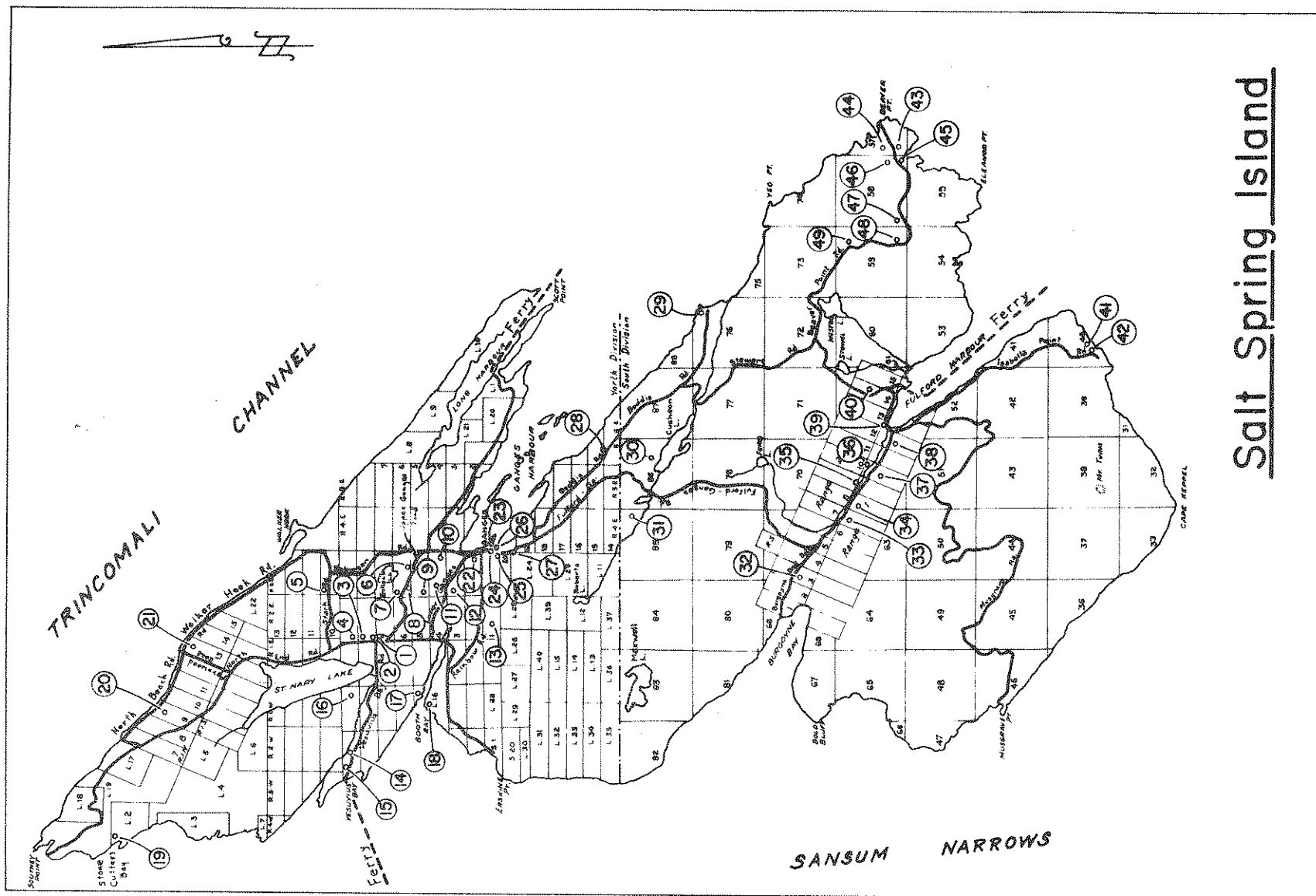
Historical Notes: In 1909, Mrs. Geraldine Hoffmann (Mrs. Burchell's sister); her son Rupert, and daughter, Molly, moved to Thetis and into a large house, "Overbury", designed and built for them by Mr. Burchell. During the First World War, the Hoffmann name was changed to Forbes. After the war (1919), Rupert returned to Thetis Island with his wife, Laura, and daughter, Josephine. A large poultry farm was developed in the 1920s. About 1933, the "Overbury Poultry Farm" failed and Rupert turned to boat building. He also built four summer cottages for vacationers. Over the years, more cottages were added and the big house was divided into suites. Today, "Overbury Farm Resort" is efficiently run by Aman and Jo (Forbes) Ateah. As illustrated, the old house has been well-maintained and is in near-original condition, both inside and out.

Sources of Information:—Jo Ateah, present owner.

Memories of the Chemainus Valley, pp. 29–30.



"Overbury's" sitting room (1983 photo).



Salt Spring Island

SALT SPRING — 1

Location: At Central, the intersection of North End, Upper Ganges, and Lower Ganges Roads

Date Built: 1896

Builder: A community effort

Historical Notes: One of the first communities to spring up on Salt Spring Island was Central Settlement, inland from Vesuvius. Here were located the island's first school ("Vesuvius School", 1864), first post office (1875), first community hall, and first "gaol" (jail). One of the island's early stores (Bittancourt's), churches (St. Mark's, 1889), and boarding houses (Stevens', 1887) were also located nearby.

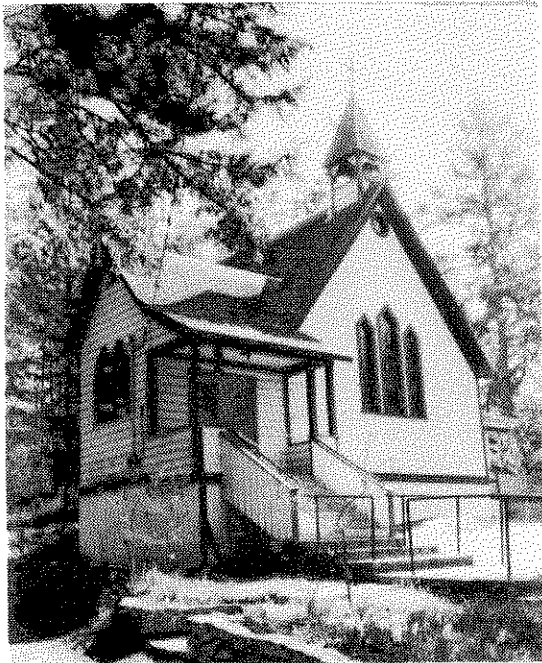
In 1896 the original log community hall was replaced with this new frame building. Rev. E. F. Wilson wrote: "Our first 'Agriculture Show' was held October 14, 1896, the new Public Hall near our house having just been built." For years the hall was flanked on one side by Vesuvius School, and on the other by the jail (both now gone). The old cemetery (called "Ganges" or "Union" Cemetery), the final resting place of many island pioneers, is located directly behind the hall.

In about 1977 Central Hall was both renovated (plumbing finally added!) and enlarged, by the addition of two small wings (one a kitchen) and a front porch. A stage and wheelchair ramp were also added, and the foundation renewed. Today, Central Hall is not only a well-known landmark (one of Salt Spring's oldest public buildings), but a well-used centre of community activity at the north end of the island.

Sources of Information:—Ed Bettiss, foreman of the renovation project (see SALT SPRING — 21).
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 11, 43, 60–61, 110, 126.
—*Times Past*, pp. 5, 41–42.
—Rev. E. F. Wilson's diary/journal, 1868–1908. Photocopy on file at the Provincial Archives of B.C.
—Mrs. Mary (Purdy) Inglin, long-time island resident.



Central Hall (1984 photo).



St. Mark's Anglican Church (1984 photo.)

SALT SPRING — 2

Location: North End Road, near Central

Date Built: 1889–1892

Builder: Samuel Beddis and his son Charles

Historical Notes: Construction commenced on Salt Spring's first Anglican church in 1889 on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens. The work was all donated, as were the materials. The lumber was brought by scow from Vancouver Island to Vesuvius Bay and hauled from there to the church site by ox team. The main structure was completed in 1890, but the finishing took several additional years.

On May 15, 1892, Bishop Hill came over from Victoria to hold a dedication ceremony. The first clergyman to reside on Salt Spring was Rev. J. B. Haslam, whose ministry continued for about three years. He was followed by Rev. E. F. Wilson, who came in 1894 and continued his ministry until 1909, when he retired from active work but continued to live on the island until his death in 1915. He left behind a large family, many of whom, with their own children, still live on the island, and also a written record of Salt Spring life in that era*. Stevens' Boarding House (see SALT SPRING — 3) was generally used for the parish meetings.

St. Mark's has been extensively endowed with gifts over the years. The unique Queen Victoria Memorial stained glass window was installed in 1902. The Scott-Smedley Memorial Window, installed behind the altar in 1899, was a gift of the Scott family in memory of two men drowned in Ganges Harbour. The window was made in England and shipped via Cape Horn. In 1949 a pair of wrought iron gates were installed, dedicated to the memory of Henry Wright Bullock.

Over the years, St. Mark's has been well looked after and has been enlarged by the addition of one wing and also a covered entrance with fine new oak doors.

Sources of Information:—*St. Mark's Church Diamond Jubilee (1892–1952)* booklet.
—*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, page 126 (c. 1897 photo).
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 114–116.
—John Rhodes Sturdy, 1965. *St. Mark's on the Hill*. Chancel Guild of St. Mark's Church, Ganges, B.C. 23 pages.

* "Salt Spring Island, British Columbia — 1895" (Reprinted in *Times Past*, pp. 59–81); also a diary/journal covering the years 1868 to 1908 (photocopy on file at the Provincial Archives of B.C.).

SALT SPRING — 3

Location: North End Road near Central

Date Built: 1887

Builder: Samuel Beddis and his son Charles

Historical Notes: The Henry Stevens family moved into a log house on a farm at Central Settlement in 1887. They hired Samuel Beddis and son Charles to build this large white frame house which soon became "Stevens' Boarding House". It was a very special place, the focal point for nearly everyone who visited the north end of Salt Spring Island. Until Ganges began to develop (after c. 1905), there was no where else to stay on the island except at "Travellers' Rest" in the Burgoyne Valley (see SALT SPRING—35). For example, Henry Bullock stayed here (in 1892) while his 12-room mansion was being built (now gone), as did Rev. E. F. Wilson, Salt Spring's new Anglican clergyman in 1894. The parish of St. Mark's also used the boarding house for most of its regular meetings.

In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens donated an acre on the hill above their house for a building site for an Anglican church (St. Mark's). When Walter Stephens (a nephew) and his wife Eva inherited the property, they no longer ran the house as a hotel and named the property "Church Hill Farm" instead.

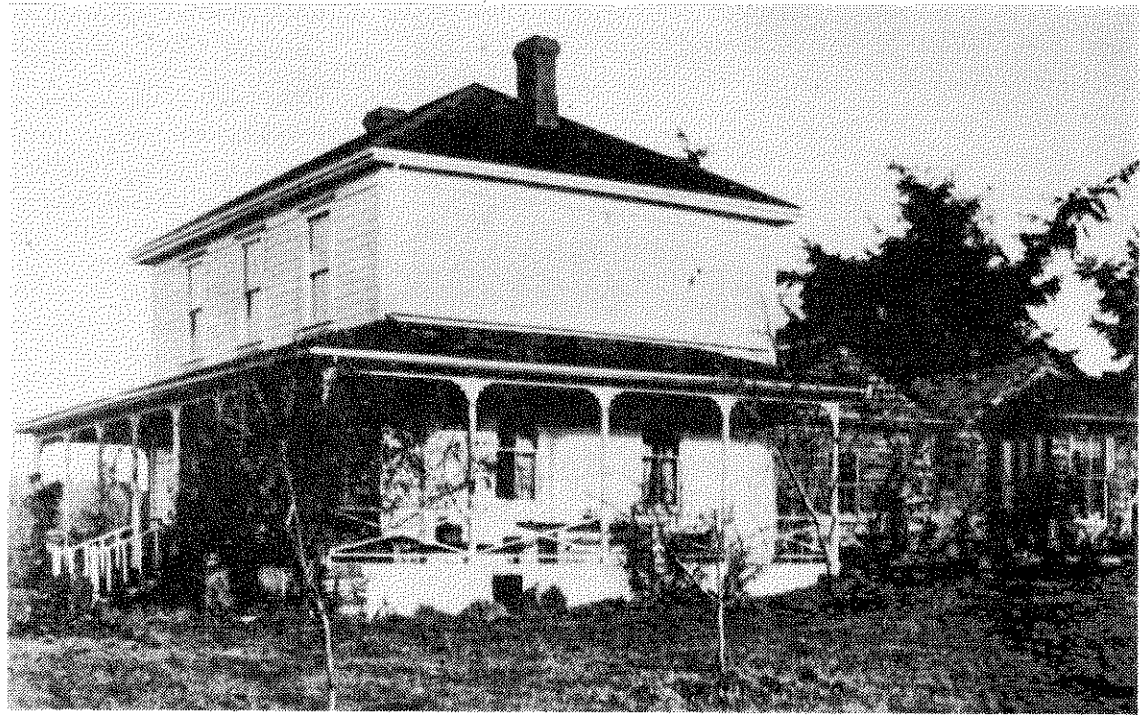
Over the years, a lean-to was added to the back of the house and the attractive wrap-around verandah removed. Other than that, the house retains much of its original character.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 41–43.

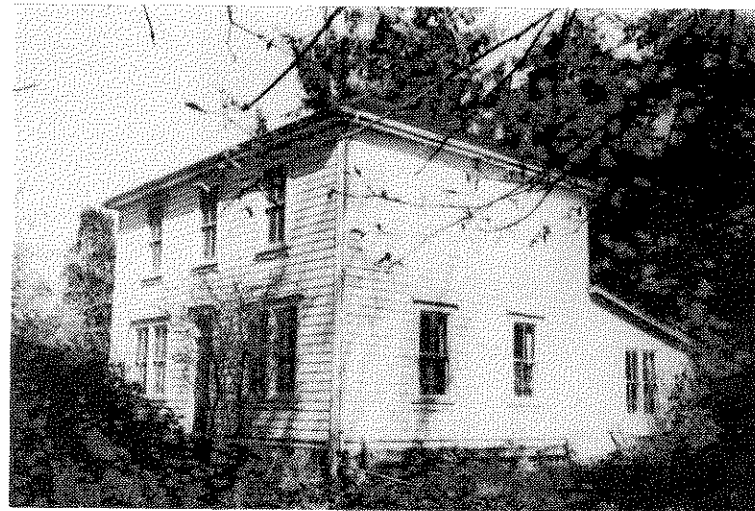
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 104, 115.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, page 43.

—*St. Mark's Church Diamond Jubilee (1892–1952)* booklet.



Stevens' Boarding House c. 1905 (courtesy Salt Spring Island Community Arts Council).



"Stevens' Boarding House" as a private residence in 1984.



The Collins House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 4

Location: North End Road

Date Built: 1895

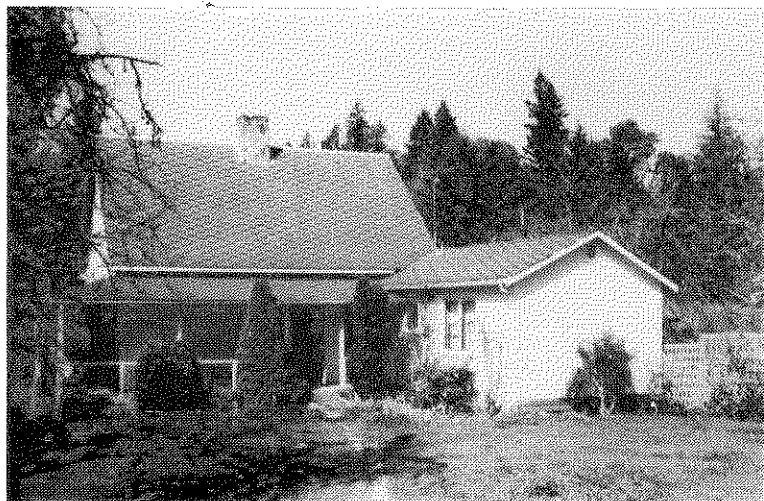
Builder: John Topham Collins

Historical Notes: The Collins family, consisting of J. T. Collins, his wife and her sister, Miss Ellen Mary Pedder, three sons and daughter, left England and came to Salt Spring Island in 1895. They purchased 100 acres near the Central Settlement (formerly owned by Levi Davis, one of the original Negro settlers who arrived c. 1860) and hired Japanese workers to help clear the land. Within a short time, they had built a house and developed a mixed farm. Briefly, John Collins operated Henry Bullock's English Creamery Co. which produced both cheese and butter (see SALT SPRING—6).

Today the Collins house is in excellent condition, having been carefully renewed and renovated by the present owners.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 18–20, 34.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 110–112.



The Stark Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING—5

Location: Stark Road, between St. Mary Lake and Walker Hook

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: Willis and John Stark

Historical Notes: In the 1850s, settlement in the colony of Vancouver Island was legal only on land which the Crown had bought from the Indians and surveyed, and which originally cost a pound an acre (about five dollars then). In the late 1850s, Governor James Douglas was pressured to permit "pre-emption" of unsurveyed Crown land by settlers who would not have to pay for it until it was surveyed, by which time they hopefully would be able to afford it. Salt Spring became one of the favoured areas for settlement. Because it was uninhabited (though the local Cowichan Indians paid it seasonal visits), the Crown felt it had clearer title to it than to Indian-occupied land.

In July, 1859, Douglas authorized 29 settlers to pre-empt land on "Tuam Island", as Salt Spring was sometimes called. Several of these first families were black people who had emigrated to British territory to escape the worsening racial prejudice in the United States.

One black family which pre-empted Salt Spring land in that period was Louis Stark, his wife Sylvia, and their two small children, Serena and Willis. They reached Vesuvius Bay in August of 1860, bringing with them what are said to be the island's first dairy cattle. The third Stark child, John Edward Stark, was born several months after their arrival and became one of the first babies born on the island.

Sylvia's parents, Howard and Hannah Estes, were slaves in the state of Missouri. Her father had taken his family name from his owner, Tom Estes. Hannah and the children

were the "property" of a baker named Charles Leopold. Eventually, Howard Estes was permitted to go to California and work in the gold fields to raise money to purchase his freedom and that of his family. After the entire family moved to California, in 1855 Sylvia married Louis Stark, whose mother had been a slave and who had grown up on a fruit plantation in Kentucky.

In 1858, the Stark and Estes families joined a group of over 600 freed slaves who had received permission from Governor Douglas to settle in what is now British Columbia. The two families came to Victoria where Howard Estes bought a farm in Saanich.*

In about 1860 the Starks began working their pre-emption near Vesuvius Bay. Following the arduous task of clearing the land, they planted fruit trees, vegetable gardens, and even wheat. Their livestock provided the family fresh meat, eggs, and milk. In the late 1860s, however, after two black men were murdered by Indians in the Vesuvius area, Louis Stark requested that the government transfer his pre-emption rights to another claim and moved his family to the north side of Ganges Harbour. That area, now known as "Fruitvale", was considered to be less vulnerable to harassment by Indians. The Starks lived there until c. 1875, when the family moved to the "Cranberry District" near Nanaimo. Willis stayed behind to look after the family farm.

Although the history of the Stark family is somewhat uncertain during the next period, in roughly 1890 Sylvia returned to Salt Spring with two of her children, Marie and Abraham. Willis and his grandfather, Howard Estes, then built Sylvia a log cabin (now gone) on land Willis had previously pre-empted (1884), located where Stark Road is today. Howard Estes, Sylvia's father, also lived there with them.†

In about 1900, the two Stark brothers, Willis and John, with the help of a carpenter, built a new log house for their mother. This farmhouse, still standing on Stark Road, is where Willis and his mother lived together for many years.‡ The house is made from logs (with walls a foot thick!) and did not have siding added until probably the late 1920s. Originally an attached shed, the wing was enclosed to add an extra room in about the 1960s. The Stark farmhouse represents the oldest black residence still standing on Salt Spring and is now the home of Mrs. Ethel (Wallace) Claibourne, one of Sylvia Stark's granddaughters.

- Sources of Information:—Mrs. Ethel Claibourne, Mrs. Myrtle Holloman, and Mr. Oscar Wallace, all children of Marie Albertina (Stark) Wallace, and grandchildren of Louis and Sylvia Stark.
- "The Sylvia Stark Story" by Marie Albertina (Stark) Wallace. Transcript on file at the Provincial Archives of B.C. (Excerpts were published in a series of 12 articles in the *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, from November 1979 to February 1980, under the heading "The History of the Stark Family.")
 - Crawford Kilian, 1978. *Go Do Some Great Thing. The Black Pioneers of British Columbia*, pp. 101–115.
 - Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 8, 34,35,39.

* Hannah Estes passed away in 1868 and was buried in the Pioneer Cemetery of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria. Her tombstone may still be found in what is now known as Pioneer Park.

† Howard Estes died fighting a forest fire on Salt Spring in 1892. He was buried in the "Ganges Cemetery" at Central, behind the Community Hall. His son-in-law, Louis Stark, was murdered near Nanaimo in 1895.

‡ Willis Stark died at age 86 in 1943. His mother, Sylvia Stark, died a year later, at about age 105. Both were buried in the Ganges Cemetery at Central.



Bullock's Old Creamery (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 6

Location: Upper Ganges Road

Date Built: Converted to a creamery c. 1895

Builder: Original builder unknown; creamery conversion under the direction of Henry Bullock

Historical Notes: Henry Wright Bullock, "The Squire of Salt Spring", came to the island in 1892 and commissioned Reid Bittancourt to build him a mansion for the sum of two thousand dollars. The result is pictured in *Snapshots of Early Salt Spring* (p. 27). While the building was underway, fruit, nut (walnut and chestnut) and ornamental trees were planted on the 300-acre estate. A dairy farm was developed and chickens and vegetables were also raised. Bullock brought boys from orphanages to his farm to work for him and to receive training in agriculture and animal husbandry (and department!). Bullock enjoyed entertaining and opened his mansion to island tea parties, dinners, picnics, and grand balls. The Bullock Farm was soon a model of the English country estate.

Originally a barn (builder and date unknown) on the property when he bought the estate, Bullock enlarged this building and converted it into the island's first creamery c. 1895. The creamery, known as the "Salt Spring Island English Creamery," was run by John Collins and is reported to have produced both butter and cheese. When it did not prosper, however, Bullock closed it and converted the building into a residence, adding a kitchen, bathroom, and fireplace.

After Mr. Bullock's death in 1946, farming activities on the estate diminished. Later, the great house was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, Bullock's old creamery has been lovingly renewed (in keeping with its original style) to remind us of the Bullock era on Salt Spring. Note the building's stone foundation.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 18, 25, 29–31.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 103–110, 112.

—"Henry Wright Bullock: The Squire of Saltspring." In: *The Gulf Islanders*, pp. 16–19.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 27.

—James K. Nesbitt, 1957. "Famous Butter Passes into History." *The Victoria Daily Colonist*, September 15, p. 20.

SALT SPRING — 7

Location: Upper Ganges Road

Date Built: c. 1893

Builder: Benjamin Lundy

Historical Notes: Benjamin Lundy pre-empted 49 acres in 1892, lying between what was to become the Bullock farm to the north and east (around Bullock Lake) and the farm of Rev. E. F. Wilson, to the west. Using lumber shipped from California, Lundy built this fine house in about 1893 and was finally granted the land from the Crown in 1896 (for \$49). He sold 20 acres of his property to Henry W. Bullock a few months later, which gave "the Squire of Salt Spring" full control of Bullock Lake and gave Lundy the money he needed to help pay for his new house. Although he worked on the Bullock estate as an orchardist, Lundy also farmed his own holdings, which he expanded in 1900 by buying 13½ acres from Rev. Wilson (for \$236).

After Benjamin Lundy died in 1931, followed by his wife Anna Marie (Sampson) in 1938, the property was passed on to their daughters, Mrs. William C. Hele (Edith) and Mrs. Jones (Elizabeth). The Lundy House remained in the Hele family until just a few years ago and was well-preserved by them for many years. William H. Hele, one of Benjamin Lundy's grandsons, renewed the roof, foundation, and upper balcony in the 1970s, and was careful to maintain the home's original appearance.

Sources of Information:—Robert C. Hele, another of Benjamin Lundy's grandsons.
—Records in the Surveys and Land Records Branch, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, and in the Land Title Office.



The Lundy House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 8

Location: Upper Ganges Road

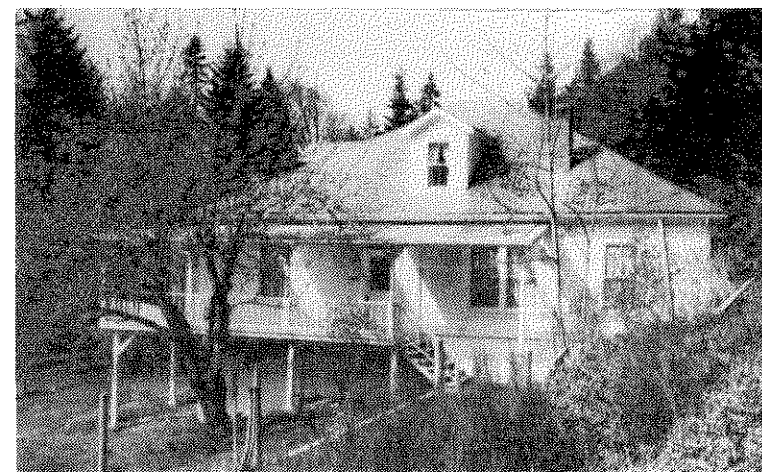
Date Built: 1905

Builder: William Scott Ritchie, possibly assisted by the Beddis brothers or Reid Bittancourt

Historical Notes: Scotsman W. Scott Ritchie, who attended agricultural college in the old country, came to Salt Spring Island in 1904 to visit two of his cousins, Andrew J. Smith (see SALT SPRING—11) and Mrs. George Halley. On June 6, 1905, Ritchie became engaged to one of Rev. E. F. Wilson's daughters, Evelyn (widow of Charles Tolson). According to the Reverend, Ritchie "secured seven acres of land and started to build a very nice house." It is likely that Scott Ritchie was assisted by local builders, possibly either the Beddis brothers or Reid Bittancourt, for the wedding was just 3 months later, on September 2, 1905, at St. Mark's Anglican Church.

This beautiful home was one of those featured on the Heritage Day Tour in 1983 because of its fine character and near-original condition, both inside and out.

Sources of Information:—Rev. E. F. Wilson's diary/journal, 1868–1908. Photocopy on file at the Provincial Archives of B.C.
—*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.
—*Times Past*, pp. 47–48, 52.
—Mrs. Patricia Lawson, former owner of the Ritchie House.



The Ritchie House (1984 photo).



The Norton House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 9

Location: Mildred Lane (formerly Norton Road)

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: Probably Walter Norton

Historical Notes: In his pamphlet *"Salt Spring Island, British Columbia—1895,"** Rev. E. F. Wilson indicated that John Norton came to Salt Spring in 1860, one of the island's earliest white settlers. Although Portuguese, originally with the surname Delavere, he had been dubbed "John Norton" by the English crew of the ship which carried him to this part of the world. The name stuck and he never reverted to his original surname.

It has been said that when John Norton met Estalon Bittancourt, a fellow Portuguese, in Victoria, he urged him to homestead on Salt Spring Island. By 1895 Norton owned 200 acres, with about 40 under cultivation. He farmed the area north of where the new Lady Minto Hospital is located. At that time Norton raised oats, peas, hay, potatoes, carrots, and "mangold" (beets).

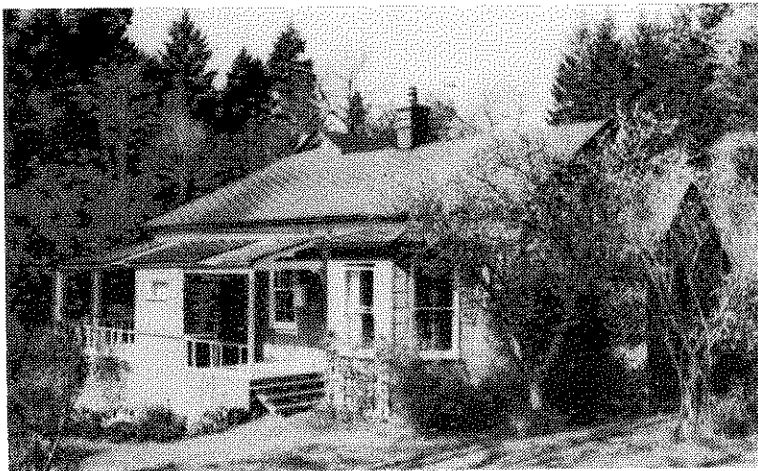
This frame house was probably built by Walter Norton, one of John Norton's sons. It remains in the Norton family, now owned by one of Walter's daughters. Although the exterior is presently finished with very plain asphalt siding, a small amount of ornate trim on the porch adds character to the building. The original interior woodwork, both upstairs and down is still in place and in excellent condition.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 14, 27–28.

—*"Fred Bittancourt—An Island Pioneer."* *Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands Review*, Sept. 13, 1950, pp. 1, 7.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 12.

* Reprinted in *Times Past*, pp. 59–81.



The Scovell House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 10

Location: Upper Ganges Road, opposite Churchill Road

Date Built: c. 1898

Builder: W. Thomas Scovell and/or J. C. (Jack) Scovell*

Historical Notes: The precise origin of the Scovell House has yet to be completely unravelled. Section 4, Range 3 East, upon which this house sits, was granted by the Crown to John Craven Jones in 1882. Jones, a black man educated at Oberlin College in Ohio, was the first teacher at Salt Spring's first school, Vesuvius (Central) School, which opened in 1864. He was also one of seven councillors elected when Salt Spring incorporated (briefly) in 1873. At any rate, in 1885 Jones sold out to John Norton, who was farming the adjacent section to the North. Norton owned the property for 13 years, and presumably farmed part of it, before selling to Whitmore Thomas Scovell in 1898.

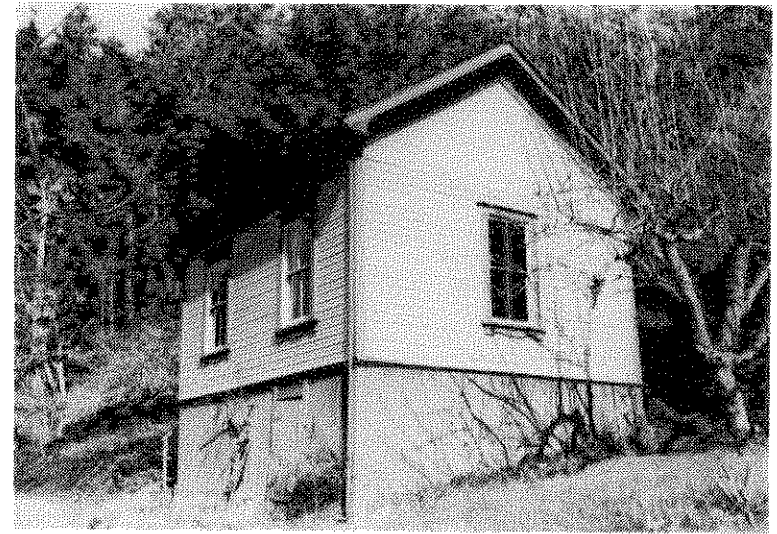
W. Thomas Scovell was either a brother or cousin of long-time Salt Spring resident J. C. (Jack) Scovell. Although not remembered by most old-timers, there is no doubt that Thomas Scovell did indeed live on Salt Spring: he is in the B.C. Directory from 1892 to

1899, on the voters list for 1898, and in a photograph (in Nora Nixon's collection) with Jack Scovell and other islanders, taken c. 1897. When Thomas died in about 1915 his property was passed on to Jack Scovell, who lived in this house until his own death in 1927. The Browns bought it in 1930 and have owned it ever since.

It is not known exactly when Jack Scovell came to Salt Spring from Ireland, but records reveal that in 1888 he purchased Section 3 to the south. When another Irishman, Fred Crofton, came to the island to "study farming" in 1897, he stayed with Scovell on his farm at the head of Ganges Harbour. In August of 1903, Fred Crofton bought Section 3 from Jack Scovell, a month before his marriage to Frances Nona Wilson, one of Rev. E. F. Wilson's daughters. During the First World War, Mrs. Crofton had a large guest house built which later was expanded to become the well-known Harbour House Hotel (destroyed by fire, c. 1972).

In 1903, then, it is likely that Jack Scovell (a bachelor) shared this house with his brother, Thomas. Later on, the house was enlarged with an additional bedroom to accommodate a visiting sister. Apparently Jack continued to farm, although he was also a Salt Spring Justice of the Peace for several years around the turn of the century.

After William and Dorothea Brown acquired the property, her mother, Mrs. Moorehouse, operated a private school (from c. 1932 to 1937) in a small annex built by the Scovells. Today, although hidden from the road, the schoolhouse is not only still standing but appears to be in near-original condition. The interior of the Scovell house is said to be immaculate and original, but the exterior has been recovered with asphalt siding.



Mrs. Moorehouse's Private School (1984 photo).

Sources of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 32, 47, 60, 66.

—*Times Past*, pp. 20–22.

—Lillian Horsdal, 1973, "Des Crofton recalls pioneers who made Salt Spring the paradise it is today." *The Daily Colonist*, Dec. 2. pp. 4–5, 12.

—The Memoirs of Leonard Tolson, an early Salt Spring resident, courtesy of Mrs. Nora (Tolson) Nixon.

—Land Title Office records.

—"List of voters of the several Electoral Districts in the Province of British Columbia used at the general election, 1898." Queen's Printer, Victoria.

—*The Williams' Official British Columbia Directory for 1892* (also for 1893, 94–95, 97–99).

—*Henderson's British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory for 1891* (also for 1898, 1905, 1910).

* Other accounts, such as in *Times Past*, attribute the construction of this house to Ross Mahon in the 1880s or 1890s. Land Title Office records reveal that Mahon never owned the property, however.

SALT SPRING — 11

Location: North of Lower Ganges Road, on Blain Road

Date Built: c. 1903–04

Builder: John or Walter Norton

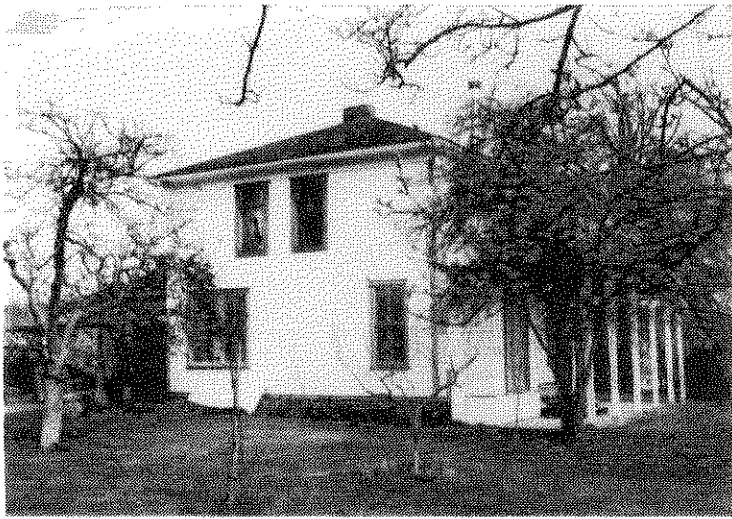
Historical Notes: Andrew J. Smith came to Salt Spring Island in about 1900. In 1903 he and K. George Halley purchased farmland from John Norton (see SALT SPRING — 9) north of Lower Ganges Road (near today's Greenwoods Intermediate Care Home).

Records have not yet come to light which indicate exactly when this two-storey farmhouse was built, or by whom. The consensus seems to be, however, that the dwelling was built for A. J. Smith by John Norton and/or his son, Walter, just prior to Smith's marriage to Margaret Halley in April of 1904.

The Smiths brought Jersey cattle to Salt Spring from Oregon and established a large dairy farm here, supplying cream to the nearby creamery at the foot of Ganges Hill (see SALT SPRING — 25). Mrs. "Maggie" Smith was said to have been a mainstay of the Salt Spring Dramatic Club, which staged numerous productions at Mahon Hall (see SALT SPRING — 22). They lived here until c. 1925, when Andrew had a heart attack and had to leave the farming business. The farm was sold to Ron and Colin King in 1926.

The original verandah and prominent front stairway of the Smith Farmhouse have been removed, as has a ground-floor bedroom added for Mrs. John Halley, Mrs. Smith's mother. The present owners have added a second-storey sun porch (supported on tall posts) which commands a panoramic view of the Ganges Harbour area.

Sources of Information:—Records of the Vital Statistics Branch, Ministry of Health, and the Land Title Office.
—Jack Smith, son of Andrew and Margaret Smith.
—J. Kenneth Halley, nephew of Mrs. A. J. Smith (nee Halley).
—Morton Stratton, 1981. "Early Salt Spring home builders — The Bittancourts and the Nortons". *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, May 27, p. 17.
—*Times Past*, pp. 28, 52.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 12, 111.



The A. J. Smith Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 12

Location: Lower Ganges Road, opposite Mildred Lane (formerly Norton Road)

Date Built: c. 1912

Builder: John Halley

Historical Notes: Mr. John Halley, an architect formerly from Glasgow, built this distinctive residence with the help of local carpenters. He and his family lived here only a short time before building a unique block and stone dwelling in about 1914 on "Castle Island" (officially known as First Sister Island) in Ganges Harbour. This house was sold to family friend W. E. (Will) Scott, who had left his large farm on the eastern shore of Ganges Harbour to become Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Victoria, a post which he held from 1910 to 1918.

Will Scott had come out from England in 1892. By 1895 he had acquired an estate of 700 acres extending almost the entire length of Scott Road and had established a large orchard and mixed farm in the area known as "Fruitvale". The property was formerly owned by Louis Stark (see SALT SPRING — 5). Scott built a wharf there from which scows could be loaded with cases of apples, pears, and prunes for shipment to Victoria, Nanaimo, and Vancouver. His younger brothers, Frank and Geoff, took over the operation of the Scott farm when Will accepted the government post in Victoria.

The Scotts' daughter, Maud ("Tommy"), lived in the family home up until just a few years ago when she passed away. Tommy Scott was for years the private secretary to Gilbert Mouat, manager of Mouat's store. During that time she also became the major shareholder in Salt Spring Island Trading Company, Mouat's major competitor!

Situated on a bluff with a view of Ganges Harbour, the Tommy Scott House is itself a landmark in the area, with brown cedar siding and bright yellow trim.

Sources of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 14, 27, 31.

—Mr. J. Kenneth Halley and Mr. Jack Smith, grandsons of John Halley.

—Esther Brown, B.C. Ministry of Agriculture, Victoria.

—Rev. E. F. Wilson, 1895. "Salt Spring Island, British Columbia". In: *Times Past*, pp. 67, 68.



The Tommy Scott House (1984 photo).



The Bittancourt House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 13

Location: Rainbow Road, on the grounds of the Farmers' Institute

Date Built: c. 1886

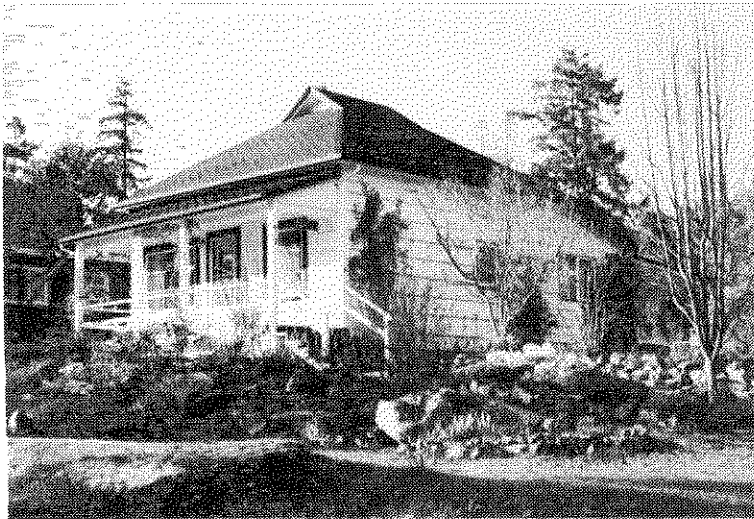
Builder: Estalon Jose Bittancourt

Historical Notes: In 1895, Rev. E. F. Wilson observed that a large number of nationalities were represented in the population of Salt Spring Island (then numbering approx. 450). Among the Portuguese settlers were Estalon Jose Bittancourt and his brother Manoel, who probably settled at Vesuvius in the 1860s. Estalon married, raised a family of 9 children and became a successful farmer and businessman. He also operated sandstone quarries at Vesuvius (in the 1880s) and was a prominent builder. In the 1870s he built an impressive family home which included space for Vesuvius' first general store. Later the store was developed into a hotel, known for years as the Vesuvius Bay Hotel (or Lodge). Unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1975. In 1880 Estalon helped build St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at Fulford Harbour. Five other E. J. Bittancourt* houses survive:

(1) The Bittancourt House, built c. 1886. Originally an annex to the Vesuvius Bay Hotel and used for overflow accommodation, this house may also have been occupied by Estalon's son, Fred (and family). Threatened with destruction because of planned ferry terminal expansion, in 1980 the Heritage Committee of the Salt Spring Island Farmers' Institute moved the Bittancourt House from its original location to its present site on the Farmers' Institute grounds. The B.C. Heritage Trust provided a grant to assist relocation and restoration of the building, which now serves the community as Salt Spring's first museum (The Bittancourt Heritage House Museum).

(2) Three "dowry" houses, probably built in the 1880s. These were constructed as dowries for three of his six daughters and were probably never lived in by Bittancourts. Often vacant, they were rented out and eventually sold. All three have been remodelled to some degree, but the one illustrated is the closest to the original in appearance. It is also the one which has been moved up the hill a short distance. The other two are still in their original locations at Vesuvius Bay. A photograph in *Snapshots of Early Salt Spring* (p. 20) shows all three on the waterfront c. 1890.

SALT SPRING — 14

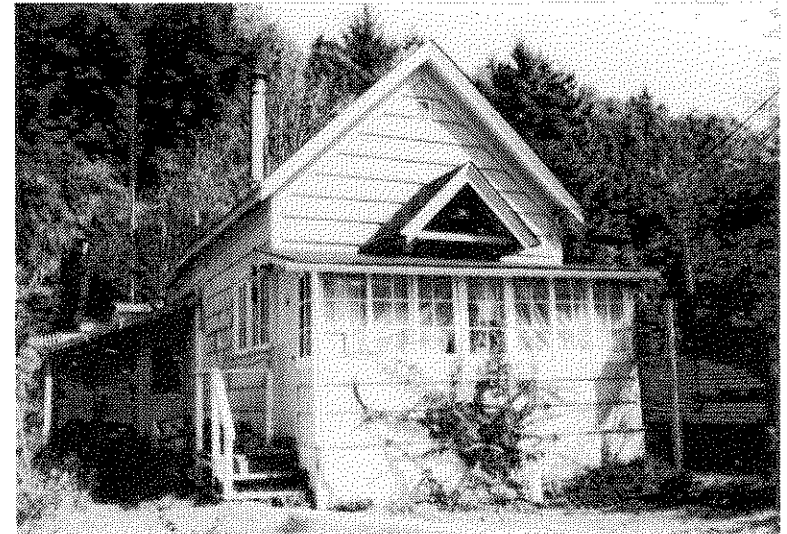


A Bittancourt Dowry House (located at Vesuvius Bay; 1981 photo by Beth Hill).

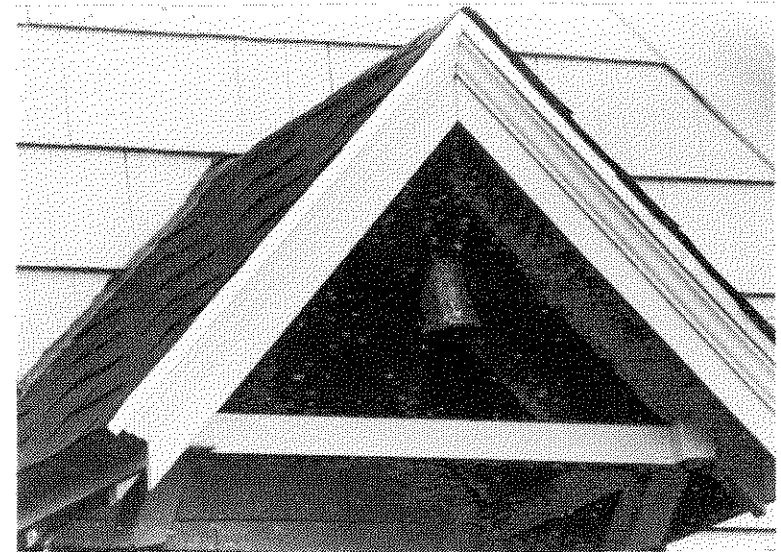
(3) A small Catholic chapel at Vesuvius, possibly built in 1898 or 1899, later christened "The Ark". In 1878 Father Donckele was the first Roman Catholic missionary to visit Salt Spring. He said the first mass at Vesuvius in a private chapel located in a top-floor room in the Bittancourt home. The priest visited about once a month, even after the dedication of St. Paul's in 1885. Later, this separate chapel was built a short distance up the road. The small building was finally sold during the Second World War and named "The Ark", following its conversion to a private residence. The covered bell still hangs in its original position, but no longer tolls for the area's Catholics.

- Sources of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 11, 18, 20, 78.
 —*Times Past*, pp. 6, 13–16, 76, 77.
 —*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.
 —Roberta J. Pazdro, 1981. "B.C Heritage Trust involved on Salt Spring Island." *Heritage West*, Winter '81, pp. 8–9.
 —Morton Stratton, 1981. "Early Salt Spring home builders — The Bittancourts and the Nortons." *Gulf Islands Driitwood*, May 27, p. 17.
 —"Fred Bittancourt — an island pioneer." *Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands Review*, Sept. 13, 1950, pp. 1, 7.
 —St. Paul's Historical Committee, 1980. *St. Paul's 100 Year Celebration*. (pamphlet).
 —Mrs. Ruth Heinekey, long-time Vesuvius resident.

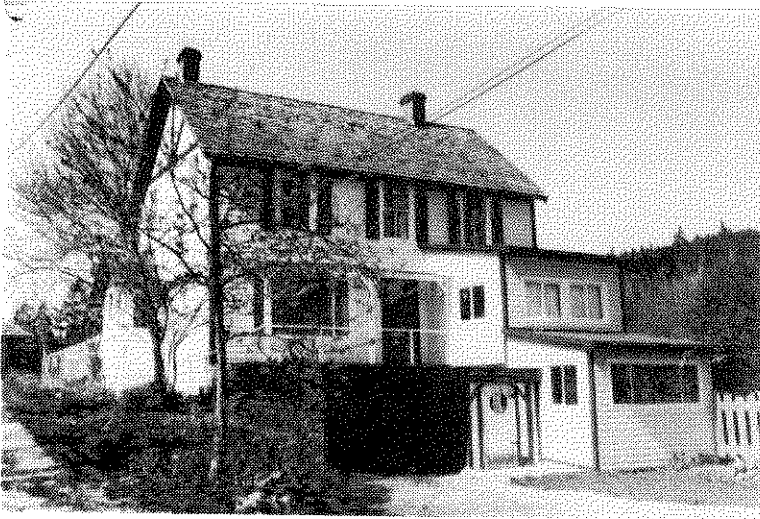
* E. J. Bittancourt should not be confused with his nephew (Manoel's son), Abraham Reid Bittancourt, who was another fine craftsman and well-known Salt Spring builder. Reid Bittancourt was commissioned to build Henry Bullock's 12-room mansion in 1892 (now gone), and also built his own splendid house and store at the foot of Ganges Hill in 1904, later to become Dr. Francis' Nursing home (also now gone). Reid also worked on the Salt Spring Creamery, the T. W. Mouat Farmhouse, and Mahon Hall (see SALT SPRING — 25, 16, and 22).



The Bittancourt Chapel ("The Ark") at Vesuvius Bay (1984 photo).



Detail of the Chapel bell (1981 photo by Beth Hill).



The T. W. Mouat Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 16

Location: Tripp Road, near St. Mary Lake

Date Built: 1890

Builder: Mr. Herd and A. Reid Bittancourt for the T. W. Mouat family

Historical Notes: Shetland Islanders Thomas (T. W.) and Jane Mouat came to Salt Spring in 1885, after stopovers in Spokane and Nanaimo, and took up residence on St. Mary Lake with a Crown Grant of 153 acres (at the cost of \$153). The area had been partially cleared and included a log house (now gone) built by the previous settlers, the Copelands. This new house was built for the Mouat family in 1890. The Mouats farmed their land and developed a mixed herd of Jerseys and Holsteins, as well as a large poultry flock. Most of the produce was sold in Nanaimo.

Thomas Mouat died at the early age of 45 in 1898, leaving his widow with 11 children. With the help of her children, Mrs. Mouat continued to operate the farm until 1907, when she and her son Gilbert purchased the general store operated by Malcolm and Purvis in Ganges. The farm was then rented out until sold after the First World War.

Although modest renovations have taken place, the Mouat Farmhouse has been thoughtfully renewed by the present owners and has retained much of its heritage character.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 22–26, 67, 70.

—Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour (July 2, 1983) brochure.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, p. 147.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 27.

—Morton Stratton, 1981. "Early Salt Spring home builders—The Bittancourts and the Nortons." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, May 27, p. 17.

SALT SPRING — 17

Location: Baker Road, at Booth Bay

Date Built: c. 1911–1913

Builder: Malcolm Mouat and Ernest A. Crofton

Historical Notes: The Booth Bay Resort, located at the mouth of Booth Inlet, is situated on land originally Crown-granted to Percy Hull Brown in 1886. According to Land Title Office records, Brown received 136½ relatively isolated acres along the waterfront of Booth Bay and Booth Inlet for \$136.50. In 1897, he sold the parcel to Gavin C. Mouat of Spokane*, brother of Thomas W. Mouat (see SALT SPRING—16), who in turn transferred one-half interest to his cousin, Malcolm Mouat. Gavin never lived there, but “Uncle Mac” was a boat-builder and presumably found it useful to be on such a protected shoreline. He lived off and on in Brown’s old house (now gone), and in about 1911 built (but didn’t finish) this large frame house in a sunny location overlooking the bay.

In September of 1912 Mary Susanna Crofton, a sister of the colourful Henry Wright Bullock (see SALT SPRING—6), bought the property. Her husband, Ernest A. Crofton, was the brother of Alfred G. (Fred) Crofton, whose home at the head of Ganges Harbour was converted into the renowned Harbour House Hotel during the First World War. With the help of skilled carpenters, Ernest completed the dwelling, and is most likely responsible for adding the up-swept ridge ends which contribute to its distinctive, slightly-oriental character.

The Croftons then resided at Booth Bay for a period of over 30 years, before selling to the Conlans in 1943. It wasn’t until John Bevill Acland and his wife, Marjorie, bought the property in 1948 that a resort was created (“Acland’s”) by opening up rooms in the house for guests and serving meals in a dining room. It became “Booth Bay Resort” after Thomas W. Portlock took over in 1961 and guest cottages were added. When Mr. Portlock died, his wife carried on until 1971 but was no longer able to offer meals. Subsequent owners kept the resort open, but it wasn’t until c. 1978 that Gay Utter enlarged the dining room in the main lodge and opened a restaurant called “The Bay Window.”

Although the original 136-acre Crown Grant has been whittled down to 11 acres and renovations have taken place, the Booth Bay Resort still retains much of the charm and character created by its early owners and inhabitants.

Sources of Information:—Jessie (Mouat) Toynbee, daughter of T. W. Mouat.

—Colin and Ivan Mouat, grandsons of T. W. Mouat.

—Donovan Patrick Crofton, son of Fred Crofton.

—Patrick Crofton, grandson of Fred Crofton.

—Mrs. Valeen Blackburn—present co-proprietor of the Booth Bay Resort.

—Land Title Office records.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 47.

* Not to be confused with Gavin C. Mouat, son of Thomas W. and Jane Mouat and one of the “Mouat Brothers” of Ganges.



The Booth Bay Resort (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 18

Location: Layard Road, off Rainbow Road, Booth Bay Area

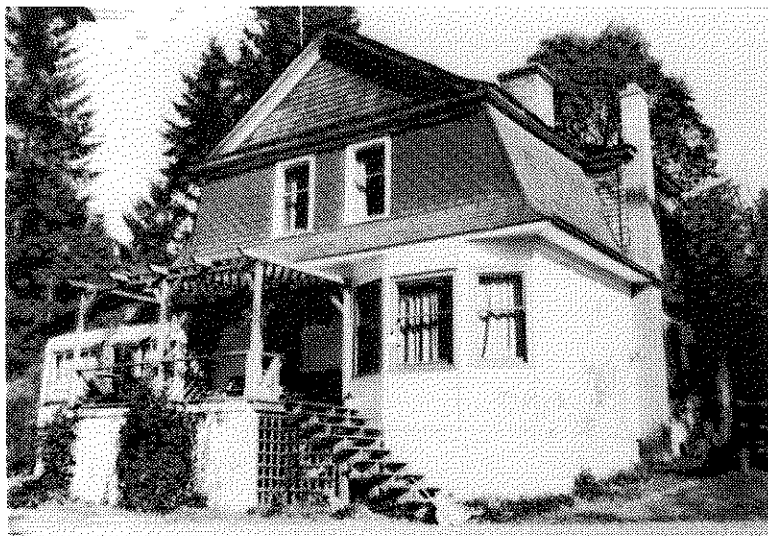
Date Built: 1906

Builder: Col. B. V. Layard and sons, Arthur and Camville

Historical Notes: At the direction of their father, Col. B. V. Layard (British Army), who wished to retire in British Columbia, Arthur (Toby) and Camville came to Salt Spring in 1905 to look for a suitable location. Col. Layard apparently approved of the attractive property owned by E. Bittancourt which they found on the south shore of the Booth Canal, for he and his wife came to Vesuvius in 1906 to begin work on a dwelling. A pre-cut, packaged house was purchased in New Westminster and barged over to Booth Bay. The Layards named their home "Riversdale" after a location in Ireland, and lived there until 1914, when the sons were called to the war and their parents moved to Deep Cove. In 1931 the Layards began building waterfront housekeeping cabins and opened Rainbow Beach Camp. In 1964 the property was sold to the Staceys, who kept the Camp open until c. 1982, when the property was divided and the portion with the cabins sold to a private group.

The Layard House, with its attractive gambrel roof and bellcast eaves, has been very well maintained over its nearly 80 years.

Source of Information:—Paul Layard, grandson of Col. B. V. Layard.



The Layard House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 19

Location: McGill Road, off Sunset Drive, near Stone Cutters Bay

Date Built: c. 1904–1908

Builder: Unknown

Historical Notes: Apparently Richard Percy Elliott Roberts was the first (in 1896) to own the 157 acre parcel at Stone Cutters Bay, later to become the Simson farm. Percy Roberts was the eldest son of Rev. R. J. Roberts of Kuper Island.

In approximately 1904 the property was purchased by Percy's brother-in-law, John Owen Halliwell Walcot, who married Mary Roberts, Percy's sister. In 1904 Walcot moved from Stone Cutters Ridge a house which now forms the middle section of the existing dwelling. Its exact history is not yet known. He also built (or had built) a wide one-storey addition on the seaward side of the original building and planted extensive orchards.

In 1907 General Lewis F. Green-Wilkinson purchased the property and attached a large two-storey addition to the dwelling (c. 1908). Green-Wilkinson developed a chicken farm on the property and sold eggs to the Mouat Bros. Store in Ganges.

In about 1927 Harry and Margaret Simson came to Salt Spring from Saturna and purchased the farm. They cultivated the apple orchards and developed a large Jersey dairy, supplying the creamery in Ganges with fresh cream. Road access in those days was via North End Road; Sunset Drive was merely a sheep trail.

The Simsons have maintained the building's original finish, both inside and out. It is hoped that the reported foundation problem will not sound the death knell of this unique heritage building.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 39–40.

—Ian Simson, eldest son of Harry and Margaret Simson.

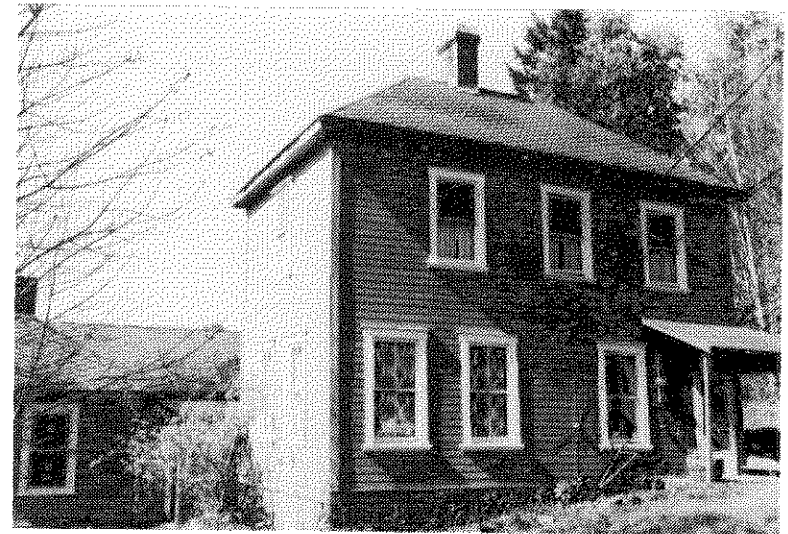
—Ken Halley, former island resident.

—Collin Mouat, long-time local resident.

—The Archives of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of B.C.



The Simson House, seaward side (1984 photo).



The youngest portion of the Simson House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 20

Location: North Beach Road, Fernwood Area

Date Built: c. 1919

Builder: Constructed by local builders for Robert Roberts

Historical Notes: James Dunlop ("Dun") Halley, one of John Halley's sons (see SALT SPRING—12) who preceded his father to Salt Spring, purchased the Hampton farm on Section 9, Range 1 North in the Fernwood area c. 1905. The Halleys worked their land for c. 35 years and developed a mixed farm with poultry (eggs were marketed through the Mouats), apple and pear orchards, and Jersey cattle. They supplied cream to the Salt Spring Island Creamery at Ganges (see SALT SPRING—25).

In about 1914 Robert C. Roberts, son of Kuper Island's Rev. Robert J. Roberts, bought 10 acres of the farm and finally had this house built c. 1919. It was sold to the Norman Howland family in 1922. Previously employed by the Hudson's Bay Co., Mr. Howland came to Salt Spring to try his hand at farming. The family initially established a berry farm (loganberries?), but finally turned to mixed farming to survive the Depression. Later on, Norm Howland went to work at Mouat's store, where he was employed for many years. The farm was eventually sold in 1958 to the Ariss family who now raise sheep on the land.

The house has been well-maintained over the years and the original appearance retained, both inside and out. For example, the interior finish is the original vertical 3-inch "V-joint", painted white. One noticeable change, however, is that part of the front porch has been glassed-in to create a sun room.

Sources of Information:—J. Kenneth Halley, son of James Dunlop Halley.

—"Salt Spring loses pioneer." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, October 18, 1978.

SALT SPRING — 21

Location: Walker Hook Road, near the Fernwood Wharf

Date Built: c. 1942

Builder: Victor Bettiss

Historical Notes: Although not nearly as old as the other heritage buildings selected for Salt Spring Island, the Bettis House is of interest for another reason.

Islanders whose memories go back to the 1920s will remember that there used to be a very substantial poultry exhibition house on the fairgrounds at Mahon Hall. In 1925 it was converted into a two-room school house and used for high school classes until 1940, when the Consolidated School at Ganges opened, just next door.

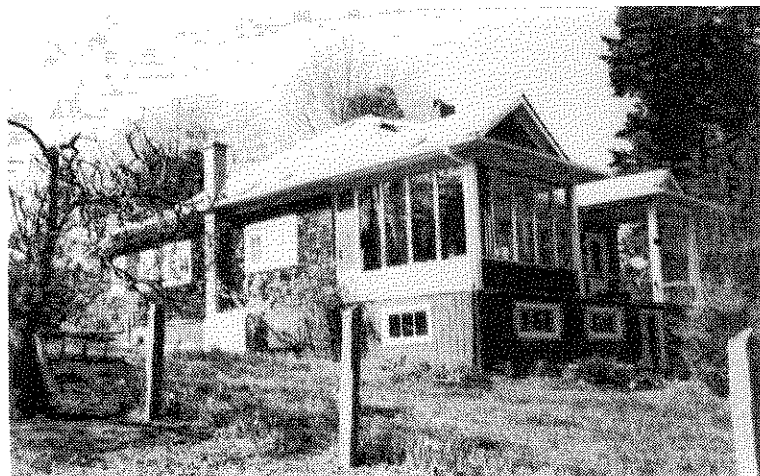
Victor Bettiss was the successful bidder on the building and carefully dismantled it, piece by piece. Following a plan designed by architect Herbert L. Bowden (a brother-in-law) to use the salvaged materials at hand, he built this house at Fernwood for his family. The distinctive gabled hip roof resembles the style preferred by E. Bittancourt for his dowry houses at Vesuvius several decades earlier (see SALT SPRING—14). The house is in excellent condition and still in the Bettiss family.

Sources of Information:—Edward Bettiss, the current owner and son of Victor Bettiss.

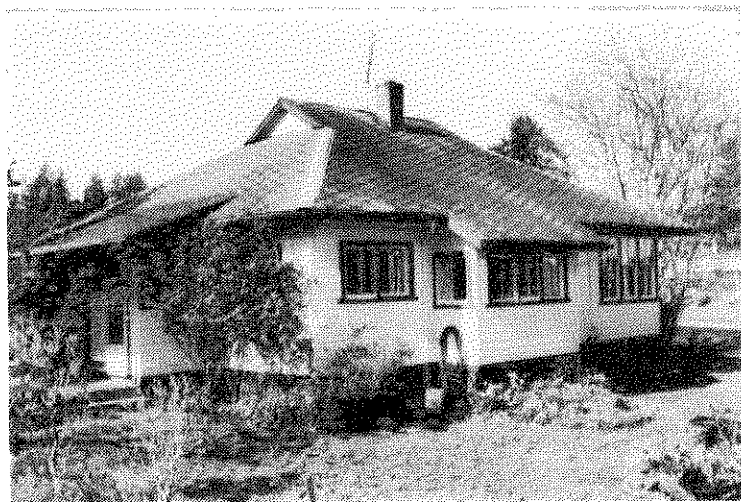
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 67.

—Peter Cartwright, Jack Smith, Colin Mouat, and Ivan Mouat, former students at the "chicken house" high school.

—John B. Foubister, former principal of the "chicken house" high school.



The Howland House (1984 photo).



The Bettiss House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 22

Location: Lower Ganges Road, at Rainbow Road

Date Built: c. 1902

Builder: Reid Bittancourt and others

Historical Notes: Even though the new community hall at Central (see SALT SPRING — 1) had just opened two years earlier, in 1898 the Island's Agricultural and Fruit Growers Association began to consider building an agricultural hall of its own on Ganges Harbour. In 1900 the decision to go ahead was made and the Association purchased a half-acre site from Frank Scott, who had a farm fronting the sea. Money was raised and by the fall of 1901 work on the new agricultural hall, under the direction of Reid Bittancourt, was underway. Late in 1901, Ross Mahon loaned the Association (in the form of a mortgage) \$1,000 to help finish the building and purchase an additional four acres for exhibition grounds. In 1902 the project had been substantially completed, although financial obligations were still outstanding.

Following Ross Mahon's tragic death in 1903*, his brother, Henry, and other family members offered to return the \$1,000 mortgage held on the Association property in return for the new hall being named "Mahon Memorial Hall". The offer was accepted "with heart-felt thanks" and a brass plaque was mounted with the name by which the hall has been known ever since.

The annual Salt Spring Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mahon Hall for many decades. The hall was also used for dances, recitals, dramatic productions, school concerts, and indoor recreation. In 1942 the hall and exhibition grounds were purchased by School District No. 64. However, Mahon Hall is still used as a community hall and arts and recreation facility, and remains "an integral and essential part of island life". Recently, the Salt Spring Exhibition has been held on the grounds of the Farmers' Institute up Rainbow Road.

A community-supported "restoration" project upgraded Mahon Hall in about 1982 by (among other things) renewing the roof and the south (arched) entrance, and adding a wheelchair ramp.

Sources of Information:—Morton Stratton, 1984. "Mahon Hall built 80 years ago for \$1,180." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, April 25, pp. 10–11.
—Morton Stratton, 1981. "Mahon brothers left community hall." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, June 10, p. 7.
—"Strong community support given to restoration." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, July 21, 1982, p. 2.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 92, 110, 111, 113.

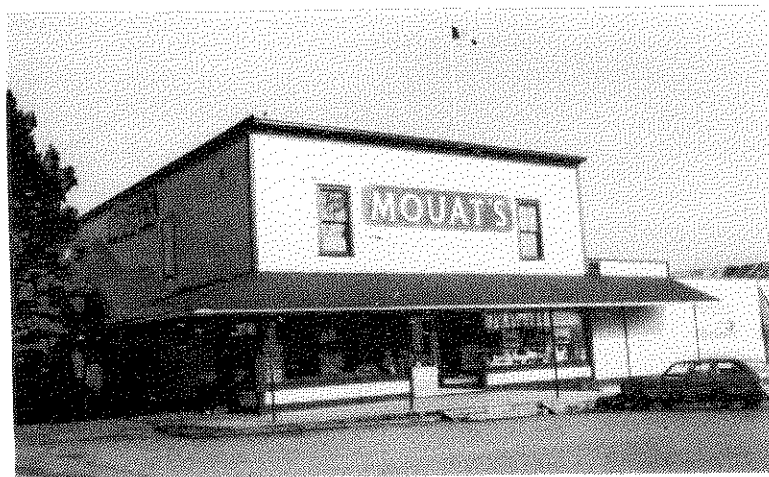
* At the early age of 38, Ross Mahon drowned while swimming near his home at Long Harbour. He and his brother, Henry, were grandsons of Sir Ross Mahon, first Baronet of Castlegar, Co. Galway, Ireland, and came to Salt Spring in the 1880s. Early B.C. Directories not only list them as farmers, but also as merchants, proprietors of the "H & R Mahon General Store, Ganges Harbour".



Mahon Memorial Hall (1984 photo).



The Mouats' Boarding House (L) and Store (R) in the 1920s
(photo courtesy J. K. Halley).



The Mouat Bros. Store in 1984.

SALT SPRING — 23

Location: At the foot of Fulford–Ganges Road, in Ganges

Date Built: 1912

Builder: Built for Mouat Bros. Co. Ltd.

Historical Notes: In 1907, Mrs. T. W. (Jane) Mouat and her son, Gilbert, purchased Malcolm & Purvis' Store in Ganges, which soon became known as the Mouat Bros. Store. In 1912, after a new store was built next door to the east, the original store was converted into a Boarding House, operated by Mrs. Jane Mouat. During the 1930s, the Boarding House was modified and expanded, and became known as the Ganges Inn (the building is now gone).

The 1912 Mouat Bros. Store still flourishes today, in its original location at the Ganges wharf, under the name "Mouat's". Its external appearance has changed only slightly since opening over 70 years ago.

Source of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 45, 47, 51, 79–81, 88.

SALT SPRING — 24

Location: On the Main Road in the heart of Ganges

Date Built: 1912

Builder: Unknown

Historical Notes: As mentioned above (SALT SPRING—23), the Mouat family bought out the Purvis and Malcolm general store in 1907 and, in turn, opened the Mouat Bros. Store. In about 1910 they also bought out the only other store in Ganges, Reid Bittancourt's.

In response to this lack of competition, H. W. Bullock, the Scott brothers (see SALT SPRING—12), and T. F. Speed incorporated the Salt Spring Island Trading Co., Ltd. in 1911. A store was built and went into business in 1912. The competition is said to have been keen but friendly.

In business under the name "Gulf Island Trading Co., Ltd.", the store remains open to this day. Comparison with old photos reveals that the original wrap-around verandah has been removed and that the building has been enlarged on both sides.

Sources of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 78, 82.

—Margaret K. Cunningham, 1963. "Salt Spring Island Trading Co. Celebrates 50th Anniversary." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, May 16, p. 1.



The Gulf Island Trading Co., Ltd. (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 25

Location: Fulford—Ganges Road, at the foot of Ganges Hill

Date Built: 1904

Builder: A. Reid Bittancourt and Robert Mason

Historical Notes: Work started on Salt Spring's stone creamery at the foot of Ganges Hill in 1903. Mr. Henry W. Bullock and Mr. W. E. Scott gave speeches of encouragement at a cornerstone-laying ceremony. Reid Bittancourt, well known Salt Spring builder and businessman, and Robert Mason of Victoria were awarded the building contract. The Salt Spring Island Creamery opened in 1904 and for decades was an important factor in the development of Jersey herds, not only on Salt Spring, but throughout the Gulf Islands. Peak production was reached in 1928 when output exceeded 140,000 pounds of butter, and cream was being processed from 135 farms! Gulf Island dairy farmers shipped their cream to Ganges twice a week by boat or truck.

Facing declining milk production on the islands, in roughly 1955 the creamery's facilities were expanded to include milk processing and the production of ice cream. The move only delayed the creamery's demise, however. Due to insufficient milk and cream supply, it permanently closed its doors in September, 1957.

If you look closely, the original stone creamery may still be seen behind several contemporary-styled additions attached to the front. The building now houses a bakery.

Sources of Information:—Renny Englebert, 1949. "Salt Spring Island Has Modern Creamery." *The Victoria Daily Colonist*, October 2, p. 2 magazine section.

—James K. Nesbitt, 1957. "Famous Butter Passes Into History." *The Victoria Daily Colonist*, Sept. 15, p. 20.

—"Salt Spring Creamery to Close Sept. 30 After 60-Year Stand." *Victoria Times*, Sept. 6, 1957, p. 10.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 75.



The Salt Spring Island Creamery, in operation from 1904 to 1957; now a bakery (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 26

Location: Fulford–Ganges Road, opposite the Old Creamery in Ganges

Date Built: c. 1906

Builder: Built for Leonard Tolson

Historical Notes: At age 19, Leonard Tolson came from England in 1889 to join his elder brother, Charles, on Salt Spring Island. Leonard bought "Tolson Ranch" from Charles in 1897, but sold it to a Mr. Ward in 1903, keeping three acres on the waterfront at the bottom of Ganges Hill. (Tolson Ranch, on Jackson Road in Ganges, is still standing but has been modified beyond recognition.)

Leonard Tolson, his wife and daughter (Nora) then went to Jersey (Channel Islands), but returned in 1906 to open a private school in Ganges. The Tolsons lived in a two-room cottage (now gone) while this house, "Fairacres", was being built. "Ganges Private School", operated within the cottage, remained open until 1917. In that year, the Tolsons moved to Victoria so that Leonard could teach at the University School and, later, at St. Michaels.

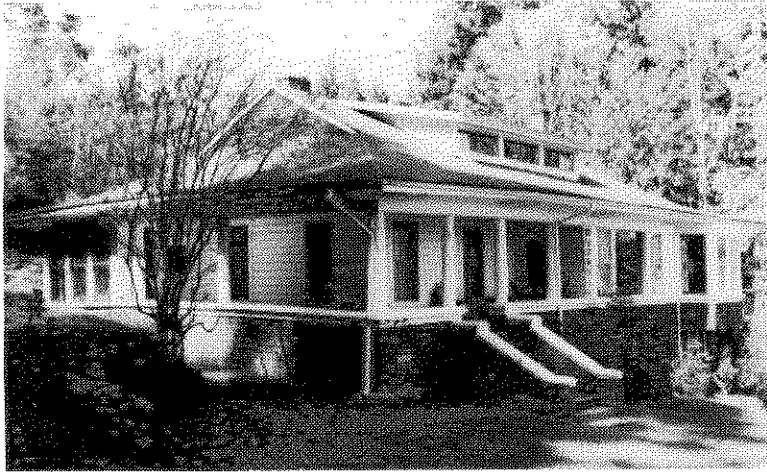
The Tolsons rented out "Fairacres" until it was finally sold in 1942, the year before Leonard Tolson's death. He is buried in St. Mark's Anglican Cemetery on the island.

Except for the new second-storey dormer, indicating development in the attic, the external appearance of the Leonard Tolson House has changed little in nearly 80 years. The large red and white dwelling, with distinctive log porch posts and three brick chimneys, remains in remarkably good condition.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Nora Nixon, Leonard Tolson's daughter.

—*Times Past*, pp. 45–48.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 62.



The Leonard Tolson House, "Fairacres" (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 27

Location: Fulford–Ganges Road, opposite the RCMP Station

Date Built: 1914

Builder: John Brown

Historical Notes: After Dr. Lionel Beech opened a medical practice on Salt Spring, he initiated a campaign for a hospital. Dr. Beech donated a site on Ganges Hill and was backed in his drive for funds by the newly formed Sunshine Guild. As a result, Salt Spring's first hospital, which had six beds, was opened in May, 1914, and christened Lady Minto Hospital, after the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Minto.

In 1936 this little hospital was enlarged to 18-bed capacity. The hospital remained in operation until the new, more spacious Lady Minto Hospital was built on Lower Ganges Road in 1958.

Thereafter, "the white house on Ganges hill" acquired other uses. The Gulf Islands School Board obtained the property and established a dormitory in the building for students from the outer islands attending high school on Salt Spring during the week. Since c. 1975 the Salt Spring Island Community Society has operated the Community Centre in the building. A major renovation of the interior began in 1981, designed by Salt Spring architect Hank Shubart, to improve the efficiency of the building (while preserving its heritage value), and to provide for more effective use of its large floor area. A small grant from the B.C. Heritage Trust, earmarked for work in the foundation, helped facilitate the project.

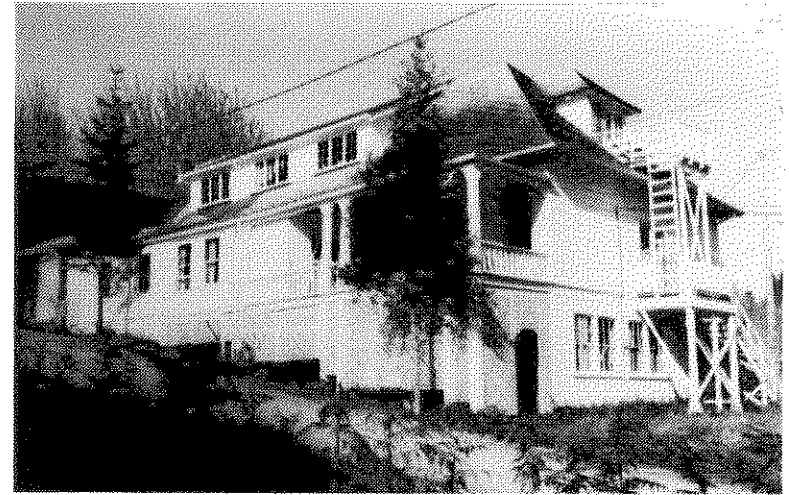
The Community Society oversees the provision of a myriad of community services at the centre, from family counselling and women's programs to a program for handicapped adults and assistance to seniors and teenagers.

Sources of Information:—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 154–156.

—Bill Webster, 1984. "Centre helps many islanders in many ways." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, March 7, p. 11.

—B.C. Heritage Trust. *1982/1983 Annual Report*, p. 22.

—Marg Simons, acting administrator of the Community Society.



The Old Lady Minto Hospital, now the Salt Spring Island Community Centre (1984 photo).



The Raffles Purdy Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 28

Location: Beddis Road, near Purdy Road

Date Built: 1903

Builder: Raffles Purdy and Arthur Cartwright

Historical Notes: Raffles* Augustus Robert Purdy, brother of Emily Beddis, came to Salt Spring with Samuel and Emily Beddis in 1884 (see SALT SPRING — 29). A bachelor, he resided at the Stevens' Boarding House (see SALT SPRING — 3) as soon as it opened in 1887. In 1885 he was hired to teach the eight grades at Vesuvius School (at the Central Settlement), a post which he held until 1897.

While teaching at Central, Purdy purchased 123 acres along Beddis Road, up the harbour from the Beddis property at Cusheon Cove. After retiring from teaching he lived in a tiny dwelling on the sea in Ganges Harbour. From there he worked at clearing the land, planting a large orchard, and finally building this fine house with the help of a friend, Arthur Cartwright.

Raffles Purdy remained a bachelor until he married in his 50th year. The Purdys had three daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Mary Inglin, presently resides in the original Purdy Farmhouse. The house was enlarged in 1911, including the addition of an attractive bay window, to accommodate the growing family.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Mary Inglin, daughter of Raffles Purdy.

—*Times Past*, pp. 9–12, 42, 74.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 60, 126.

—"Chats with pioneers to be offered by Historical Society." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, Feb. 9, 1983, p. 13.

* Purdy was named after Sir Stamford Raffles.

SALT SPRING — 29

Location: Lionel Drive, off Beddis Road

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: Samuel Beddis' older sons, possibly John, Charles, Henry, and Lionel

Historical Notes: Samuel and Emily Beddis came from England but spent 13 years in Nebraska and San Francisco before reaching Victoria in 1884. There they met Henry Ruckle who urged them to homestead on Salt Spring Island. In August, with the help of Emily's brother, Raffles Purdy (see SALT SPRING — 28), they began building a log house. By November they had moved into the unfinished building (now gone).

The next spring, the Beddis family planted an orchard using seeds saved from fruit eaten on their voyage from San Francisco. Later, Samuel Beddis grafted the young trees with scions from 40 or more varieties of apples shipped from Ireland. Many of these same trees are still producing good apples.

With 5 of their own children at that point, there was the problem of schooling. In the spring of 1885 Samuel Beddis and son Charles (age 13!) helped build a schoolhouse at Beaver Point (see SALT SPRING — 48).

During the harsh winter of 1893, Samuel came down with pneumonia and pleurisy. Although hospitalized in Victoria, he died the following June, at the young age of 43.

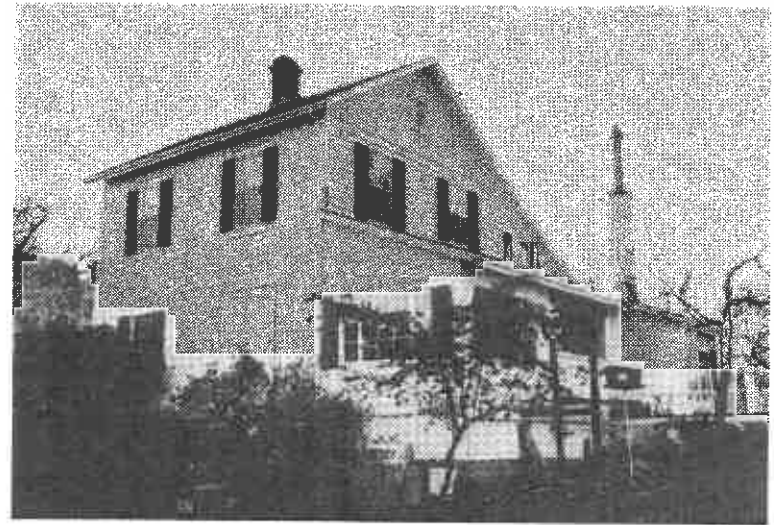
In c. 1900, the older Beddis boys built this new two-storey frame house for the family, bringing the lumber by scow from Chemainus. The Beddis House still stands in its original setting on the western shore of Ganges Harbour, and has been renewed and renovated by the present owners with great care.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 9–13.

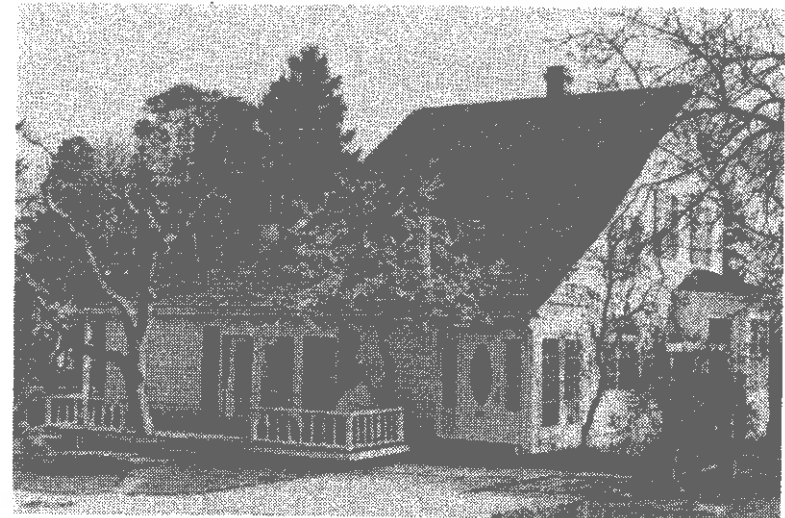
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 16.

—Morton Stratton, 1981. "Early Salt Spring Builders — Samuel and Charles Beddis." *Gulf Islands Drifwood*, June 3, p. 11.

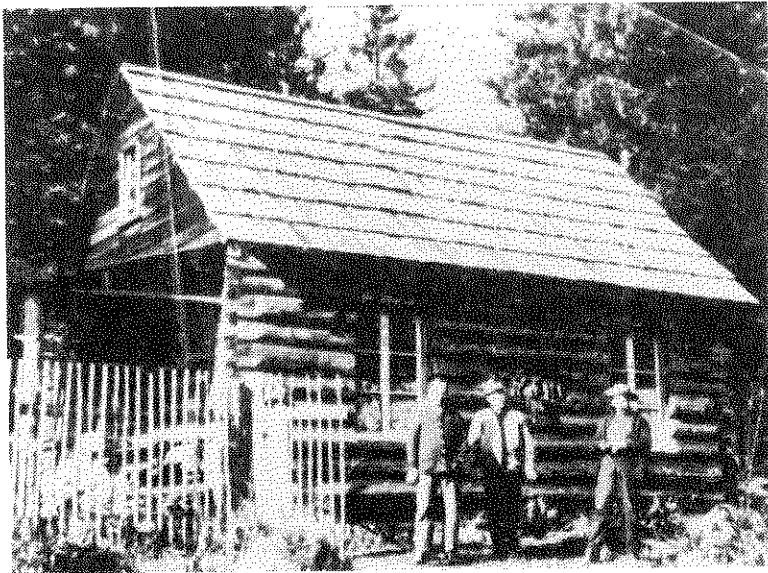
—*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.



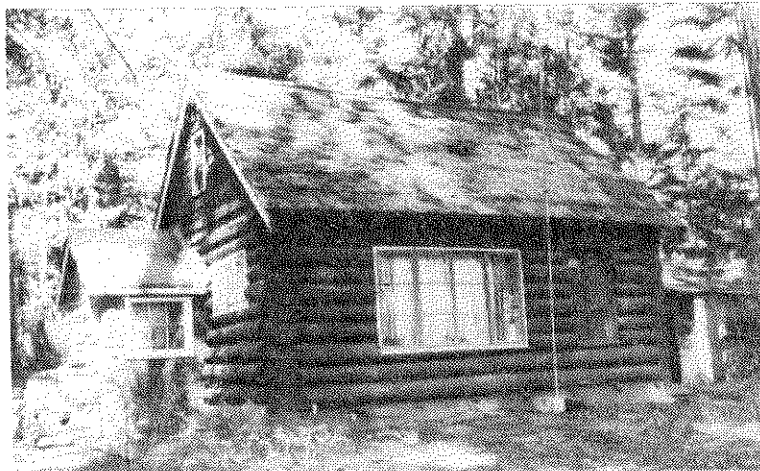
Seaward side of the Beddis House (1984 photo).



The Beddis House (1981 photo by Beth Hill).



An early photo (c. 1910) of the Phillips' Cabin
(courtesy Mr. Walter Simpson).



The Phillips' Cabin in 1984.

SALT SPRING — 30

Location: Cusheon Lake Road, on Cusheon Lake

Date Built: 1890

Builder: Mr. F. M. Phillips

Historical Notes: In the 1890s Charles and John Tolson bought Phillips' small log house and used it as a fishing cabin on Cusheon Lake. When the Tolsons owned the cabin, it stood in a sunny clearing (see *Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 29), but rapid forest succession led the subsequent owner, Herbert Shade, to name the place Shady Acres, or so the story goes!

According to an account in *Times Past*, shortly after its construction, the crew of H.M.S. Acorn used the cabin for shelter on a fishing trip to Cusheon Lake. When two sailors were throwing firewood, they accidentally hit and killed their dog named "Jo". A wooden cross was made to mark Jo's grave near the cabin. Present owner Mr. Walter Simpson has inspected the cross still marking the spot and is confident that it is original, being made of durable teak.

The cabin itself is still in use. Its foundation has been renewed, a window modified (as illustrated), and two modest additions attached.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 35–36.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 29, 97.

—Mr. Walter Simpson, present owner.



Jo's grave marker, still in place (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 31

Location: Blackburn Road

Date Built: c. 1911

Builder: Reid or Estalon Bittancourt(?) for Allan Blackburn

Historical Notes: Allan Blackburn, a Scotsman from Skye, had this grand residence built (possibly by one of the Bittancourts) c. 1910 on his large acreage in the Divide area of Salt Spring Island. The Blackburn House is 2½ storeys in height with roughly 3,000 sq. ft. per floor, and has several striking features, including a semicircular apse and an attached tower. Originally the house also contained a private Catholic chapel for the Blackburn family.

Sometime after 1925 when Mr. Blackburn died*, his wife and son, Peter, left Salt Spring, and the house was rented out. Eventually, the government took over the property (late 1920s?), extensively altered the interior, and operated rehabilitation programs in the building until after the Second World War. Subsequent owners, including the Vanderbys and Lutens, re-established the Holstein dairy operation which the Blackburns had begun.

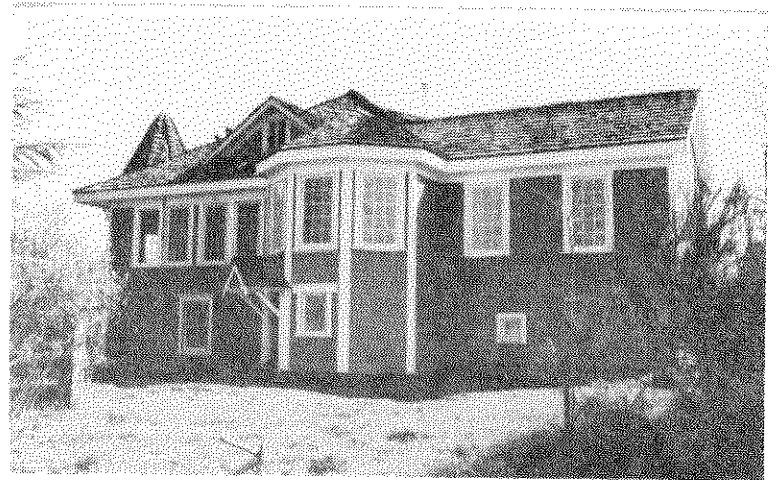
The present owners, the Dharma Sara Satsang Society, have further remodelled the interior, while tastefully renewing the exterior with only minor alterations.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. "Tony" Luten, owner from 1962 to 1979.
—Mrs. Mary Inglin, long-time local resident.

* Allan Blackburn is buried in St. Paul's Catholic cemetery at Fulford Harbour.



East side of the Blackburn House c. 1948 (photo courtesy Mr. and Mrs. E. Lacy).



North side of the Blackburn House in 1984.

SALT SPRING — 32

Location: Burgoyne Bay Road

Date Built: c. 1898

Builder: Dick Maxwell

Historical Notes: According to Bea Hamilton, John Maxwell (after whom Mt. Maxwell is named) arrived on Salt Spring Island in 1860 and was the first settler to become a registered landowner (1861). Successful in the California and Fraser Valley gold rushes, the Irishman purchased hundreds of acres on Salt Spring and established a large cattle and sheep ranch in the Burgoyne Valley. Around 1880, he also operated a post office in his home near Burgoyne Bay before the official South Salt Spring P.O. was established at Fulford Harbour.

The original farmhouse at Burgoyne Bay is now gone, but son Dick Maxwell's place, which has a commanding view of the valley at the foot of Mt. Maxwell, has been very well maintained over the years. A stone foundation has been added as well as one major addition. Dick Maxwell's 1901 stone barn or root cellar across the road is also still in use*.

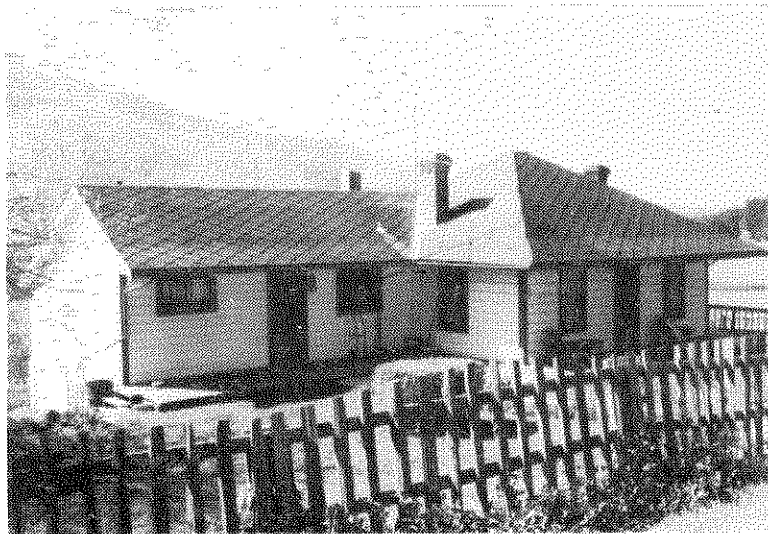
Sources of Information:—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 40, 51–55.

—Robert Akerman, long-time Burgoyne resident.

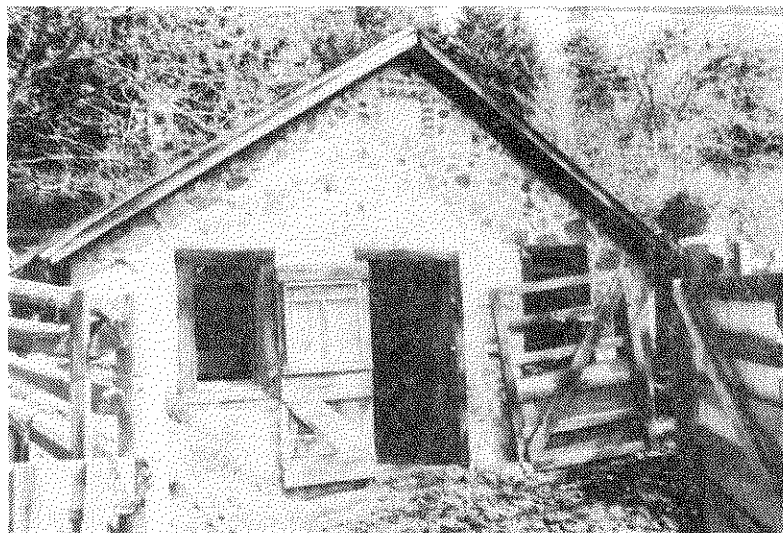
* The house of another of John Maxwell's sons, David, is located at Fulford Harbour (not shown).



The Dick Maxwell Farmhouse at the foot of Mt. Maxwell (also known as Baynes Peak) (1984 photo).



The Dick Maxwell Farmhouse overlooking the Burgoyne Valley (1984 photo).



Dick Maxwell's stone barn (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 33

Location: Fulford–Ganges Road, in the Burgoyne Valley

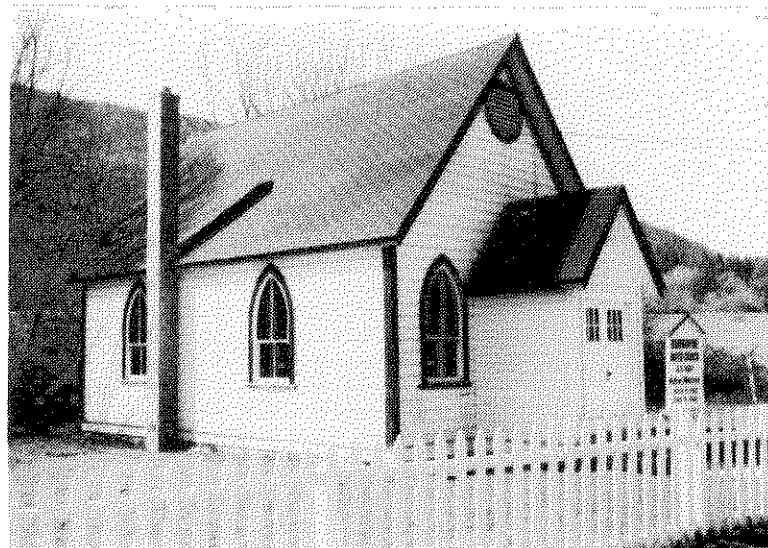
Date Built: 1887

Builder: Charles Horel, Sr.

Historical Notes: According to Rev. E. F. Wilson's pamphlet, *Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, 1895**, in 1887 a "Union Church" was built in "The Valley", the intention being that it be used by Methodists, Presbyterians, and Church of England members alike. The Anglicans elected, however, to worship in the Valley schoolhouse and in 1894 erected a little church of their own at Fulford Harbour, called St. Mary's (see SALT SPRING — 38). The Union Church is still in use today and is now known as the Burgoyne United Church. Its small steeple has been removed.

Sources of Information:—Bea Hamilton, 1969, *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 62–64.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 24 (photograph).

* Reprinted in *Times Past*, pp. 57–81.



Burgoyne United Church (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 34

Location: Fulford–Ganges Road, in the Burgoyne Valley

Date Built: c. 1880

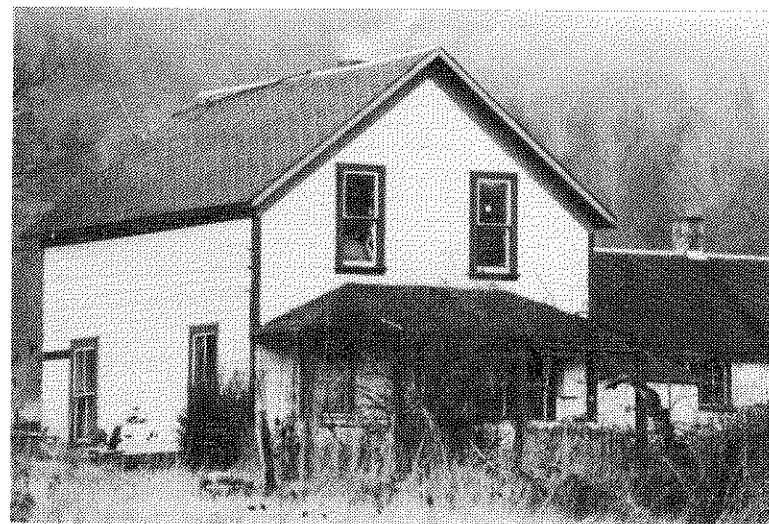
Builder: Mr. Joseph Nightengale

Historical Notes: Joseph Nightengale and his wife Frances (nee Akerman) were among Salt Spring's earliest settlers. A photograph in Bea Hamilton's book (p. 149) shows Jim Horel and Joe Nightengale standing on springboards and using a crosscut saw to cut a large fir on the Bullock property. Joe also served as a road foreman on the island. In 1903, for \$150 to cover expenses, his crew built the road from Burgoyne Bay to Beaver Point, a distance of 12 miles.

He was also a farmer. In about 1890, Nightengale brought the first threshing machine to Salt Spring. A picture in *Snapshots* (p. 24) shows what the Nightengale farm looked like c. 1890 (1895?) and also shows its close proximity to the "Union Church" (see SALT SPRING—33).

Other than the addition of a front porch and kitchen in the rear, the farmhouse has changed little in appearance over its 100-plus years and is still occupied.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 26–27.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 24, 26.
—Bea Hamilton, *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 71–72, 149.
—Robert Akerman, Frances Nightengale's nephew.



The Nightengale Farmhouse (1981 photo by Beth Hill).

SALT SPRING — 35

Location: Fulford—Ganges Road, in the Burgoyne Valley

Date Built: c. 1865

Builder: Joseph Akerman, Sr.

Historical Notes: Joseph Akerman, Sr., an English market gardener who came to Victoria via the California gold fields, bought land on Salt Spring c. 1862. In May of 1863 he married Martha Clay, a Leicestershire lady who had arrived on the “bride ship” *Robert Lowe* in 1862. They moved to Salt Spring in 1863 and built a log cabin (now gone) in the Burgoyne Valley. Two years later, Joseph and Martha built this much larger 2½ storey dwelling beside Fulford Creek. This log house, made with hand-hewn squared timbers, is pictured in Bea Hamilton’s book (p. 169). In the 1920s the logs were covered with cedar shingles. For some years the Akermans ran a store from part of their house and also opened their home to paying guests, calling it “Travellers’ Rest”. Thus, it was the first inn on Salt Spring Island.

A small log barn of about the same vintage, located behind the inn, has also weathered the nearly 120 years well and is still in service.

Travellers’ Rest ceased being used as an inn c. 1910 and was finally sold by the Akermans in roughly 1927 to John French, a farmer. Robert Edward (Ted) Akerman, a great grandson of Joseph, Sr., purchased the property in about 1974 and continues to farm the land.

Travellers’ Rest, the oldest residence still standing in the Islands Trust Area, is presently unoccupied and becoming somewhat overgrown, but is still structurally sound and continues to have good potential for restoration.

Sources of Information:—Robert Akerman, one of Joseph, Sr.’s grandsons.

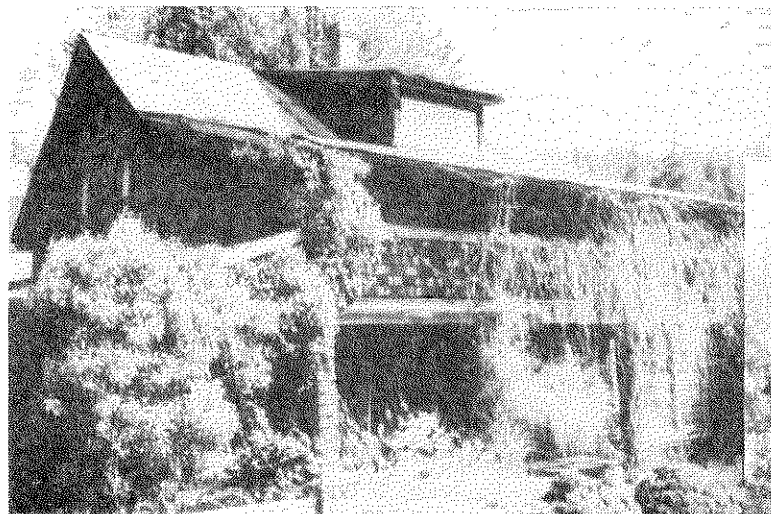
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 45–47, 169.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 11, 43.

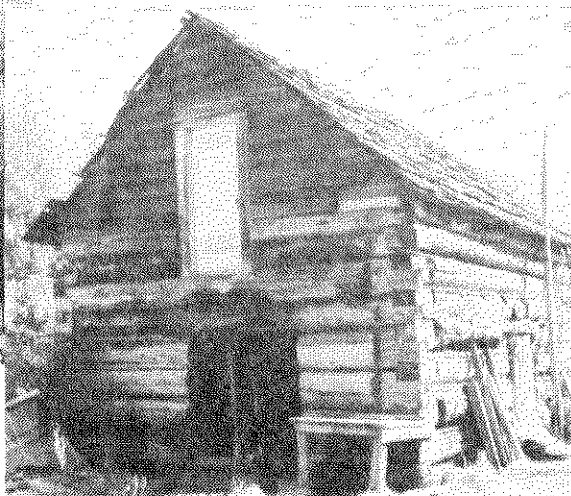
—*Times Past*, pp. 6–7, 67, 70, 77.



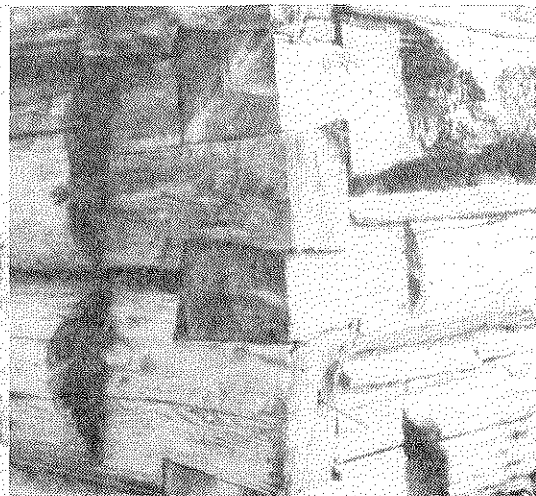
Akerman’s “Travellers’ Rest” in 1970, while still occupied (photo courtesy Canadian Inventory of Historic Building).



Akerman’s “Travellers’ Rest” in 1984.



The Akerman log barn (1984 photo).



Detail of the Akerman log barn, showing the dove-tailed corners (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 36

Location: Fulford–Ganges Road, in the Burgoyne Valley

Date Built: c. 1897

Builder: Jack Webb for George Edward (Ted) Akerman

Historical Notes: One of Joseph Akerman, Sr.'s sons, George Edward (Ted), had an attractive frame home built for his family-to-be in about 1897. In 1898 Ted married Ellen Gyves, daughter of another early Salt Spring pioneer, Michael Gyves (see SALT SPRING — 37). Ted Akerman was road foreman, fire ranger, and Justice of the Peace for over 45 years on Salt Spring.

In 1916 the home's appearance was significantly altered by the construction of a large two-storey addition attached to the front of the building. The home is still in the Akerman family, now owned by Danny Akerman, one of Joseph Akerman, Sr.'s great-grandsons, and is currently undergoing extensive renovations.

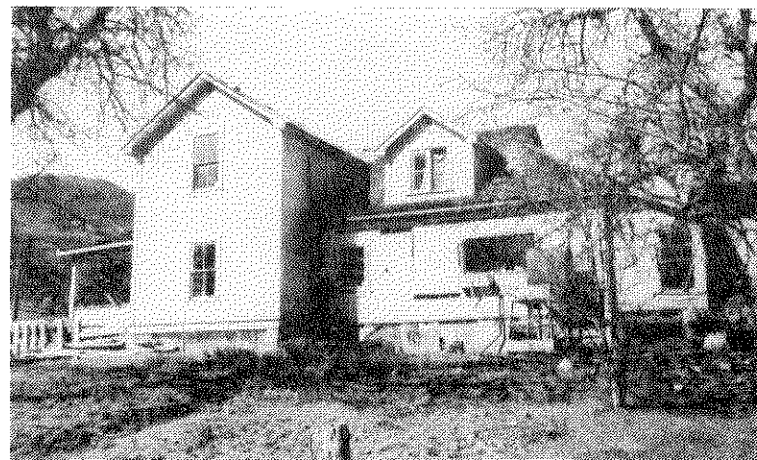
Sources of Information:—Robert Akerman, Ted Akerman's son.
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, p. 46.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 20.



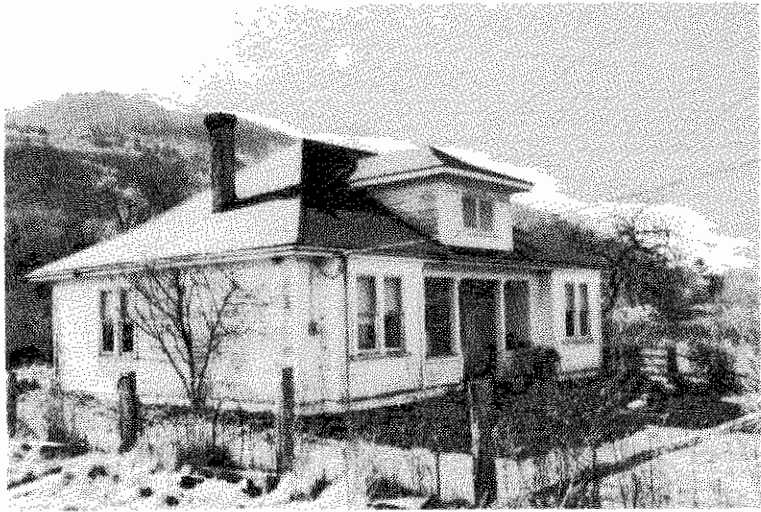
Front view of the Ted Akerman House in 1984.



Original appearance of the front of the Ted Akerman House c. 1905
(courtesy Robert M. Akerman).



Side view of the Ted Akerman House, showing the two-storey addition attached to the front of the original dwelling (1984 photo).



The Gyves Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 37

Location: Fulford—Ganges Road, in the Burgoyne Valley

Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Jack Webb and Al Raines for Michael Gyves

Historical Notes: In 1864, fellow Irishman John Maxwell told Michael Gyves about the abundant cheap land in the fertile valley of Burgoyne Bay. Gyves was impressed with the extensive cedar forest there and took out a pre-emption on several hundred acres bordering Fulford Creek. He combined logging and farming by bringing in cattle and marketing cedar shakes and posts.

Michael Gyves married a young Cowichan Indian woman named Dow Wahkwia, later called Mary Ann and known locally as “Granny Gyves”. Together they cleared the land and established a successful farm with a large orchard. One of their daughters, Mary Gyves Brenton, still lives in the Gyves family farmhouse pictured here, the third dwelling built on the property (the first two are gone). Before returning to Salt Spring in about 1916 to teach at the Burgoyne School, Mrs. Brenton’s first teaching job was on Galiano Island. She has lived on this property most of her life and celebrated her 90th birthday in 1984. Apart from some interior renovations, the home has been changed little over the years.

Sources of Information:—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 54–56, 60.

—Robert Akerman.

—Mary Gyves Brenton.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 66.

—Valerie Richards. “Mary Gyves Brenton: Burgoyne Valley her home for most of her life.” *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, March 25, 1981, pp. 18–19.

SALT SPRING — 38

Location: Fulford—Ganges Road near the head of Fulford Harbour

Date Built: 1894

Builder: Fred Raines, assisted by local volunteer labour, under the direction of Rev. E. F. Wilson

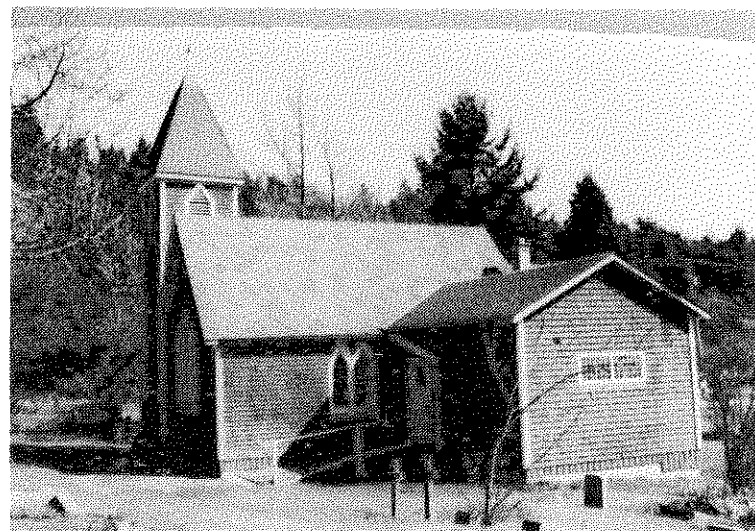
Historical Notes: In about 1893 Rev. J. Belton Haslem, who was the first resident Anglican clergyman on Salt Spring Island, started a drive to raise funds to build a church at Fulford and was able to purchase the necessary supplies. His successor, Rev. E. F. Wilson, organized a bee on Easter Monday, 1894, to move the building materials from the beach at Fulford up to the church site. A contract was given to Fred Raines to construct the building. Less than three months later the little church, complete except for the tower, was ready for the consecration service. It took place on June 3, 1894, Bishop Perrin from Victoria presiding. The cost of St. Mary's Church, including seating, chancel fittings, and organ, was \$705. In 1944, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee, a Lych gate was erected at the entrance.

This attractive church has been well-maintained over the years and is still in active service.

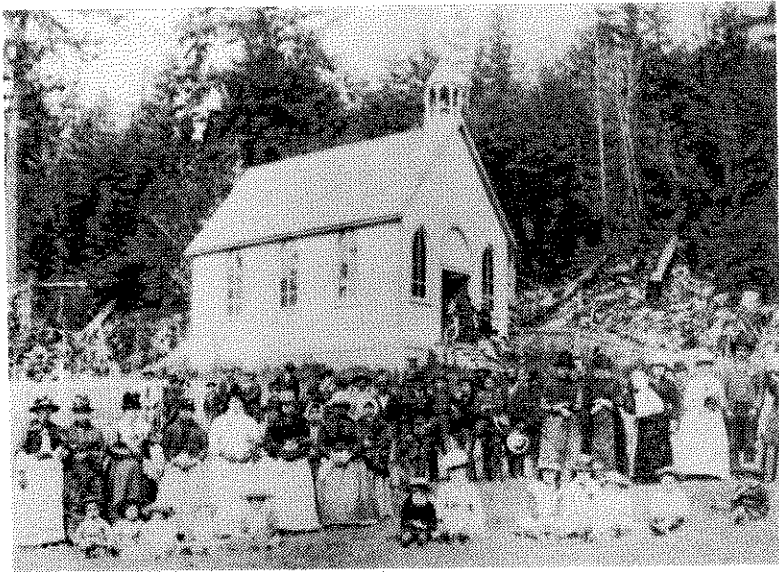
Sources of Information:—Diamond Jubilee (1894–1954) booklet for St. Mary's Church.
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 117–118.



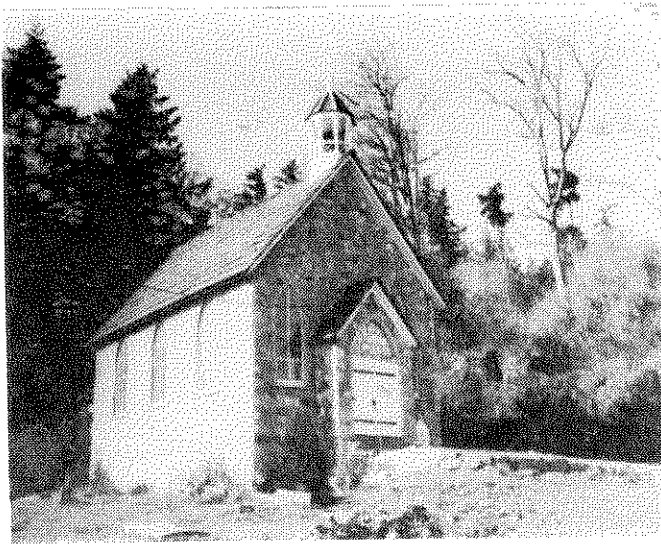
St. Mary's Church in 1970, view from the Fulford side (photo courtesy Canadian Inventory of Historic Building).



St. Mary's Church, view from the rear (1984 photo).



St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on the day of its dedication, May 10, 1885 (courtesy Mr. Robert Akerman).



St. Paul's in 1984.

SALT SPRING — 39

Location: Beaver Point Road, at the head of Fulford Harbour

Date Built: 1880

Builder: Fulford residents, including Wm. Naukana, Joseph and Ted Akerman, John King, E. Bittancourt, John Pappenburger, Michael Gyves, Sr., Dick Purser, and John Maxwell, under the direction of James Mahoney of Genoa Bay.

Historical Notes: In 1878, Roman Catholic missionary, Father Donckele, visited Salt Spring Island and said the first Mass at Vesuvius in a private chapel in the home of the Bittancourt family (see SALT SPRING—13—15). Because of the difficulty of travel at the time, it was decided to build a church at Fulford, where the majority of Catholics resided. St. Paul's Church was erected in 1880 by members of the community. The windows, including a stained-glass window, the door and bell were acquired from the "Butter Church", located on the Cowichan Indian Reserve in Duncan. Father Rondeault had built the Butter Church from proceeds made by selling butter from his farm, hence the name. The materials were transported in Indian canoes from Cowichan Bay to Burgoyne Bay and then by stone boat drawn by a yoke of oxen to the present site at Fulford Harbour. The church was formally dedicated on May 10, 1885 by Bishop J. B. Brondel. Years later, during a renovation project, the exterior clapboard siding and part of the interior were faced with a form of imitation stone. Other than this alteration, St. Paul's has changed little over the years and continues to serve the people of Salt Spring Island. Note the attractive wooden steeple with shingled top, old bell, and metal cross. This is Salt Spring Island's oldest church.

Sources of Information:—St. Paul's Historical Committee, 1980. *St. Paul's 100 Year Celebration*. (14 p. pamphlet).
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 59—62.

SALT SPRING — 40

Location: Beaver Point Road

Date Built: c. 1905

Builder: Fred Raines

Historical Notes: When originally built c. 1905, for Lizzy (nee Mollett) and Hudson Lee, the "Hepburn House" was a small three-room house with a kitchen located in a rear lean-to area. John Hepburn, who had made money as a businessman in the Klondike Gold Rush, bought the place in about 1910. Initially Hepburn tried his luck at a "barge ferry service" between Fulford Harbour and North Saanich, but it was not successful. Then more of his 50 acres were cleared and a successful Holstein dairy farm was developed. At first his wife and children only visited Salt Spring for summer holidays while he bached there, but in 1918 they all moved over from Victoria. Before a well was dug, the Hepburns hauled their water by hand from a nearby stream to a pump at a water tower built behind the house. Remains of a unique square concrete silo (built with a shake roof and wooden interior supports, destroyed by fire in the early 1920s) are still clearly visible from the road and have become a well-known landmark at the south-end of the island.

The contemporary photo shows that the house has been enlarged by adding rooms upstairs and attaching a small addition to one side. The water tower has also been covered and remains an attractive feature on the Hepburn property.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Mary Horel, the Hepburns' eldest daughter.

—Mrs. Florence Hepburn, who married the Hepburns' son, Arthur, and still resides in the home.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, p. 90.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p.22.

—"Remains of cement silo now a landmark", *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, June 22, 1983, p. 10.

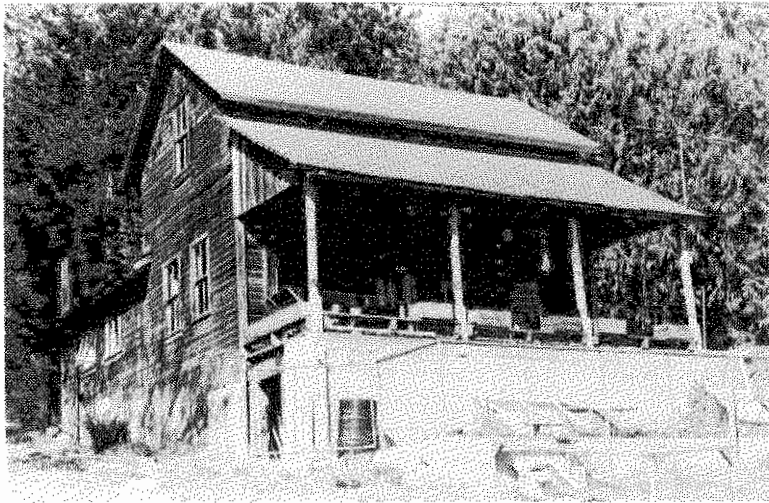
—Lillian Horsdal, 1973. "Hepburns of Salt Spring", *The Victoria Daily Colonist*, March 11, pp. 10, 11, 15.



An early photo (c. 1912) of the Hepburn House
(courtesy Mrs. Florence Hepburn).



The Hepburn House in 1984.



The Tahouney Farmhouse (1981 photo by Beth Hill).



Detail of the Tahouney Farmhouse, Satellite Channel (1981 photo by Beth Hill).

SALT SPRING — 41

Location: Isabella Point Road

Date Built: c. 1920

Builder: Joe Tahouney, Sr., and Joe Tahouney, Jr.

Historical Notes: The story of Hawaiian settlers (sometimes called “Kanakas” by others) on Salt Spring Island seems to go back to c. 1835 or 1840 when the Hudson’s Bay Co. (H.B.C.) Factor James Douglas, while at the company’s trading post at Honolulu Harbour, hired two Sandwich Islanders to return with him to the Pacific Northwest. William Naukana (believed to have been a grandson of King Kamehameha I) was hired as a guide and Indian language interpreter and Paul Kahana as ship’s cook. The men worked together on the S.S. *Beaver*, at that time a sail-rigged paddlewheeler and the first steamship on the Pacific Northwest coast (and later the namesake of Salt Spring’s Beaver Point).

After 10 years of service to Douglas and the H.B.C., Naukana returned to his homeland, only to find that his land had been taken and converted into a sugar cane plantation. Some time later (1853?), he and 17 other Hawaiians departed to settle on San Juan Island. Following the boundary dispute and the ceding of San Juan Island to the U.S., most of the Hawaiians resettled on Salt Spring and Portland Islands, and in Victoria. In about 1872 William Naukana moved to Portland Island and built a large home. After selling his Portland Island property to Sir Clive Phillips-Wolley in 1907, Naukana then settled on Salt Spring’s Isabella Point waterfront. He had been active in the Catholic community at Fulford Harbour long before that, however. Records show that he helped build St. Paul’s Church in 1880, while living on nearby Portland Island. William Naukana died on Salt Spring in 1909, aged 96, and was buried in St. Paul’s cemetery. Descendants still living on the island include members of the Harris and Roland families.

Other Hawaiians who settled at the south end of Salt Spring included Bill Haamea (who owned Russell Island), the Peavines (see SALT SPRING—47), and the Kahanas. Confusing as it may be, William Naukana’s companion, Paul Kahana*, later changed his surname to Tahouney. The Kahanas moved to Isabella Point directly from San Juan Island c. 1872. They purchased 266 acres and developed a large mixed farm over the years.

When Paul (Kahana) Tahouney passed away, he divided the farm between his son Joe Tahouney and daughters Mary Tahouney (later Mrs. William Lumley) and Sophie Tahouney (later Mrs. Henry Mundon). The original log Kahana (Tahouney) farmhouse burned down c. 1920. This replacement dwelling, a two-storey frame house, was built by Joe Tahouney, Sr., and his son, Joe Tahouney, Jr., on the same site.

Apart from the asphalt roofing, the only external alterations to the Tahouney Farmhouse (an addition in the rear and verandah facing the sea) appear to have been made decades ago. Attractive red trim highlights the stained clapboard siding of the house, which nicely fits the picturesque setting above Satellite Channel.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 44–45.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 15, 18.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 77–85, 129.

—Paul Roland, grandson of William Naukana.

—St. Paul’s Historical Committee, 1980. *St. Paul’s 100 Year Celebration* (14 p. pamphlet).

—Mary Cook, 1971. “Hawaiian colony found in Canada.” *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 29, Section D.

—G. P. V. Akrigg and Helen B. Akrigg, 1975. *British Columbia Chronicle 1778–1846*, pp. 293–295.

* Paul Kahana was mistakenly called Nawana by Bea Hamilton in *Salt Spring Island!*

SALT SPRING — 42

Location: Isabella Point Road, near Lumley Road

Date Built: c. 1920, or earlier

Builder: William Lumley, Jr.

Historical Notes: As mentioned above, Hawaiian Paul Kahana ("Kahana" was later changed to "Tahouney") bequeathed some of his property at Isabella Point to one of his daughters, Mary Tahouney. Mary was born on San Juan Island in 1864 and moved with her family to Salt Spring Island in about 1872. Later, she married William Lumley, an Englishman, and they lived on the old family farm at Isabella Point and raised 12 children. Their original log house was destroyed by fire.

This dwelling was built by one of the Lumley sons, Bill Jr., for his own family, on the original Kahana (Tahouney) property. Apart from several new windows, the original appearance of the house has been maintained by subsequent owners, to the point of finishing a small addition with matching clapboard siding.

Sources of Information:—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 18.
—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 79–81, 129.
—Paul Roland, former Isabella Point resident.



The Lumley House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 43

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Ruckle Provincial Park

Date Built: c. 1876

Builder: Henry Ruckle

Historical Notes: In 1872 Henry Ruckle pre-empted his first 160-acre parcel at Beaver Point and began developing a farm. By 1874, the bachelor had built a log cabin (now gone) and cleared and fenced 30 acres of land. In 1877, five years after moving to Beaver Point, Henry Ruckle married Ella Anna Christensen, a Norwegian-born widow with a young son (Alfred) from her previous marriage. They had three more children—Daniel Henry, Ella and Agnes.

In 1895, Rev. E. F. Wilson described the Ruckles' farming operation as follows: "Mr. H. Ruckle owns 1,000 acres, of which about 40 are at present under cultivation. He believes in mixed farming and has cattle, sheep, pigs, turkeys, and chickens. Last autumn he thrashed 250 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of peas, and put up 20 tons of hay, 60 tons of swedes (turnips), and six tons of potatoes . . . Mr. Ruckle has a well grown orchard of about 600 trees." (In *Times Past*, pp. 67–68.)

Prior to 1940 the Ruckles kept dairy cattle (Jerseys), but then switched to beef (milking Short Horns) when the Salt Spring Creamery closed. Also, with the development of Okanagan Valley fruit, the sale of Salt Spring apples and pears declined. However, the Ruckle Bartlett pears continued to be sold in Sidney until the Sidney cannery closed. The last beef cattle were sold in 1975. The Ruckles also grew seed potatoes for the Ladner potato growers. Gradually, the number of sheep increased, while the production of potatoes decreased and only enough grain and hay were grown to supply feed for the livestock. Horses were used for all the field work until the late 1940s. (From *Times Past*, pp. 38–39.)

Henry Ruckle was involved in other activities on Salt Spring besides farming. He was road foreman in the Beaver Point area from 1888 to 1892, built the original wharf at Beaver Point (now gone), and was Beaver Point Postmaster from 1884 to 1885. Over the years he also served as a trustee on the Beaver Point District School Board and as a director of the Salt Spring Agriculture and Fruit Growers' Association.

Although no exact date has yet been obtained, the Henry Ruckle Farmhouse is thought to have been built c. 1876. As the family grew, a small addition was attached to the 1½-storey frame house. Numerous farm buildings of various ages (such as the old original log forge) are clustered around the old farmhouse, which is currently unoccupied. The building has recently been structurally stabilized by the Heritage Conservation Branch and is undergoing restoration. In 1974 the entire Ruckle farm, then comprising 1,196 acres, was acquired by the Province of B.C. and Ruckle Provincial Park created. Members of the Ruckle family still living on the property have a "tenancy-for-life" agreement with the government. Apart from the park headquarters (see SALT SPRING — 46), none of the buildings are currently open to the public.

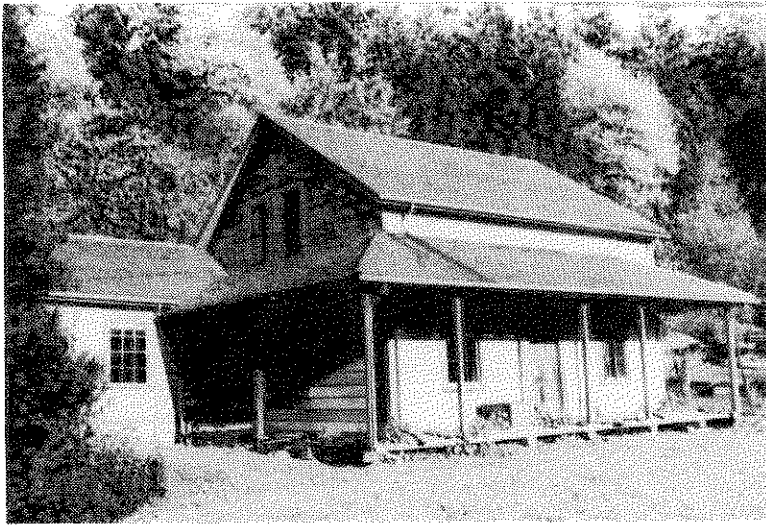
Sources of Information:—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.

—*Times Past*, pp. 37–39, 67–68.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring: An early photograph of the house and farm may be found on page 20.*

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 93–94, 96–98.

—Gwen Ruckle, great-granddaughter of Henry Ruckle, Sr.



The Henry Ruckle Farmhouse (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 44

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Ruckle Provincial Park

Date Built: c. 1907

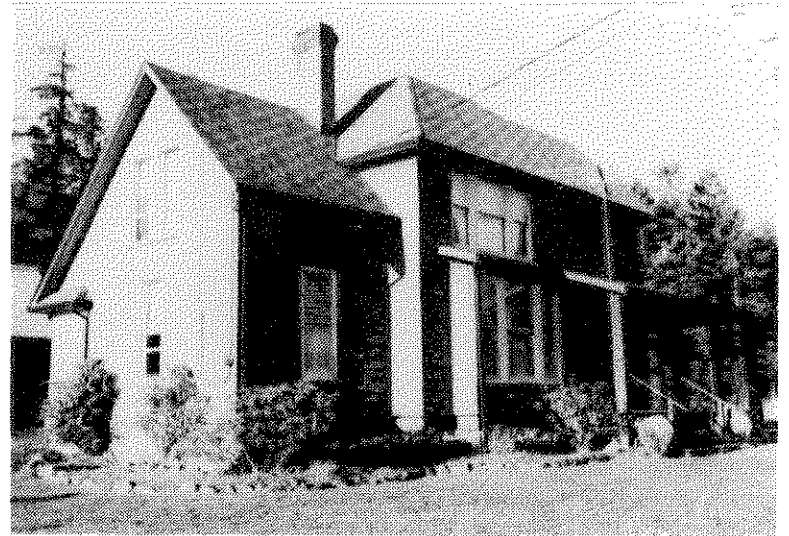
Builder: Daniel Henry Ruckle

Historical Notes: Daniel Henry (Henry, Jr.) Ruckle was born in 1884 on Salt Spring, the youngest of Henry and Ella Anna Ruckle's four children. He grew up at Beaver Point and attended the local school (which opened in 1885). In 1908 Henry, Jr. married Mary (Polly) Patterson, a young Scottish woman, and moved into this two-storey frame house which Henry, Jr. had built on the family property. They had four children: Henry Gordon, William Norman, Ella Anna (Nan), and Helen Agnes.

Henry, Jr. was also active in early Salt Spring community life. He was postmaster at Beaver Point from 1909 to 1918, and also a member of the Beaver Point District School Board, a Director of The Salt Spring Island Creamery Association, and a member of the B.C. Egg and Poultry Cooperative Association.

One daughter, Nan, continues to reside in this substantial and well-maintained Ruckle farmhouse. Its basic appearance has changed but little over the years. An outside chimney has been added, the back porch enclosed, and the siding changed from dark brown clapboard with cream-coloured trim to rose-coloured asbestos shingles.

Sources of Information:—Nan Ruckle, daughter of Daniel Henry Ruckle.
—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 86.



The Daniel Henry Ruckle Farmhouse (1984 photo).



The Alfred Ruckle House in 1984.



The Alfred Ruckle House, as it appeared c. 1931
(photo courtesy Walter Simpson).

SALT SPRING — 45

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Ruckle Provincial Park

Date Built: c. 1906

Builder: Alfred Ruckle and Charles Beddis

Historical Notes: Alfred Ruckle was born in 1877, the son of Ella Anna Christensen, a widow. After his mother's marriage to Henry Ruckle in 1877, the family resided on Henry's farm at Beaver Point. Although Alfred left to attend school in North Saanich, he returned to Salt Spring when the Beaver Point School opened in 1885. In 1905 he married Martha Helen Margison, a young Englishwoman, and built (with the help of Charles Beddis) this 2½-storey residence for themselves on the family property c. 1906. The Queen Anne style house contains beautiful examples of handcrafted woodwork in the interior, including a staircase with a polished cherry bannister.

Alfred was active in the island agricultural community and served as a Director of the Islands Agriculture and Fruit Growers Association from 1906 to 1908. Both Alfred and Helen played the violin, and Alfred became very proficient at building them. He also made furniture and developed an outstanding collection of firearms. The home was also furnished with many handwoven rugs which Helen crafted with wool from their own sheep.

(Henry) Gordon Ruckle, Alfred's nephew, and his wife Lotus and their daughter Gwen all continue to live on and farm the Ruckle property, residing in this house built by Alfred Ruckle. The house was changed remarkably little over the years and has become one of Salt Spring's most well-known and admired heritage homes.

Sources of Information:—Gwen Ruckle, daughter of Henry Gordon and Lotus Ruckle.

—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.

—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 96–97.

—*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.

SALT SPRING — 46

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Ruckle Provincial Park

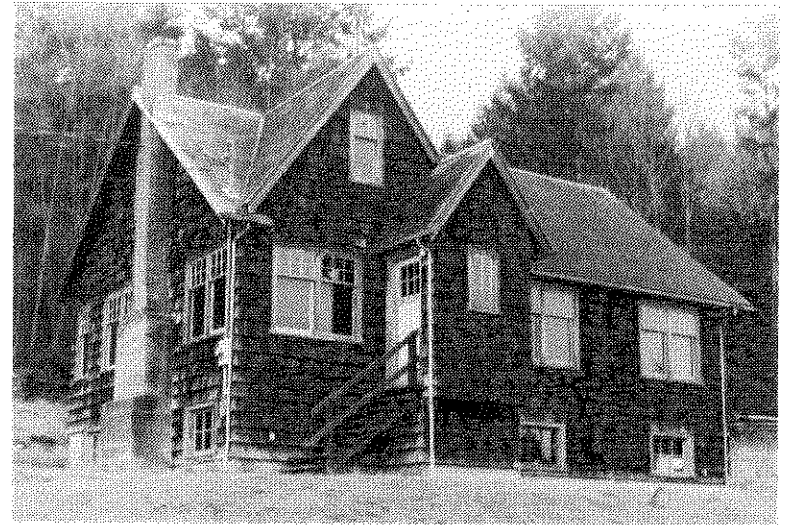
Date Built: c. 1938

Builder: William Norman Ruckle, with the help of his brother, Gordon, and father, Henry Ruckle, Jr.

Historical Notes: William Norman Ruckle, born in 1911, was the second son of Daniel Henry and Polly Ruckle. He spent most of his life farming at Beaver Point and died at the early age of 42.

The "Norman Ruckle House" is the most recent of the four dwellings built by various members of the Ruckle family and still standing in the park. Although not as old as Salt Spring's other heritage houses, it is included here because of its prominent location and place in the history of the Ruckle family and the Beaver Point area. It was constructed over a period of time in the late 1930s for Norman's wedding. The wedding did not take place, however, and the house has never been occupied! The Ruckle family stored their potato crops in this building for several decades! The interior has been extensively modernized and the house is now used as the headquarters for Ruckle Provincial Park.

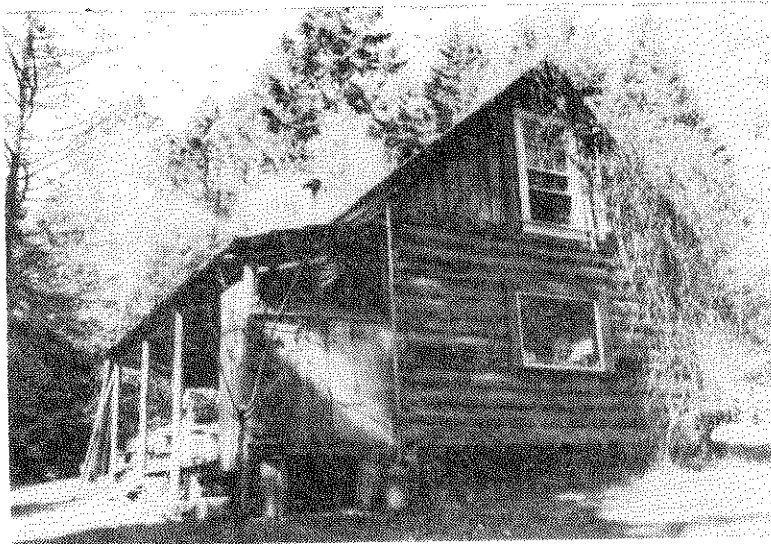
Sources of Information:—Nan Ruckle, Norman's sister.
—Gwen Ruckle, Norman's niece.
—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.



The Norman Ruckle House (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The Peavine House c. 1900 (photo courtesy the Salt Spring Community Arts Council).



The Peavine House in 1984.

SALT SPRING — 47

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Ruckle Provincial Park

Date Built: c. 1890

Builder: Probably John Peavine Kahon

Historical Notes: In 1883 John Peavine Kahon, a “Kanaka” (of Hawaiian ancestry), pre-empted 160 acres in what is now the southwestern corner of Ruckle Provincial Park. The land was Crown granted to him in 1887. According to the Ruckles, the log cabin still in use there, built with round logs with dove-tailed corners, was the second dwelling built by the Kahon family, known locally as the Peavines or Pevines. In 1892 the property was conveyed to Benjamin Dobson, who sold it to Henry Ruckle, Sr. in 1893. The Ruckle family never resided in the dwelling themselves but have rented it out to various individuals over the years. For example, the house was occupied by the Symons family when Mr. Kyle Symons was the teacher at the Beaver Point school for several years around 1910. The dwelling has been occupied for some time now by the present tenant.

Over the years, a lean-to, verandah, and chimney have been added to the “Peavine House”. Presently the foundation and several logs are in need of repair. This heritage building is well hidden from view along Beaver Point Road. Although within the park, it is still occupied and not open to the public.

Sources of Information:—*Times Past*, pp. 32–33.

—Gwen Ruckle, great-granddaughter of Henry Ruckle, Sr.

—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.

SALT SPRING — 48

Location: Beaver Point Road, in Beaver Point Provincial Park

Date Built: 1885

Builder: Samuel Beddis, assisted by his sons, Henry and Charles

Historical Notes: Beaver Point School, built by Samuel Beddis, was officially opened on September 30, 1885. The one-room schoolhouse served eight grades. When it closed 66 years later in July, 1951, it was said to be the longest continuously used school in B.C. It was eventually closed after the Consolidated School at Ganges became the only school on Salt Spring Island. Soon after, the school site itself was added to Beaver Point Provincial Park, established in 1949 on the bulk of the original 40 acres donated by pioneers Harry Spikerman and Theodore Trage for school use.

Beaver Point School was re-opened and again used as a school (for pre-school classes) in the fall of 1979. Also in 1979, the B.C. Heritage Trust provided a grant towards the stabilization and restoration of the building, neglected for 28 years. Renovations which were carried out in 1980 included replacement of the foundation, installation of a new cedar skirt, re-roofing with cedar shakes, re-hanging all doors and windows, and re-painting the exterior "railroad red", its original colour. The cloak room and masonry flue were also rebuilt and steps and a new deck installed. Most of the work was done by local volunteer labour under the direction of Roger Donnelly, based on plans drawn up by Salt Spring architect Jonathan Yardley (also chairman of the Beaver Point Park Board), who co-ordinated the project with the Heritage Conservation Branch.

Above the school's blackboard are the words:

"To commemorate our pioneers: from diverse corners of the earth they came.
With naught but their strength and these tools they created out of a wilderness a heritage."

Sources of Information:—*Salt Spring Island Heritage Day Tour* (July 2, 1983) brochure.

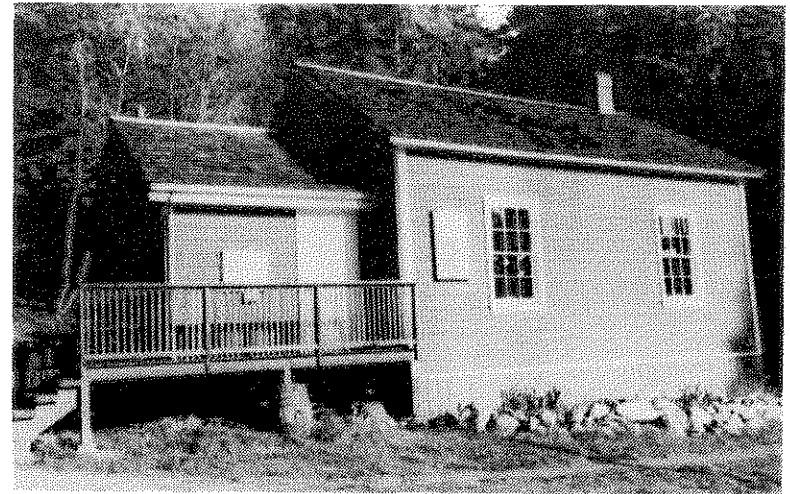
—Kerry Doyle Chalmers, 1983. "Journey back to the little red schoolhouse." *B.C. Gulfways* (June 22), Volume I (3): 1–2.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 64.

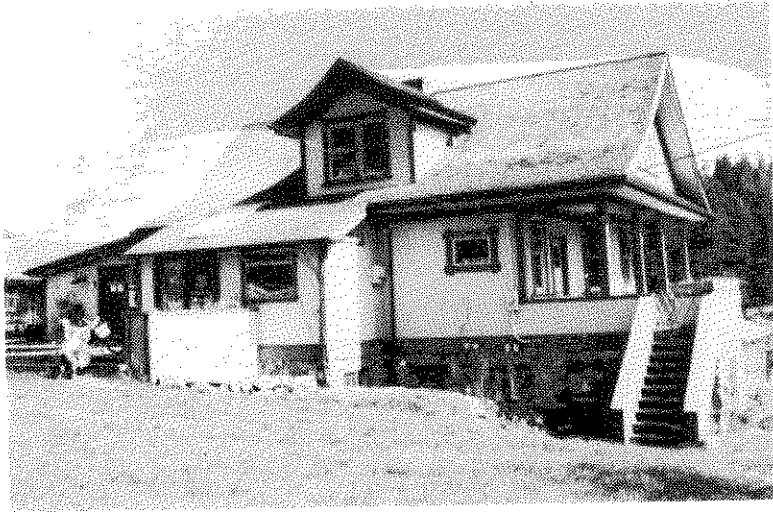
—*Heritage West*, Winter 1979–80, Volume IV (1): 9.

—Jonathan Yardley, Salt Spring architect.

—"Salt Spring Celebrates First School." *The Daily Colonist*, Nov. 3, 1935.



The Beaver Point School (1984 photo).



The Douglas McLennan House (1984 photo).

SALT SPRING — 49

Location: Beaver Point Road at McLennan Drive

Date Built: 1911

Builder: Mr. Bullman, a local builder and sawmill operator, for Douglas McLennan

Historical Notes: At the encouragement of Henry Ruckle, Elizabeth and Alexander McLennan moved to Salt Spring in 1880 and established a farm near Beaver Point. Two small log cabins were on the property and the McLennans consolidated them into one building to form their first house. Over the years additions were constructed and eventually the house grew to nine rooms. All eight McLennan children attended Beaver Point School, which opened in 1885. By 1895, the McLennan farm had grown to 410 acres, with about 17 acres in cultivation. Besides mixed farming, poultry and fruit were also produced. Alex McLennan also served the community as postmaster at Beaver Point (1886–1908), Justice of the Peace, and secretary to the school board.

Although the original McLennan farmhouse is now gone, this dwelling was built for their eldest son, Douglas, nearby on the McLennan homestead. The house has been rehabilitated by the present owner, architect Jonathan Yardley, who also attached a greenhouse and small addition at the rear, enlarged a bay window into a new kitchen and dining area, and added a low deck. A basement was also developed and faced with stone when the foundation was rebuilt. "Double bullnose" siding (1 × 6 inches) was specially milled for the renovation work so that the small additions would match the original in appearance.

Sources of Information:—Bea Hamilton, 1969. *Salt Spring Island*, pp. 94–96.

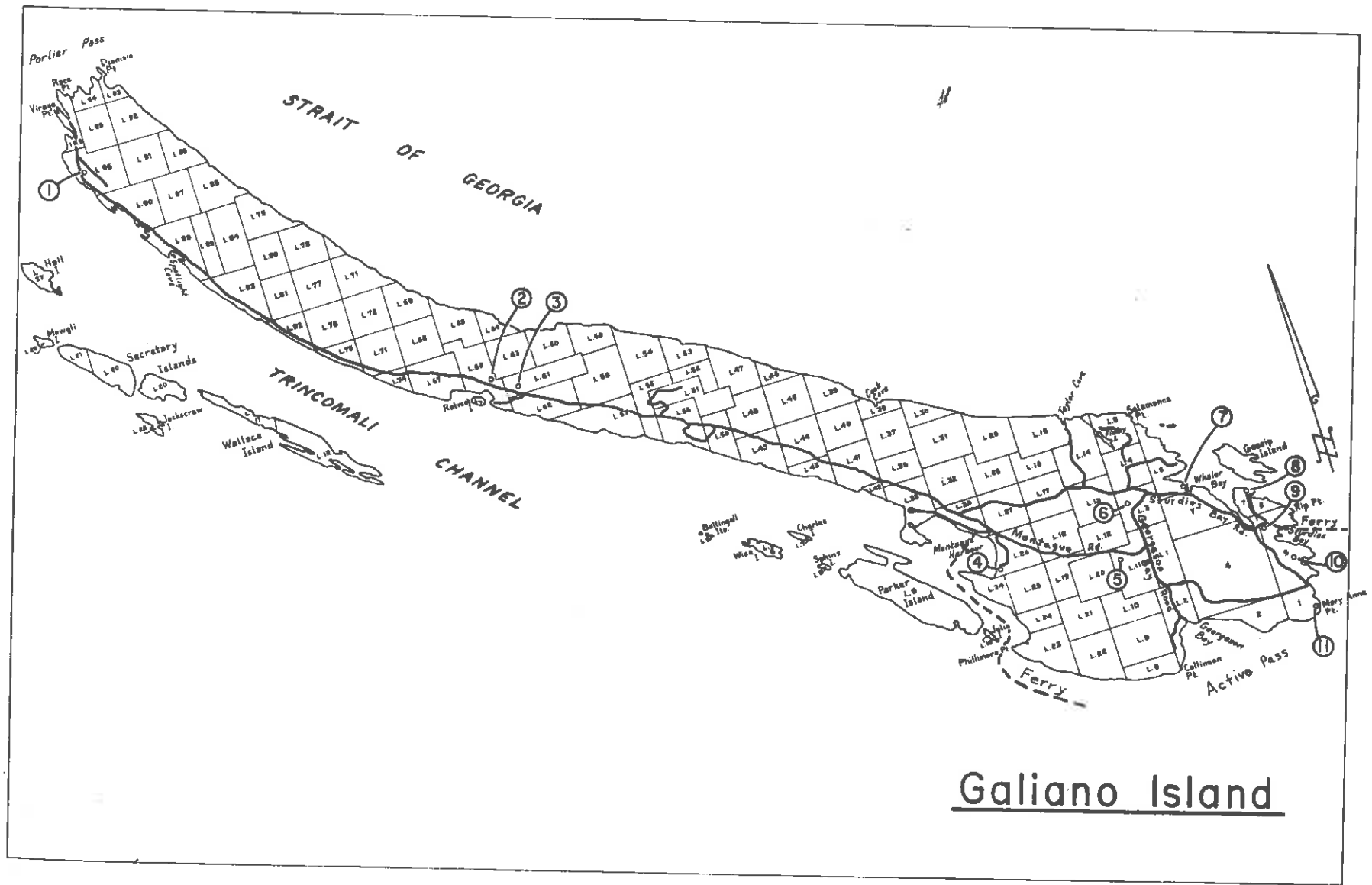
—*Times Past*, pp. 67, 68.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, pp. 13, 38, 86.

—K. Pedlow, 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*.

—Jonathan Yardley, present owner.

—Margaret Belford, 1979. "The McLennan Story". *The Daily Colonist*, Sept. 30, pp. 12–13.



Galiano Island

GALIANO — 1

Location: Porlier Pass Road, north of Spotlight Cove

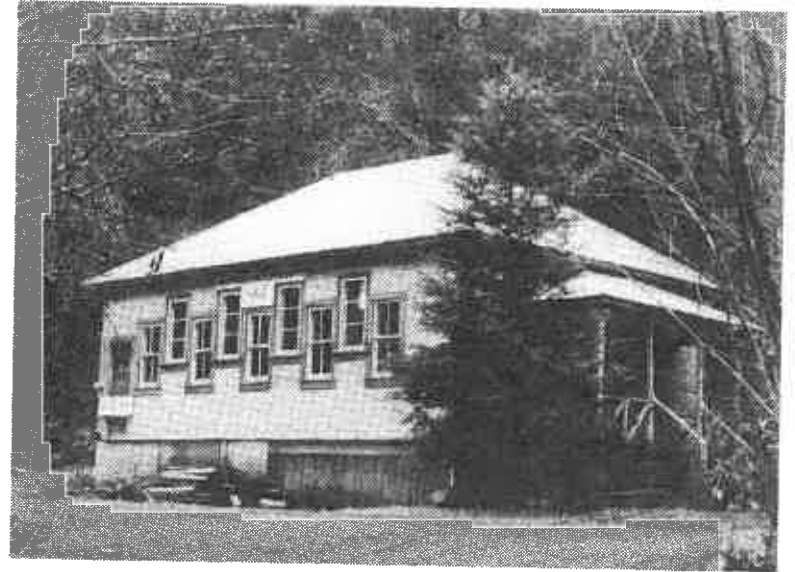
Date Built: 1927

Builder: George and Harry Baines

Historical Notes: A small log schoolhouse (now gone, but pictured in *Snapshots*, p. 66) was built at the north end of Galiano Island c. 1915. This frame replacement was built beside it in 1927 on land donated by Andy Deacon. An attached "teacheridge" has been removed and the four off-set windows added! The building has been used as the North Galiano Community Hall since c. 1975.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Devina Baines (Harry's wife), born on Galiano Island in 1898 and a student in both north-end schools.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring and Other Favoured Islands*, page 66.



North Galiano Community Hall (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

GALIANO — 2

Location: Porlier Pass Road, near Retreat Cove

Date Built: 1932

Builder: Anthony Bell

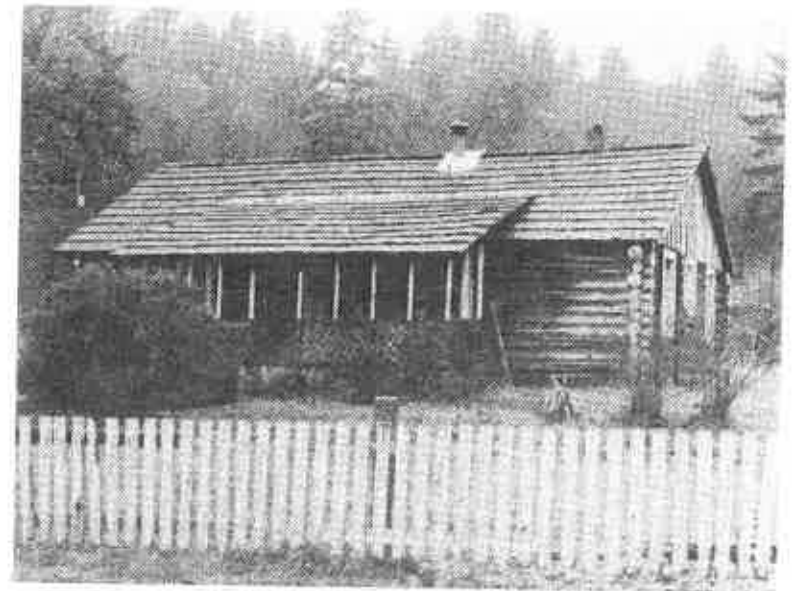
Historical Notes: "The Old Bell House," as it is known locally, was built by Tony Bell, a former fisherman, farmer, and road foreman on Galiano Island. Born in Greece and fondly known to all as "Papa", Tony Bell died in 1963, leaving behind his wife Clara, seven daughters and one son.

Unfortunately, this attractive log house is resting on a weak foundation and has begun to sag.

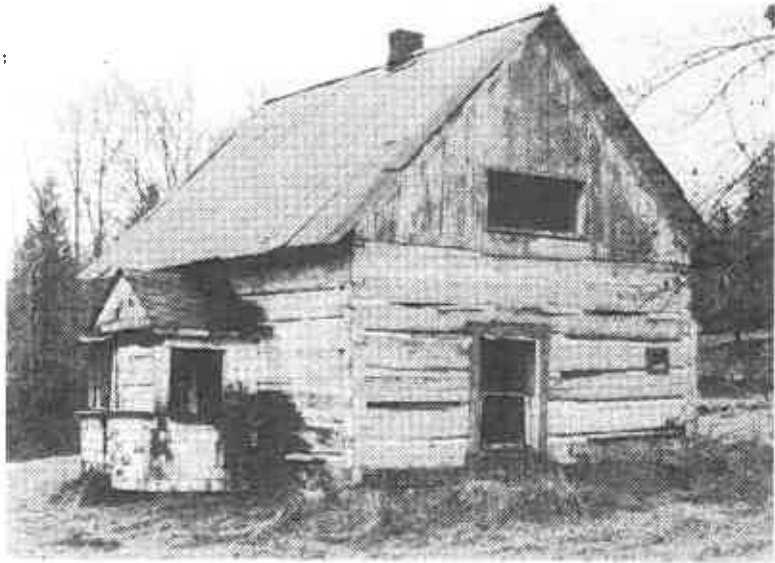
Sources of Information:—Mr. MacDonald, present owner.

—Mrs. Clara Stevens and Mrs. Kathleen Pollard, daughters of Tony Bell.

—Mrs. Mary Ellen Harding (nee Georgeson), long-time Galiano resident.



The Bell House (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The McCoskrie Log House (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

GALIANO — 3

Location: Porlier Pass Road, near Retreat Cove

Date Built: 1895

Builder: Edward McCoskrie

Historical Notes: The McCoskrie homestead, settled in 1894, was one of the earliest on Galiano Island. During the winter of 1894 the family lived in "a rude abode with an earth floor" found on the property. Their new dwelling, this hand-hewn log house of dove-tailed construction, was completed early in 1895. A small addition was attached to the cabin a few years later to serve as a classroom for the children. Captain Edward McCoskrie was Harbour Master at Prince Rupert at the time of his death in 1925. The McCoskrie Log House is uninhabited at present, but still structurally sound.

Source of Information:—Agnes Lambe, 1983. "The Naming of Roads." *B.C. Gulfways*, Sept. 2, p. 2.



Detail of the dove-tailed corners in The McCoskrie Log House (1983 photo).

GALIANO — 4

Location: Southwind Road, on the south shore of Montague Harbour

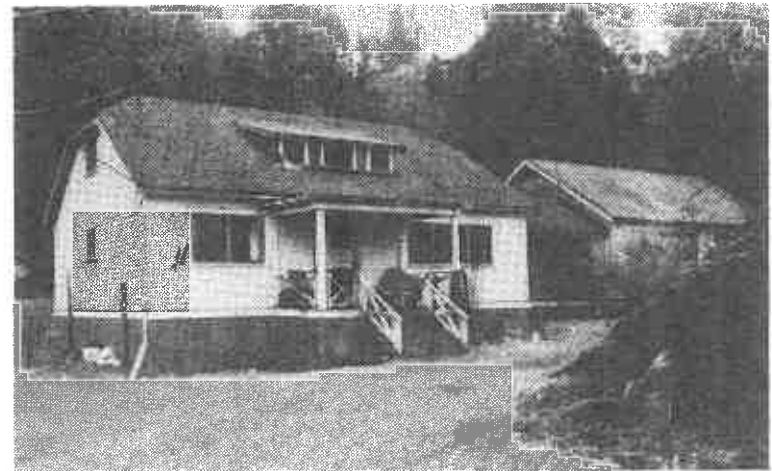
Date Built: 1928

Builder: C. E. Stanley Jackson

Historical Notes: Born in Liverpool in 1888, Stanley Jackson moved to Galiano Island in 1928 and built a residence for himself and relatives on the south shore of Montague Harbour. In 1929 several rooms in the house were opened to guests, and a year or two later an attached dining room was built as well as seaside cabins. When his sister, Margaret, joined him on a full-time basis in 1933, "Sutil Lodge" came into full bloom. The lodge was named after the schooner (*The Sutil*) of Spanish explorer Dionisio Alcala Galiano, who sailed around Vancouver Island in 1792. Fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, archery, and tennis were among the outdoor recreational activities offered at the lodge.

For a variety of reasons, activity at Sutil Lodge began tapering off in 1946 and by 1948 its doors were closed. Stanley Jackson was 60 years of age at that point but he lived here at Montague Harbour for another 35 years, until his death in 1983. In addition to the lodge, many of the guest cabins are still standing and until recently some were being used as private residences.

Source of Information:—Mrs. Winifred Elliott, Stanley Jackson's niece and the present owner.
—"Stanley Jackson celebrates his 93rd birthday." *Gulf Islands Driftwood*, Nov. 25, 1981, pp. 27–28.



Jackson's Sutil Lodge (1984 photo).

GALIANO — 5

Location: Montague Road

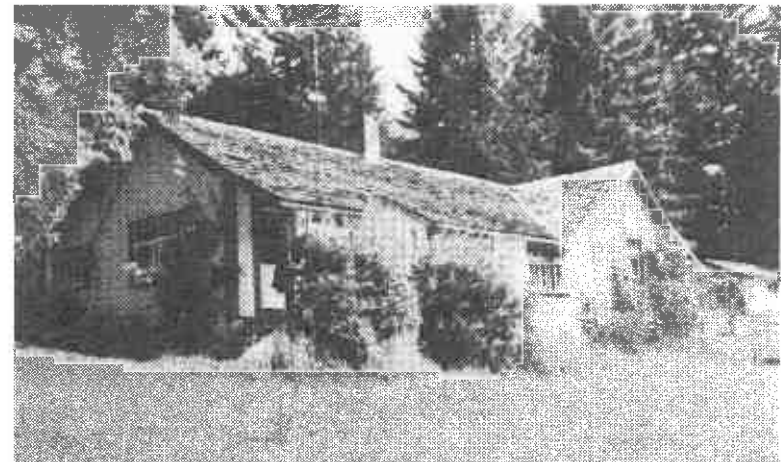
Date Built: 1913

Builder: Frank Thornley

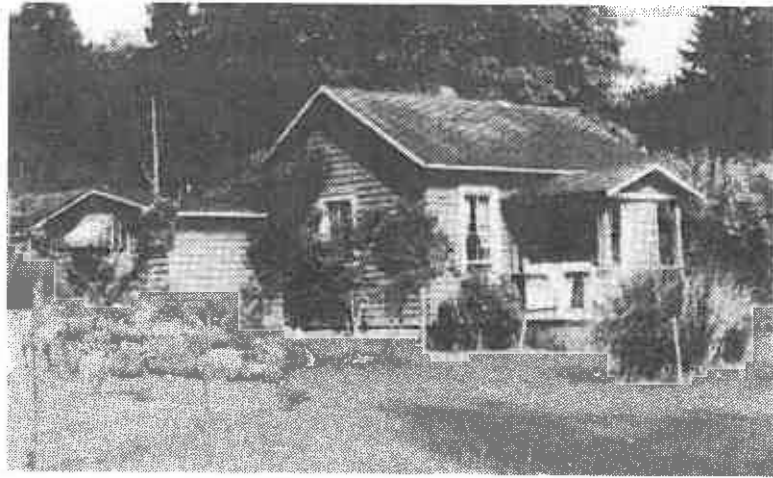
Historical Notes: When Max Enke advertised for a farm manager for his "Valley Farm", Frank Thornley (who had come over from England in 1911) answered the ad and was given the job. After living on the Enke farm for a short time, Thornley built this house for his family on 15 sunny acres nearby, using lumber from one of Enke's silos being dismantled. After leaving the Enke operation, Thornley worked on Galiano as a builder. The family later sold out and moved to the Queen Charlottes, but returned to the same house when they heard that the new owners had defaulted on the taxes. The property was theirs again for the redemption.

The Tom Patience family bought the property in 1921 and developed a mixed farm there. "The Old Patience Place" remained in the family for nearly 60 years until finally sold in 1980. The house remains in good condition and is representative of the solid yet relatively modest dwellings of its era.

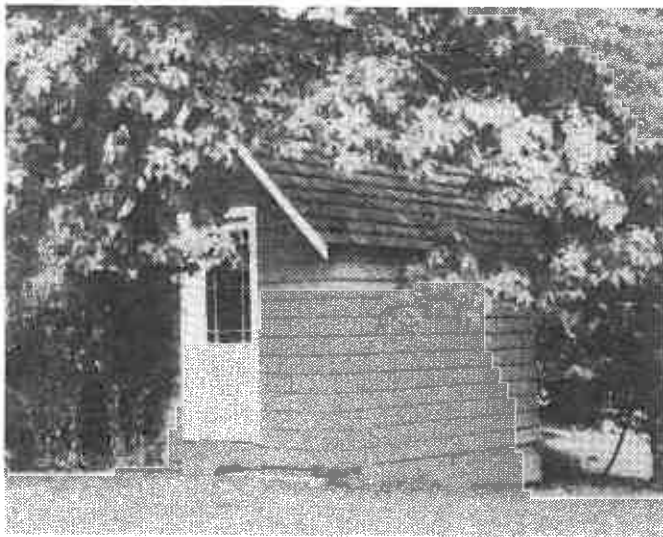
Sources of Information:—Mrs. Winifred Gardner, Frank Thornley's daughter.
—Mrs. Dorothy Shaw, Tom Patience's daughter.



The Patience Place (1983 photo).



The Page Farmhouse (1983 photo).



Page's temporary post office (1983 photo).

GALIANO — 6

Location: Georgeson Bay Road

Date Built: 1912

Builder: Stanley Page

Historical Notes: Joseph Page came to Galiano, purchased Herbert Macklin's property (about 100 acres), and became postmaster for South Galiano, all in about 1901. Joseph's eldest son, Stanley, helped with the farming and a few years later received part of the property from his father. Soon to be married, in 1912 Stanley built a bungalow on his land with the help of his father. A barn was "raised" by friends and neighbours about the same time (not shown). The Pages' Jerseys and Guernseys produced cream which was shipped once a week to the creamery on Salt Spring. Sheep and pigs were also raised. Stanley Page served as acting postmaster for south Galiano for six months in 1928 and used a shed on his property as the post office. The Pages resided on Galiano and were active in community life until 1976, when Stanley passed away. All three of the above-mentioned buildings on the "Page Farm" are still in use today and have been well-maintained by the present owner.

Sources of Information:—Donald New—long-time island resident and former Galiano postmaster.
—Fred Robson—long-time island resident; Joseph Page's grandson.
—Mrs. Muriel Page—Stanley Page's sister-in-law.
—Kenneth Stanley Page—one of Stanley Page's sons.
—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, p. 141.

GALIANO — 7

Location: Sturdies Bay Road, Murchison Cove* Area

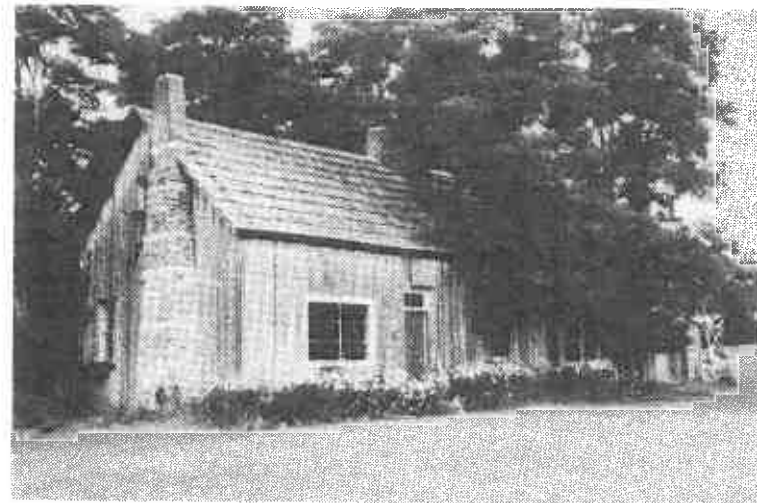
Date Built: 1882

Builder: Finlay Murcheson, Sr.

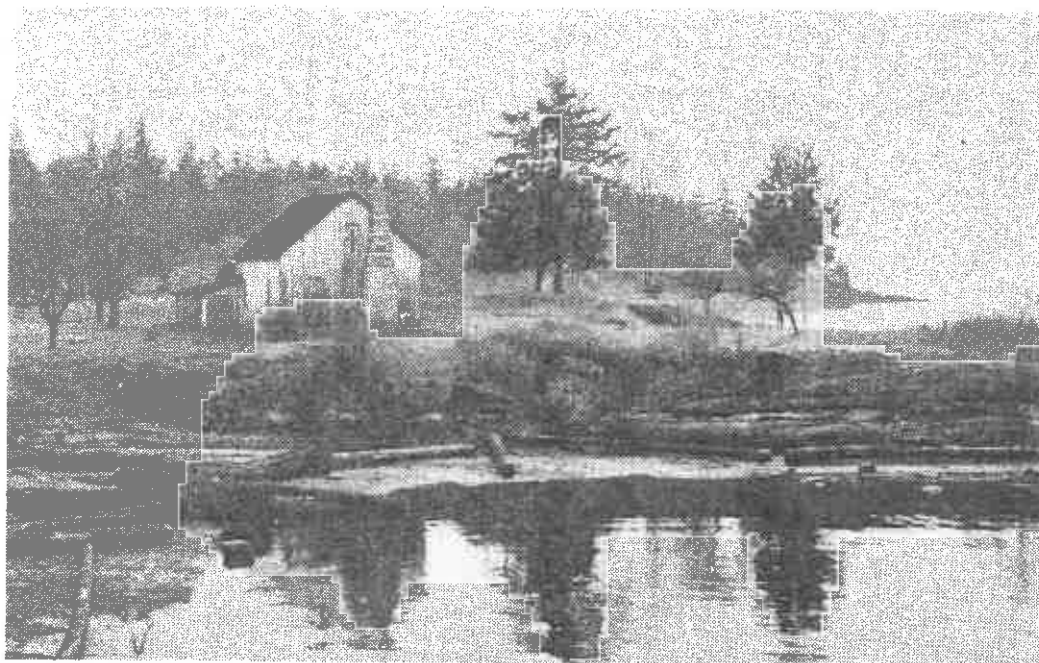
Historical Notes: Finlay Murcheson's farmhouse is one of the oldest residences still standing on Galiano Island. Comparison with earlier photographs, shown here (1952) and found in the Provincial Archives, reveals that although this well-maintained home has received a few modifications over the years, it still closely resembles the original home of one of Galiano's pioneer families. The single-storey kitchen addition was constructed in 1913 and the outside replacement chimney in approximately 1950.

Source of Information:—Mrs. R. Hardy, granddaughter of Findlay Murcheson, Sr.

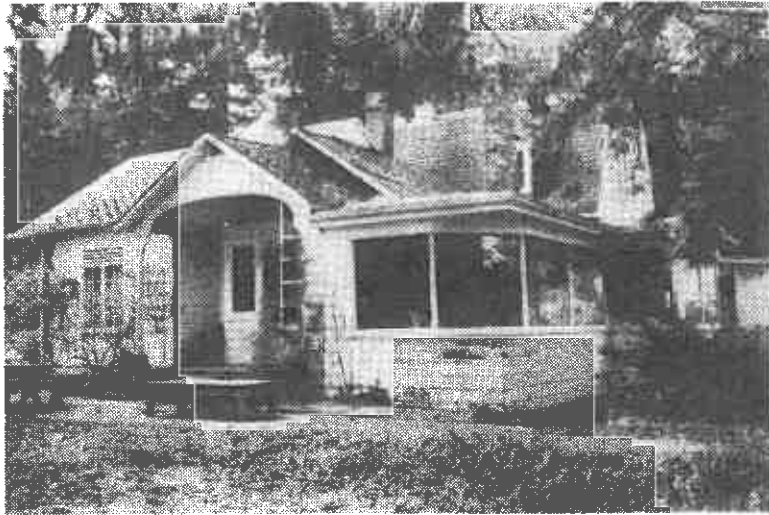
* The map spelling differs from that of the family.



The Murcheson Farmhouse in 1983.



The Murcheson Farmhouse in 1952 (Provincial Archives of B.C.
—photo 36122, by permission).



The Cain residence, "Green Waters" (1984 photo).

GALIANO — 8

Location: At the end of Cain Road, facing Georgia Strait

Date Built: c. 1894

Builder: William Cain

Historical Notes: English carpenter William Cain built this residence for himself c. 1894, several years before building the beautiful Anglican Church (The Church of St. Mary Magdalene) on Mayne Island in 1898 (see MAYNE—6). This early Galiano residence, known as "Green Waters", still contains at least one room in which Cain's original hand-carved woodwork has been retained. The dwelling was substantially enlarged and updated in the 1960s (for the Ketchams), including the installation of a number of picture windows facing Gossip Island and the sea.

Sources of Information:—Donald New and Mrs. Mary Ellen Harding, long-time island residents.

—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 45–47.



Burrill Bros. Store (1983 photo).

GALIANO — 9

Location: Sturdies Bay Road, near the head of Whaler Bay

Date Built: 1906

Builder: Fred Burrill

Historical Notes: Joseph Burrill came to Galiano in 1896 and purchased 80 acres of waterfront in Active Pass for a holiday retreat. Joined by his brother, Fred, in 1899, the Burrills decided to stay, however. In 1903 the original Burrill Bros. Store was built, located near Murderers Bay in Active Pass (near the present junction of Burrill and Bluff Roads). In 1906 a larger store was built on the same property and the original building became a feed shed (now gone). The Burrills sold the store in 1947. Subsequent owners added a false front and had the building skidded by bulldozer to its present location, where it still serves as a general store and coffee shop for local residents.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 136–137.

—Fraser Bruce, 1955. "Joseph Burrill of Galiano." *The Vancouver Sun*, Feb. 12, magazine supplement, p. 7.

—Donald New, long-time island resident.

GALIANO — 10

Location: Farmhouse Road, Bellhouse Bay Area in Active Pass

Date Built: 1928

Builder: Walter Bowerman, contractor. Designed by Leonard Thornycroft Bellhouse (son of John Wortley Bellhouse)

Historical Notes. When J. W. Bellhouse and his family of eight came to Galiano to farm in 1907, he bought out Robert Grubb, who had worked this property (then known as the Active Pass Stock Ranch) for 18 years, and enlarged Grubb's small log house to serve their own needs. J. W. Bellhouse ran the farm until c. 1920 and built up a dairy herd of registered Jerseys, a flock of 500 laying chickens, and an apple orchard from which fruit was shipped to Vancouver. His son, L. T. Bellhouse, took over the farm in about 1920 and, in 1924, converted the old home into a summer lodge known as the Farmhouse Inn. After fire destroyed the house c. 1927, a replacement, specifically designed to serve as an inn, was constructed on the same site in 1928. The operation of the Farmhouse Inn continued until the Bellhouse family sold out in 1966. The building has been used as a large residence by subsequent owners, who have also extensively remodelled its interior and attached a large barbeque to one exterior wall.

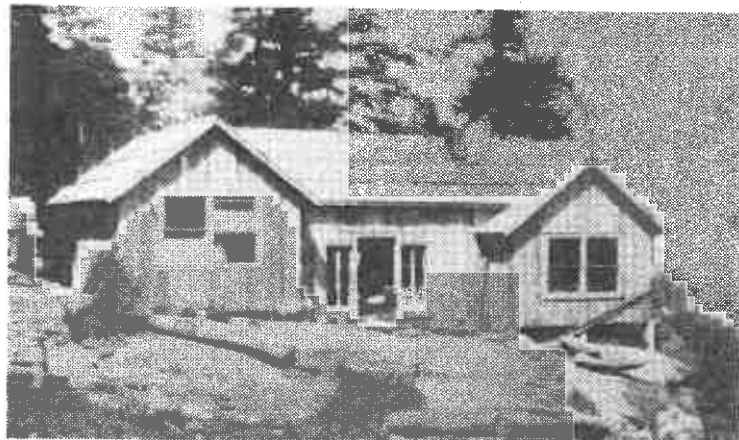
Sources of Information:—Mrs. Winifred A. Spalding, daughter of J. W. Bellhouse.
—Mrs. Jessie Bellhouse, daughter-in-law of J. W. Bellhouse.
—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 90–91.



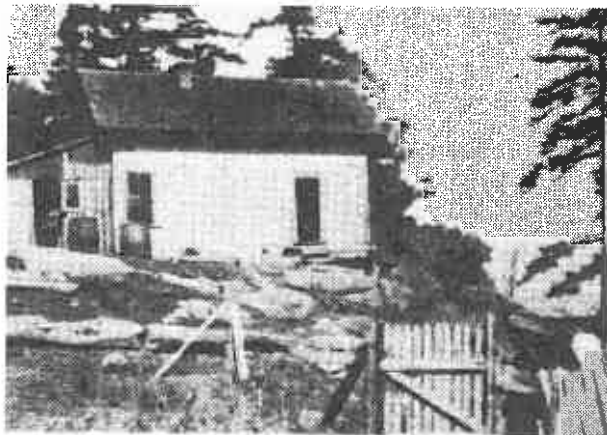
The former Farmhouse Inn (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



South side of the Scoones House in 1983.



... in 1920 (courtesy Mrs. Elizabeth Steward).



... in 1897 (courtesy Mrs. E. Steward).

GALIANO — 11

Location: Mary Anne Point in Active Pass

Date Built: c. 1885

Builder: Mr. Cullison

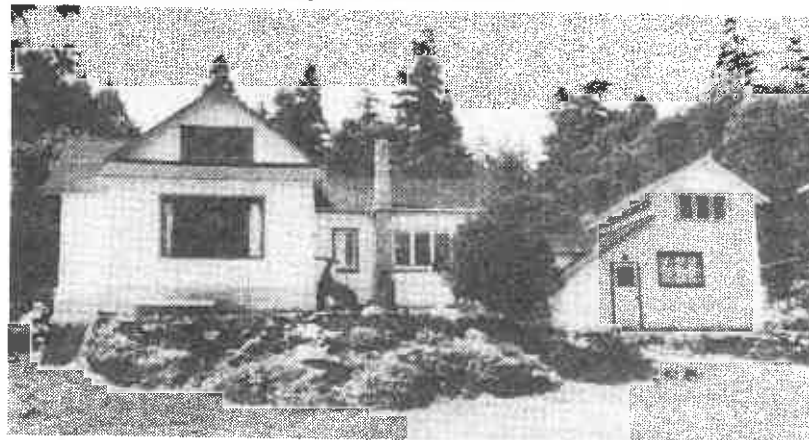
Historical Notes: Built by Mr. Cullison, a well-known Gulf Islands carpenter, the original dwelling at Mary Anne Point was purchased from the Burrill brothers by seaman Alec Scoones in 1897. Alec's older brother, Paul, who came to Galiano in 1919, rebuilt and enlarged the house in the early 1920s. While subsequent owners have attached their own additions and made further changes, the Scoones House has been well-maintained over the years and is in excellent condition.

Boaters will recognize that the Mary Anne Point light is in the "frontyard" of this well-known Galiano residence.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 85–87.

—Mrs. Mary Ellen Harding (nee Georgeson), long-time Galiano resident.

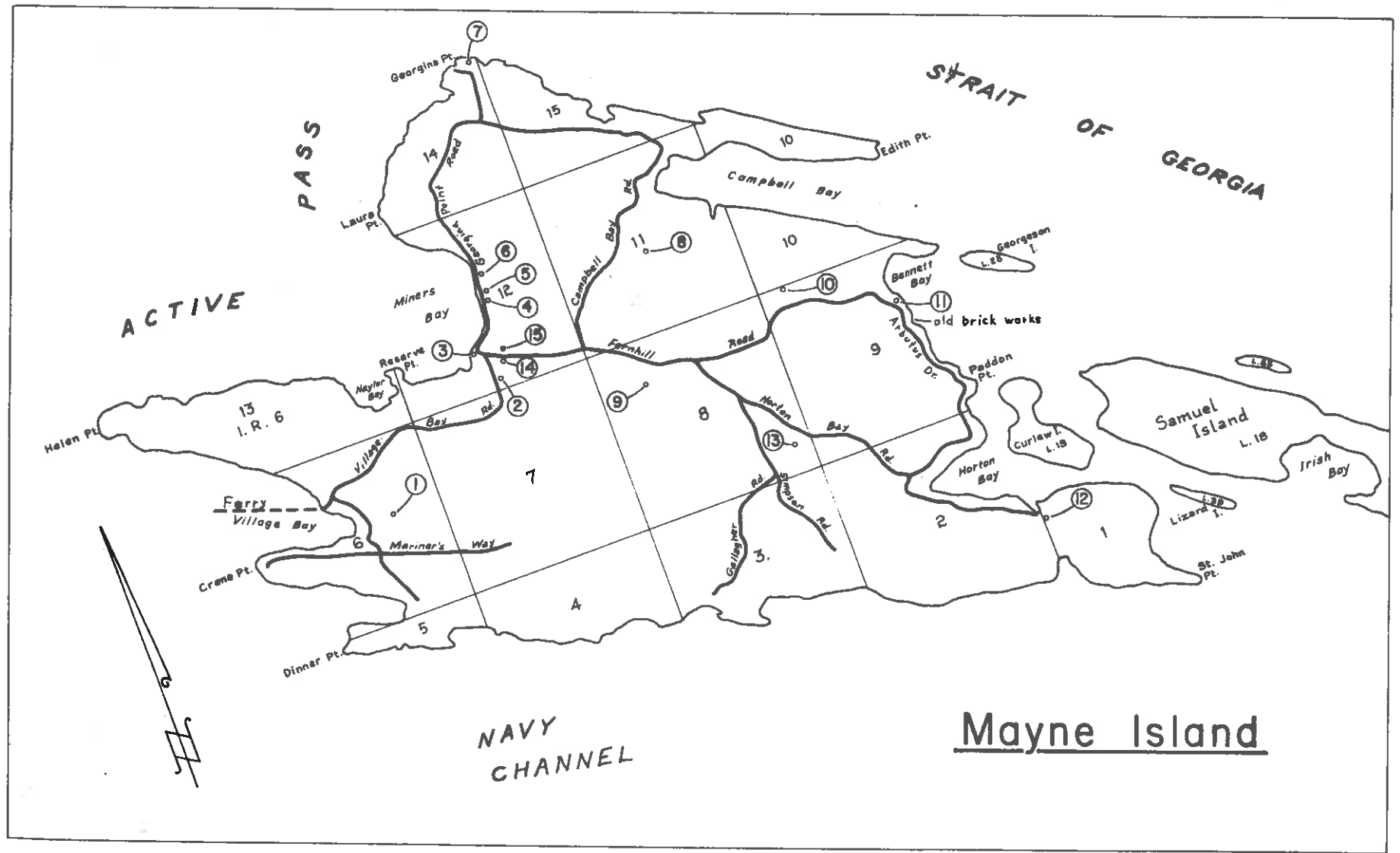
—Donald New, long-time Galiano resident.



East side of the Scoones House in 1983.



... in 1897 (courtesy Mrs. Elizabeth Steward).



Mayne Island

MAYNE — 1

Location: Wooddale Drive, Village Bay Area

Date Built: c. 1890

Builder: John Deacon

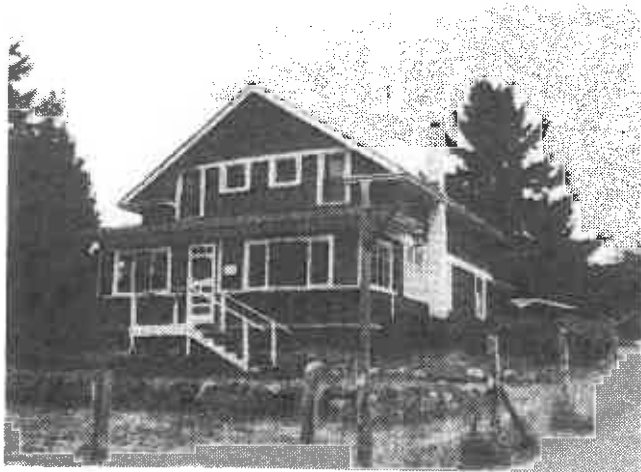
Historical Notes: John and Margaret Deacon moved to Mayne Island c. 1881 and in 1883 bought land overlooking Village Bay from John Silva. The heavily timbered property was cleared with the help of oxen. It remained in the family for decades and was developed into not only a productive but also beautiful farm.

Located in a highly visible and picturesque setting, the Deacon Barn is now the only remnant left of this early Mayne Island homestead.

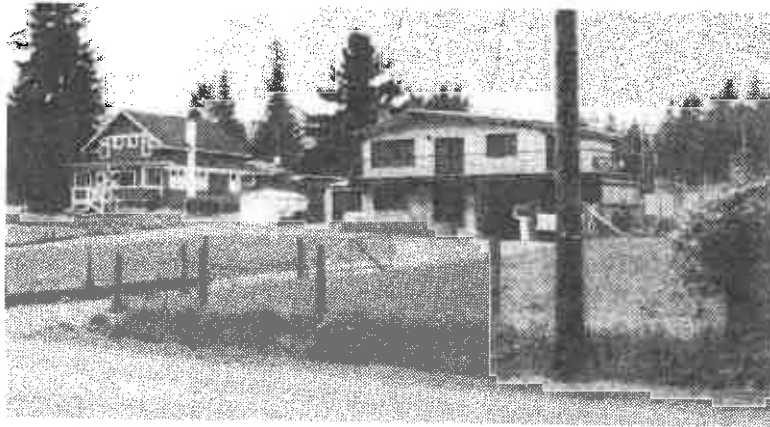
Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 13, 15.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



The Deacon Barn (1983 photo).



The Nagata Residence (now the Five Roosters Restaurant) in 1983.



MAYNE — 2

Location: Village Bay Road, near Miners Bay

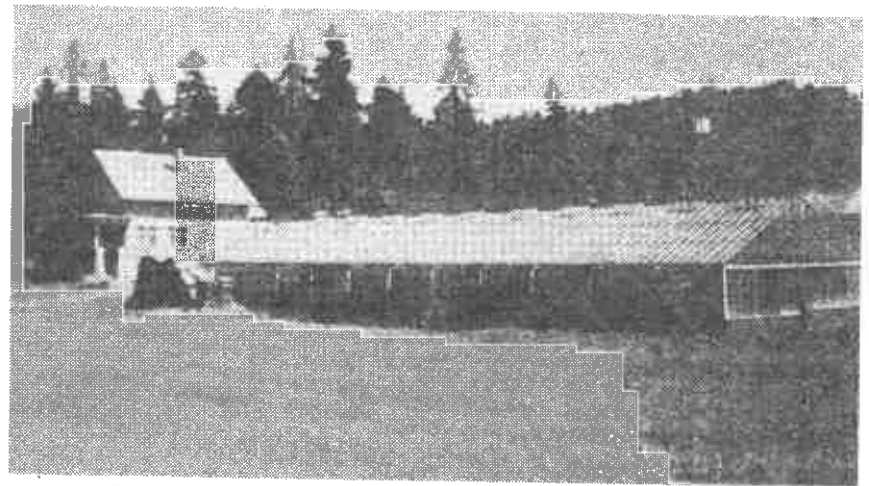
Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Unknown

Historical Notes: The original dwelling, not far from Miners Bay, was acquired by Kumazo Nagata in 1921 and enlarged by him in 1937. During the 1930s the Nagatas raised tomatoes in the greenhouses shown in the photograph and joined the island marketing cooperative. The Nagata family was "relocated" away from the West Coast by Federal Government order, along with the other Japanese residents during the Second World War (in 1942).

The 1983 photographs reveal subsequent modifications to the house (chimney and porch) and a modern two-storey dwelling located where the greenhouses used to stand. The Nagata Residence is now not only used as a dwelling but is also the home of the Five Roosters Restaurant.

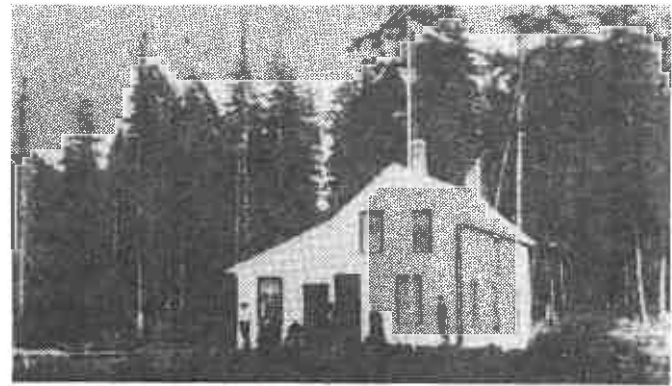
Sources of Information:—John Nagata, son of Kumazo Nagata and current Mayne Island resident.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



Nagata Residence and Greenhouses in the late 1930s
(photo courtesy John Nagata).



The SS *Princess Louise* at Miners Bay wharf with Collinson's boarding house in the foreground, c. 1900 (photo courtesy Mrs. Vera Greene).



The Collison Residence c. 1895 (photo by Hannah Maynard, courtesy Margaret Bennett).

MAYNE — 3

Location: Adjacent to Miners Bay wharf

Date Built: c. 1890

Builder: William "Tom" Collinson

Historical Notes: In about 1890 Tom Collinson built a two-storey residence near the Miners Bay wharf for his large family. By 1896 they were beginning to take in boarders to supplement the family income and because some of the children had grown up and left home.

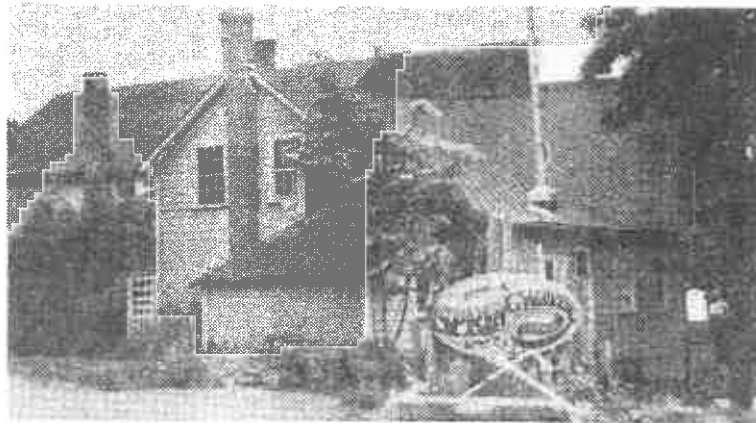
In 1911, after Tom Collinson's death, his daughter, Emma, and her husband Brooke Naylor, inherited the property. They gradually developed the boarding house into a popular country hotel named Grandview Lodge. A large six-bedroom wing and false front were added in 1930. As many as 700

people on Canadian Pacific excursion trips would disembark from the steamers at the Miners Bay wharf to spend a Sunday picnicking, swimming, or enjoying afternoon tea on the lodge's wide verandah. In 1954 Emma Naylor's niece and husband, Margaret and Fred Bennett, then inherited the lodge. Finally, outside interests bought the establishment in 1960 and renamed it Springwater Lodge.

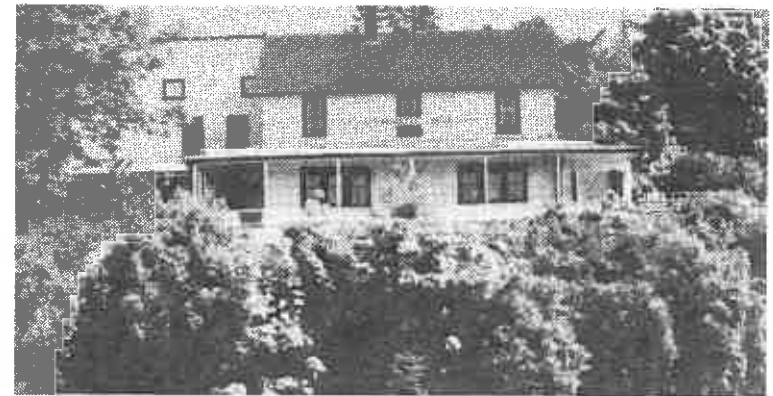
Mayne Island was one of the earliest summer resorts on Canada's west coast and this building is a good example of late 19th century boarding house accommodation. The photos show the building before and after the large addition and false front were built.

Sources of Information:—Marie Elliott, 1983. "Mayne Island Heritage Hotels." *The Islands*, Volume 2, Number 1, pp. 4–5.

—Marie Elliott, 1983. "Springwater Lodge, Mayne Island: A Gulf Island heritage building." *Heritage West*, Summer 1983.



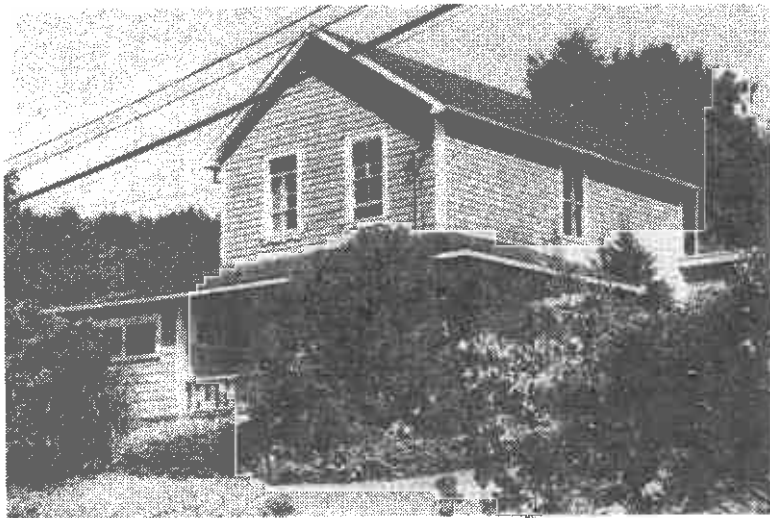
The Springwater Lodge in 1983, showing the building as above, but with the additions.



The Springwater Lodge in 1982, showing the original building (shown above) enveloped by the false front and large addition on the right (photo by M. Elliott).



The Maude House in 1910 (photo by Jack Aitken, one of the early owners and store operators; courtesy Anna De Rousie).



The Maude House in 1983.

MAYNE — 4

Location: Georgina Point Road, Miners Bay Area

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: Built for Commander Eustace Maude

Historical Notes: First Commander Maude, then Jack Aitken, operated a store in this early Miners Bay residence. The porch addition was used by Postmistress Mary F. Kline as the Mayne Island post office between 1964 and 1974. In 1974 the post office was moved to its present location on Village Bay Road. The building remains a private residence and is in excellent condition.

Sources of Information:—"The Post Office on Mayne Island," by Mary F. Kline, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, pp. 23–24.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.

MAYNE — 5

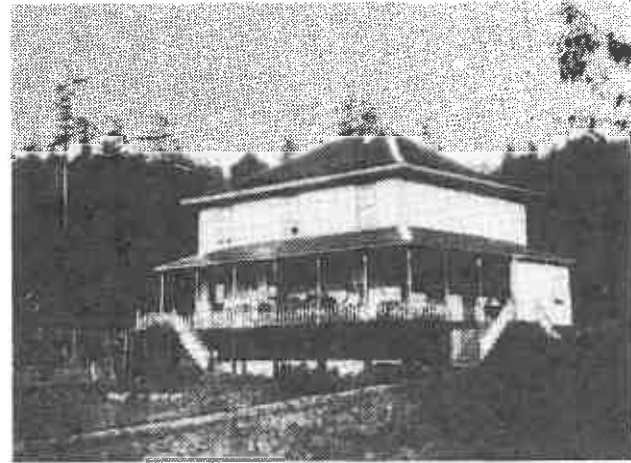
Location: Georgina Point Road, Miners Bay Area

Date Built: 1914–1918

Builder: Peter Garrick

Historical Notes: One of the few remaining early residences in the Miners Bay area, this house was built only during the winters because Peter Garrick worked at the fish canneries in New Westminster during the summers. Over time, the Garrick family developed a commercial farm on their land. As illustrated in the two photographs, son Leslie Garrick extensively modified the Garrick House c. 1940. Note especially the changes to the roof, second storey, and porches.

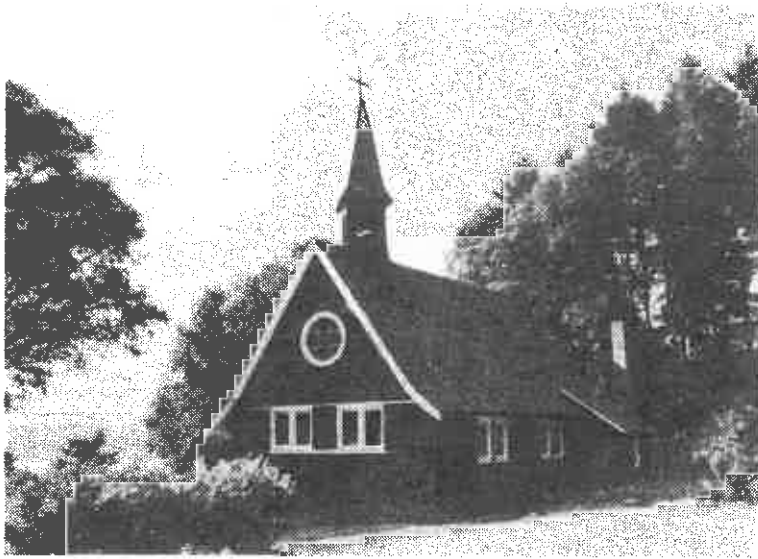
Sources of Information:—"The Garrick Story," as told to Jessie Brown, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, p. 14.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



The original Garrick House (in the 1920s?)
(photo courtesy Mrs. Margaret Bennett).



The Garrick House in 1983 (after the extensive modification—
yes, it *is* the same building!).



The Church of St. Mary Magdalene (1983 photo).

MAYNE — 6

Location: Georgina Point Road

Date Built: 1898

Builder: William Cain (Galiano Island resident)

Historical Notes: Completed in 1898, Mayne Island's Church of St. Mary Magdalene was the first church to be erected on any of the Outer Gulf Islands (excluding Salt Spring). Built on land donated by the well-known explorer and author, Warburton Pike, this Anglican Church was designed by J. C. M. Keith (architect of Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria), under the direction of Canon W. F. L. Paddon. The consecration ceremony took place on April 17, 1898.

Still in active use today, the church and grounds are both kept in excellent condition.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 45–49.

—“Mayne Island Church: St. Mary Magdalene, a history,” by Gwen Hayball, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, pp. 3–4.

—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.

MAYNE — 7

Location: Georgina Point

Date Built: c. 1915

Builder: Levan Cullison(?) for Richard Hall

Historical Notes: Richard Hall, born in Cheshire, England, initially took up farming in B.C. on James Island, from about 1905 to 1909. He then bought property on Mayne Island to the east of Georgina Point Light, where he built the island's first greenhouses (now gone) and grew some of the first hot-house tomatoes in B.C. He was assisted by a crew of Chinese workers who later looked after the place during Hall's absence during the war.

In the 1920s Richard Hall built a new greenhouse complex at Miners Bay, one of the largest in B.C. By 1924 he was shipping not only tomatoes but also chrysanthemums, cucumbers and bulbs, and became known locally as "The Tomato King." The Georgina Point greenhouse operation was taken over by the Jack family.

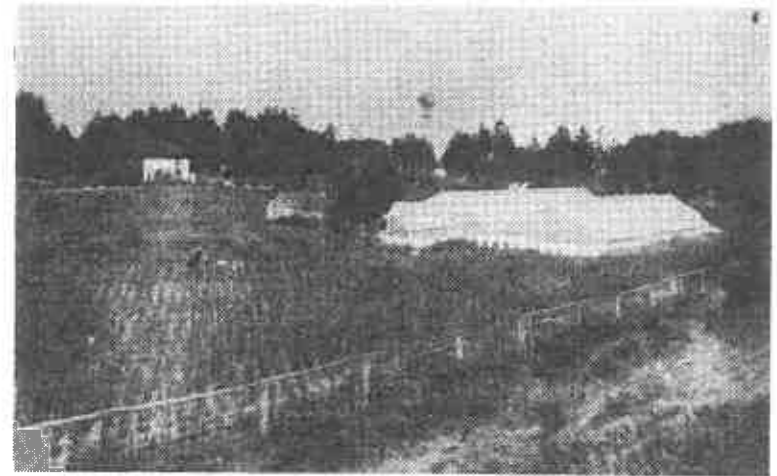
The Richard Hall House at Georgina Point was built c. 1915, most likely by local carpenter Levan Cullison. It remains in good condition and, except for new oversized windows, has not changed much in appearance over the years.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 26–27.

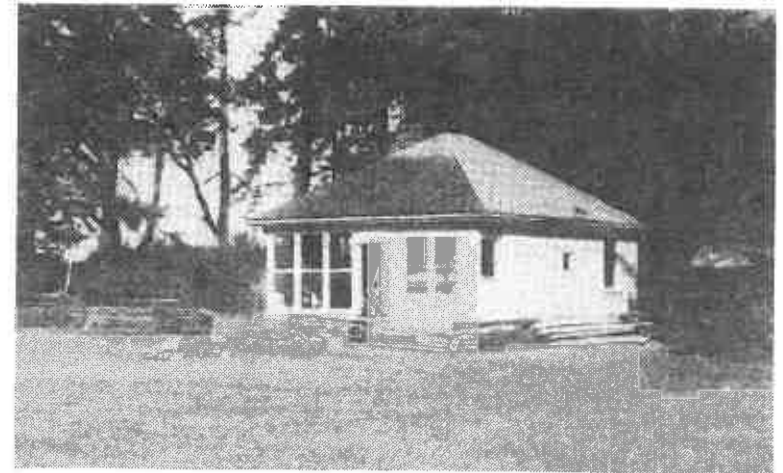
—“My Father”, by Nancy Rainsford, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, p. 11.

—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring and Other Favoured Islands*, p. 37.

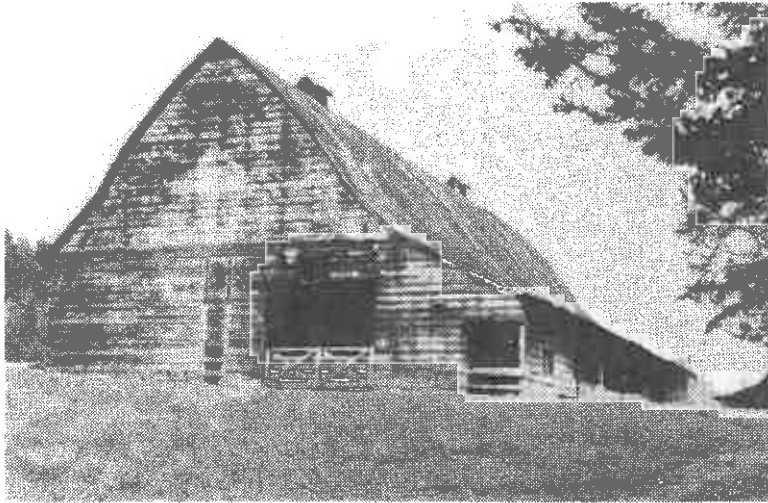
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



Richard Hall's residence and greenhouses c. 1920
(Jack Aitken photo, courtesy M. Elliott).



The Richard Hall House in 1983.



The Jacob Heck Barn (1983 photo by M. Elliott).

MAYNE — 8

Location: Private road off Campbell Bay Road

Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Jacob Heck and sons

Historical Notes: Jacob Heck participated in the Cariboo gold rush before pre-empting land on Mayne Island in 1870. William Deacon finally bought the Heck farm in the 1940s and then passed it on to his son, Wilbert.

The Jacob Heck barn is one of the best-preserved barns (though not yet the oldest) on Mayne Island and is the only remnant left of another of Mayne's early homesteads. The metal roof was added by sons Fred and Frank Heck (after returning from the First World War), using materials salvaged from the old brickyard at Bennett Bay. The present owners, the Rainsfords, have renewed the building and added a concrete foundation.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Nancy Rainsford, owner.

—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.

MAYNE — 9

Location: Felix Jack Road

Date Built: 1894

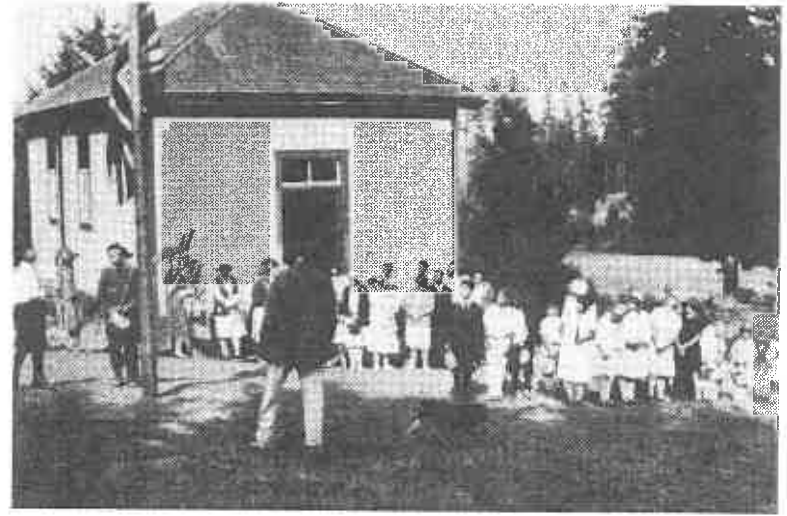
Builder: William Gillespie

Historical Notes: This building, Mayne Island's second schoolhouse, has been moved from its original location (the site of the present Mayne Island school) to near the fire hall, and is used as a recreation hall by the volunteer fire department. (The original school, built in 1883, is no longer standing.)

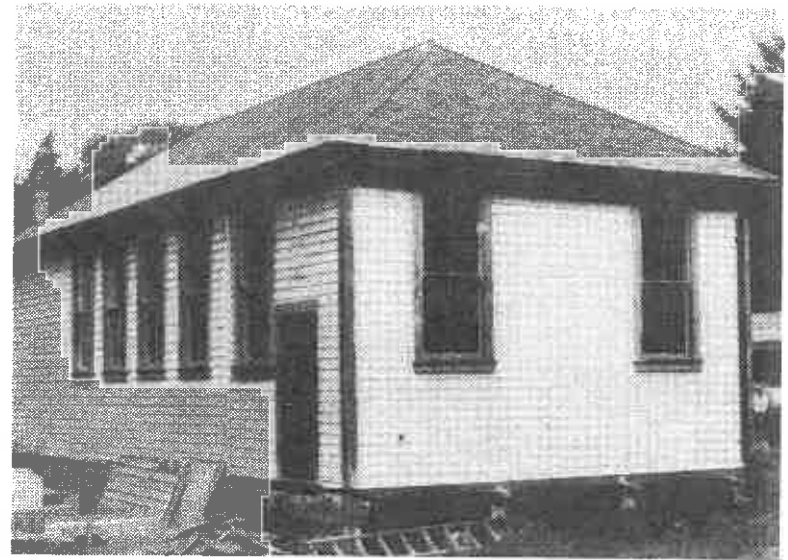
Although this building has been re-roofed and the interior extensively modified, on the outside it still retains the look and character of an early one-room schoolhouse. It closed in about 1951.

Sources of Information:—B.C. *Sessional Papers*, 1895.

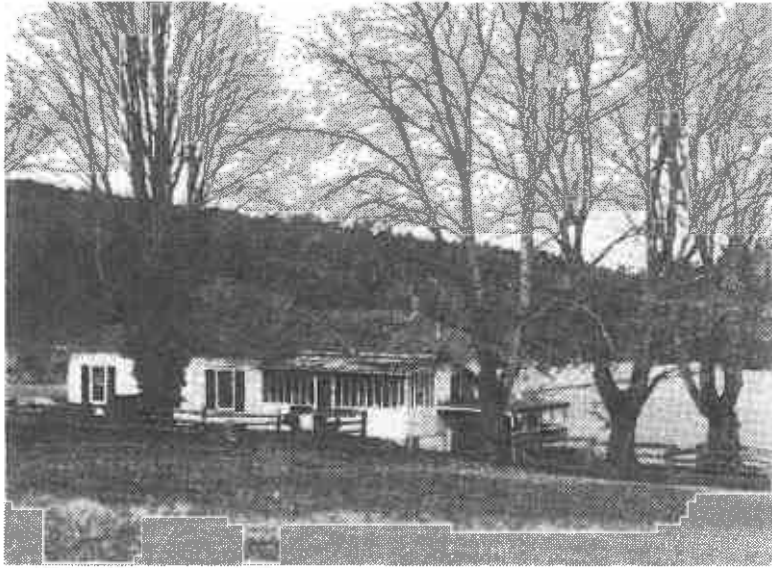
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



Mayne Island School in its heyday, the early 1920s
(photo by Mabel Foster, courtesy Roland Foster).



The Old Mayne Island Schoolhouse in 1983.



The William Deacon Farmhouse (1984 photo by M. Elliott).

MAYNE — 10

Location: Fernhill Road

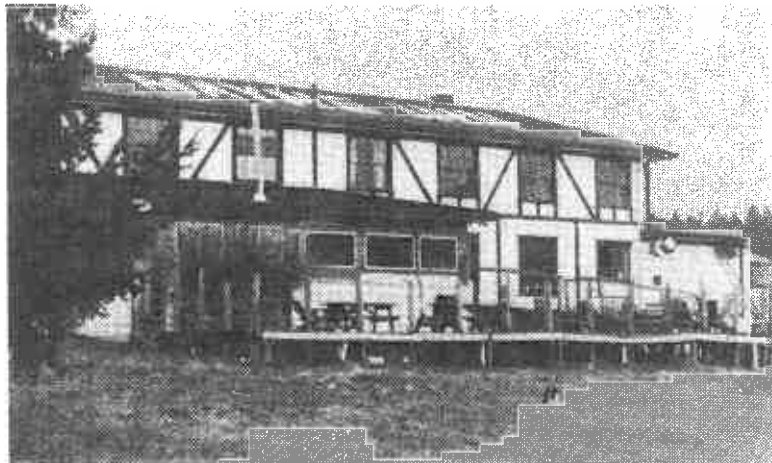
Date Built: c. 1899

Builder: William Deacon, son of John Deacon

Historical Notes: "Hardscrabble Farm" was bought in 1882 by John Deacon (see MAYNE—1) from Rutherford Hope, and later sold to John's son William and his wife Annie. With the help of their Japanese tenants, the William Deacons "hewed a stump ranch out of the forest." They raised dairy cattle and sheep, and grew not only hay but barley, wheat, oats, and peas. When times were really tough the pasture was turned into a golf course!

In about 1899 William built this farmhouse for his family for less than \$400. Today, its near-original appearance and pastoral setting belie the rugged history of Hardscrabble Farm.

Sources of Information:—"Hardscrabble Farm—a very brief history," by Alan and Hazel Steward, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, p. 28.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



The Mayne Inn (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

MAYNE — 11

Location: Arbutus Drive, above Bennett Bay

Date Built: c. 1911

Builder: Franco-Canadian Co.

Historical Notes: Today's "Mayne Inn" was initially built to serve as a boarding house for Bennett Bay brickyard workers. It was not successfully operated as a hotel until 1960, when it was first known as "Arbutus Lodge". Subsequent owners changed the name to "Mayne Inn" in 1968. Although extensively modernized, portions of the interior have been attractively refinished to highlight its original character.

Sources of Information:—Grace Evans, "The Mayne Inn," in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, p. 6.
—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.

MAYNE — 12

Location: Horton Bay

Date Built: c. 1920

Builder: The Kadonaga Family

Historical Notes: This up-dated dwelling is the most prominent remnant of a small Japanese settlement at Horton Bay which flourished in the 1920s and 1930s. Besides the Kadonagas, other families which farmed at Horton Bay included the Sagas and Sasaki. In the 1920s their efforts were concentrated on chicken farming, followed by the building of greenhouses and the cultivation of hot-house tomatoes and cucumbers in the 1930s. In 1935 a dozen or so Japanese families got together and formed a marketing cooperative (note label). A sawmill was built near here to provide lumber for making shipping crates. The Kadonagas also kept dairy cattle and shipped cream to the Salt Spring Island Creamery.

In the spring of 1942, by Federal Government order, all Japanese residents were relocated away from the West Coast and their property confiscated. On Mayne Island the property was acquired by the Soldier Settlement Board for returning veterans. Personal effects, farm implements, etc., were auctioned off by the Custodian for Alien Property on December 1, 1943.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 176–177.

—“Japanese Story” by Margaret Bennett (p. 22) and “Japanese People” by John Nagata (p. 23), in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet.

—Marie Elliott, Mayne Island historian.



The Kadonaga Farmhouse (1983 photo).



The Japanese Co-op label (photo courtesy M. Elliott).

MAYNE — 13

Location: Horton Bay Road

Date Built: The late 1880s

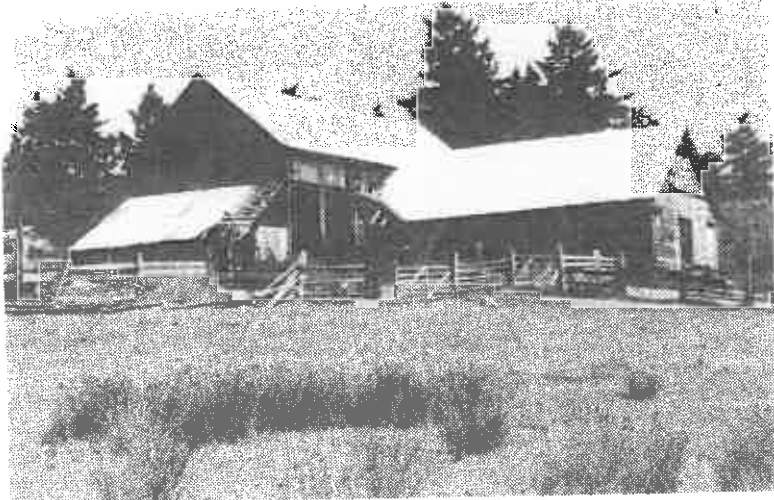
Builder: Fred Robson, Sr.

Historical Notes: In about 1871 Fred Robson, Sr., pre-empted a large parcel of land northwest of Horton Bay. After years of hard work, "Glenwood" was developed into a highly successful Jersey dairy farm. After Fred died (a bachelor) in his eighty-ninth year in 1938, his brother's son Stanley carried on. The large farm is still in the Robson family and is now stocked with both beef cattle and sheep.

Fred Robson's barn is the only remnant left of "Glenwood", one of Mayne Island's earliest homesteads.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 10–12.

—Mrs. Vera Greene, daughter of Stanley Robson.



The Fred Robson Barn (1983 photo).

MAYNE — 14

Location: Fernhill Road, Miners Bay Area

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: A local community effort

Historical Notes: The first community hall in the Outer Gulf Islands was erected at Miners Bay c. 1900. For several decades inter-island events were held here, often ending with a dance in the evening. The Maple Leaf Club was formed in 1903 to care for the building. In 1963 this group evolved into the Mayne Island Agricultural Society, which still owns and maintains the facility. The first Mayne Island fall fair was held here on August 22, 1945.

The building itself has been updated and a small wing added for a kitchen. In 1984 the Agricultural Society received financial assistance from the B.C. Heritage Trust for a renewal project which included a new roof. The Mayne Island Agricultural Hall typifies the modest rural community halls found on many of the islands in the Trust Area.

Sources of Information:—Marie Elliott, 1984. *Mayne Island and the Outer Gulf Islands, A History*, p. 27.

—"Mayne Island Fall Fair," by Jesse Brown, in the 1971 *Mayne Island Fall Fair* booklet, p. 10.



The Mayne Island Agricultural Hall
(1982 photo by M. Elliott).

MAYNE — 15

Location: Fernhill Road, Miners Bay Area

Date Built: 1896

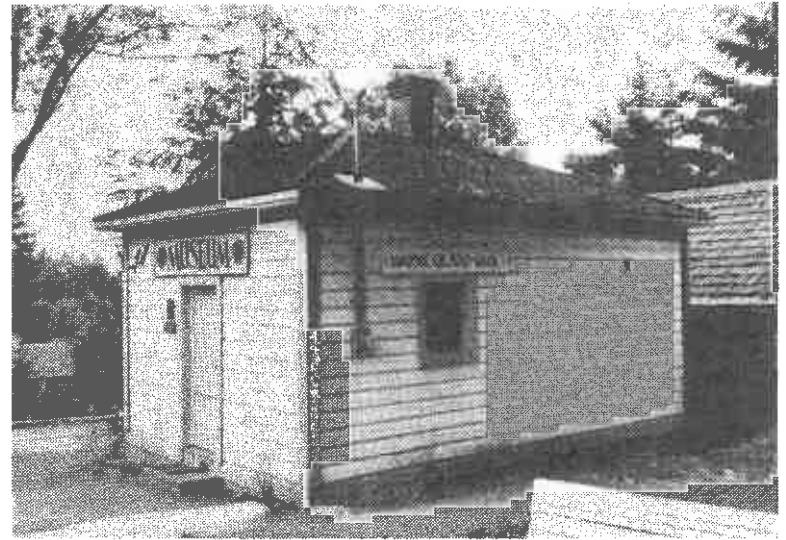
Builder: Levan Cullison

Historical Notes: The "Plumper Pass* Lockup" was built in 1896 by Levan Cullison (for \$320) on land donated by Warburton Pike, 200 yards from the Miners Bay wharf. The first and only lockup in the Outer Gulf Islands, it was the headquarters of the "Plumber Pass and the Islands" Police District until 1905, when the Provincial Police were relocated to Salt Spring Island. The 15' x 23' building contains one room which used to serve as a police residence as well as courtroom, and two small cells.

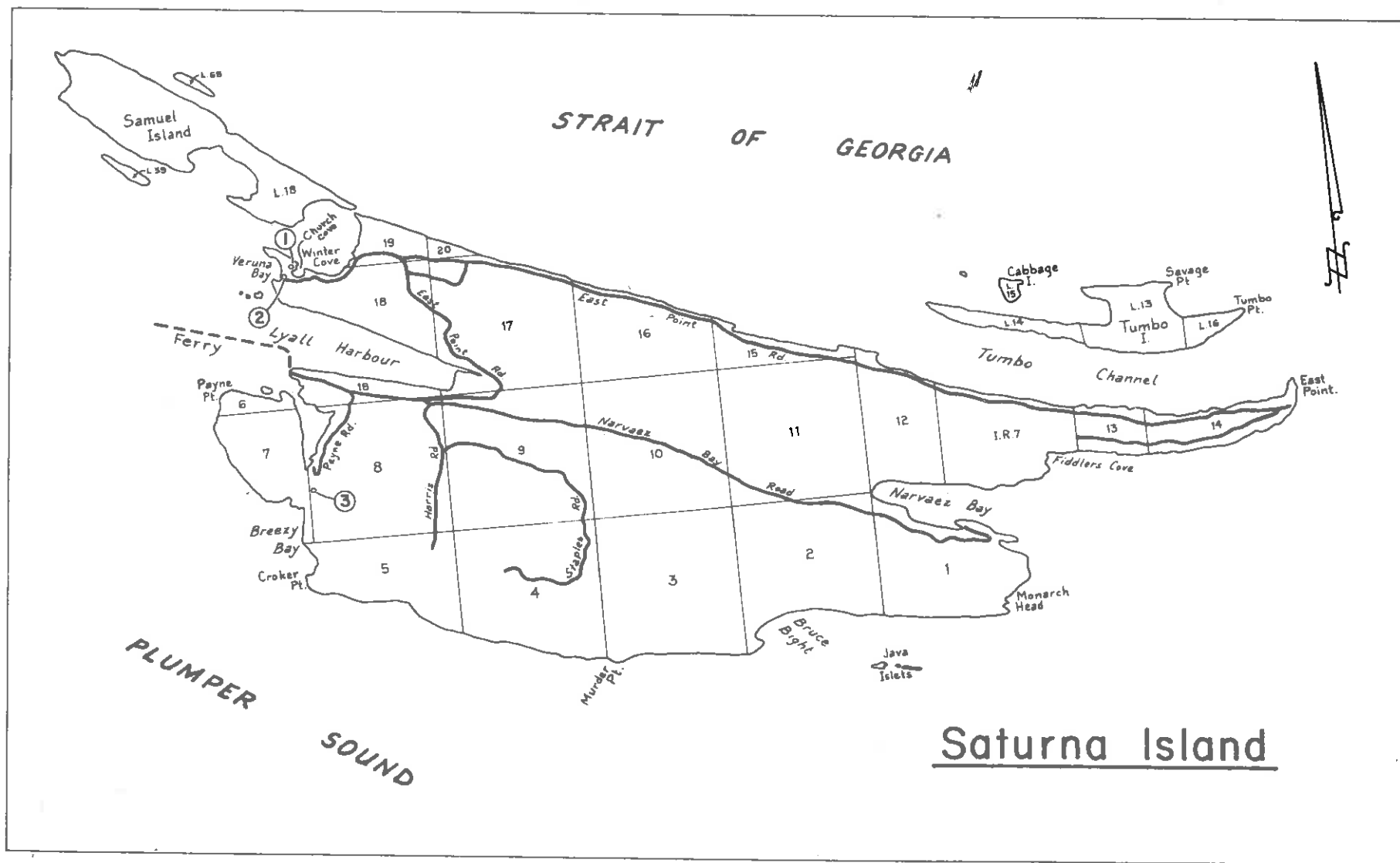
In 1970, the owners donated the property to the Mayne Island Agricultural Society, which now uses it to house the local museum.

Source of Information:—Marie Elliott, 1981. "Policing the Gulf Islands: 1893–1905." *B.C. Historical News*, Fall, 1981, pp. 15–18.

* Active Pass was formerly known as Plumper Pass.



The Plumper Pass Lockup, now the Mayne Island Museum
(1983 photo).



Saturna Island

SATURNA — 1

Location: On Church Cove (in Winter Cove)

Date Built: 1890s

Builder: An unknown Japanese resident

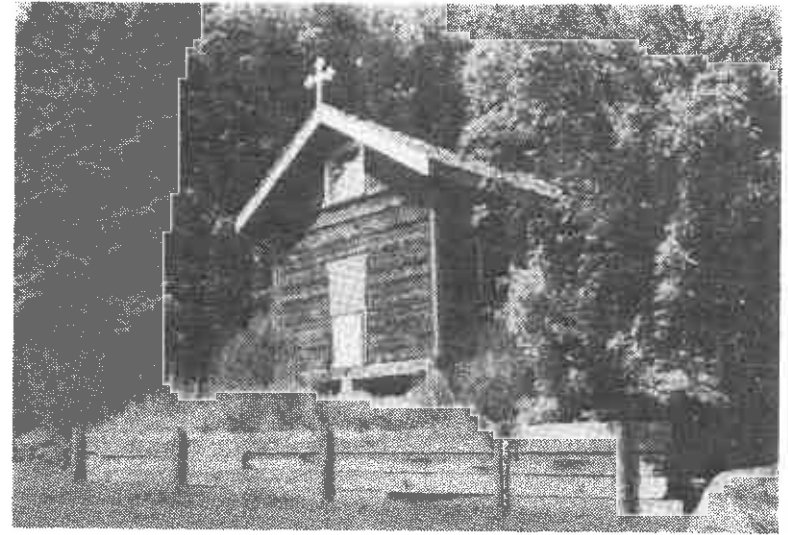
Historical Notes: In the late 1890s, Harold Payne's twin brother, Rev. Hubert Payne, bought out G. H. Anslie and moved to his Winter Cove property. With the help of his brother-in-law, Major George Bradley-Dyne, "Parson" Payne converted a Japanese boathouse into a small church. The Major carved the cross, which may still be seen on the roof. The 25-seat church was called "St. Christopher's" (not to be confused with the relatively new Anglican church near the wharf of the same name!) and, although never consecrated, was used locally for Sunday services lead by "Parson" Payne.

In later years St. Christopher's became a private dwelling, but recently was again converted to a (private) chapel and beautifully renovated by the current owner.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, p. 58.

—"The Gulf Islanders," *Sound Heritage*, Volume V, Number 4 (1976), p. 59.

—Ken Gillespie, current owner.



Payne's "St. Christopher's" Church (1983 photo).

SATURNA — 2

Location: Between Veruna Bay and Church Cove

Date Built: 1897

Builder: Built for Harold Payne

Historical Notes: In 1894 Harold Payne settled at Saturna Beach where he built and ran a store and post office. After several years, he bought land near Winter Cove and had this house built. He hired carpenters from Victoria who hauled the needed materials to the island in a scow. The house took two weeks to complete and cost \$1,800. While the house was under construction, Payne is said to have gone cruising in his boat.

In 1896 Harold, Warburton Pike, and others went to Telegraph Creek on the Stikine River to start a trading post to serve the gold fields. This included initiation of a mule train service to pack gear to the "Klondyke", using about 150 mules from the U.S.

In 1906 Harold Payne married Ruth Maude, daughter of Mayne Island's Commander Eustace Maude. He became a farmer, but with an income from England, rather lived the life of a "gentleman". Japanese laborers were hired to clear the land. Sheep farming was the main activity, but dairy cattle and chickens were also raised. Orchards were cultivated and, for a period of time, apples were shipped to the mainland.

Several rooms in the Harold Payne house are still in beautiful original condition. As revealed by the two photographs, however, the house has undergone several major changes over the years.

Sources of information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, p. 57.

—"The Gulf Islanders," *Sound Heritage*, Volume V, Number 4 (1976), p. 23, 37.

—"Deep Cove man recalls early days on Gulf Islands—shipped mules to Klondyke." *Saanich Peninsula and Gulf Islands Review*, April 5, 1950, pp. 1, 6.



The Harold Payne House in 1898 (Provincial Archives of B.C.—photo 54365, by permission).



The Harold Payne House in 1983.

ff

SATURNA — 3

Location: Payne Road, between Boot Cove and Breezy Bay

Date Built: c. 1894

Builder: Gerald Payne

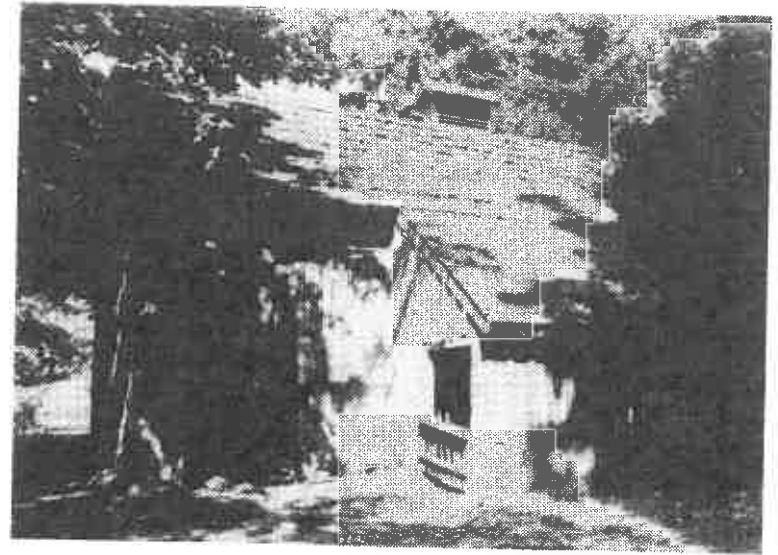
Historical Notes: When Gerald Payne was 16, he and an elder brother, Charles Payne, came to Saturna Island in 1886. Gerald then lived on Warburton Pike's ranch for six years. In 1892 he pre-empted 900 acres and hired Japanese laborers and used oxen to clear land for farming. His house was built c. 1894. Fruit trees were planted (including Gravens-teins, Kings, Bartlett pears, and cherries—the orchard is still producing), crops were grown (including wheat), and livestock raised. Dairy cattle, horses, pigs, and chickens were kept, but the real economic mainstay was sheep. Both wool and lambs were sold.

In the late 1890s, Gerald Payne joined Warburton Pike, his brother Herald, and other islanders in the Yukon gold rush.

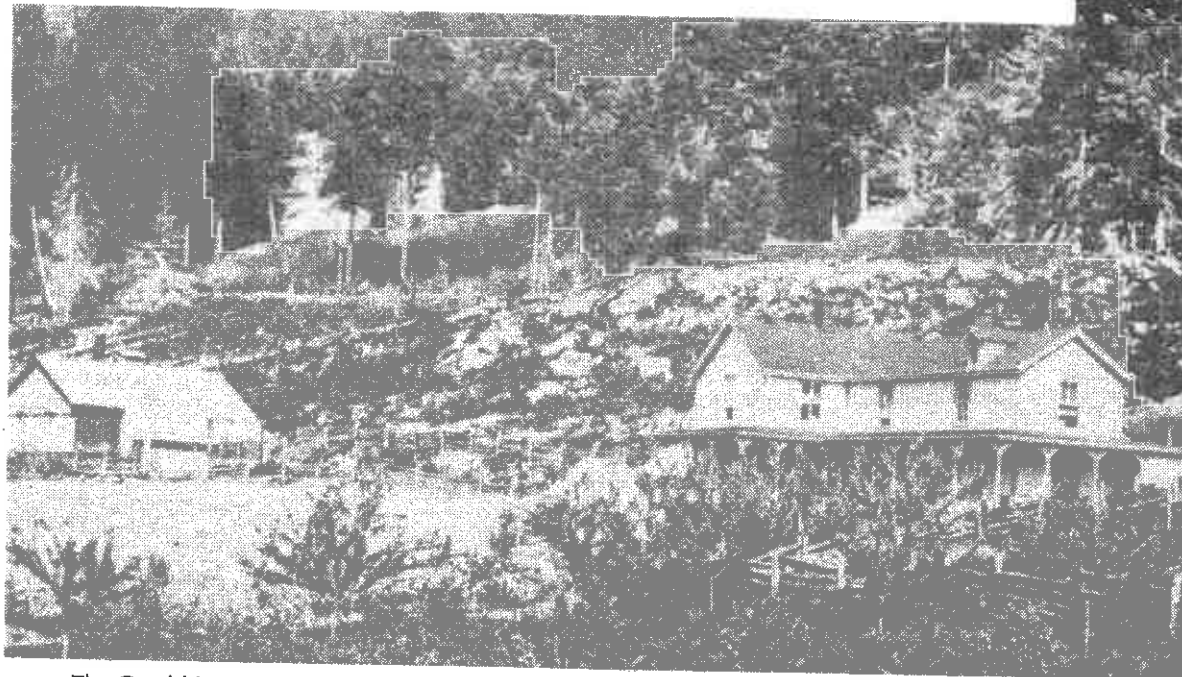
The Payne family farmed until 1935 (Gerald was about 65 years of age), when the farm was sold to James Money who owned it for many years. The present owners have a keen interest in the history of the Gerald Payne House and farm, and are carefully and tastefully refinishing the house, under the direction of Bill Sheffield (one of the owners).

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 52–55, 74.

—“The Gulf Islanders,” *Sound Heritage*, Volume V, Number 4 (1976), pp. 38–39.



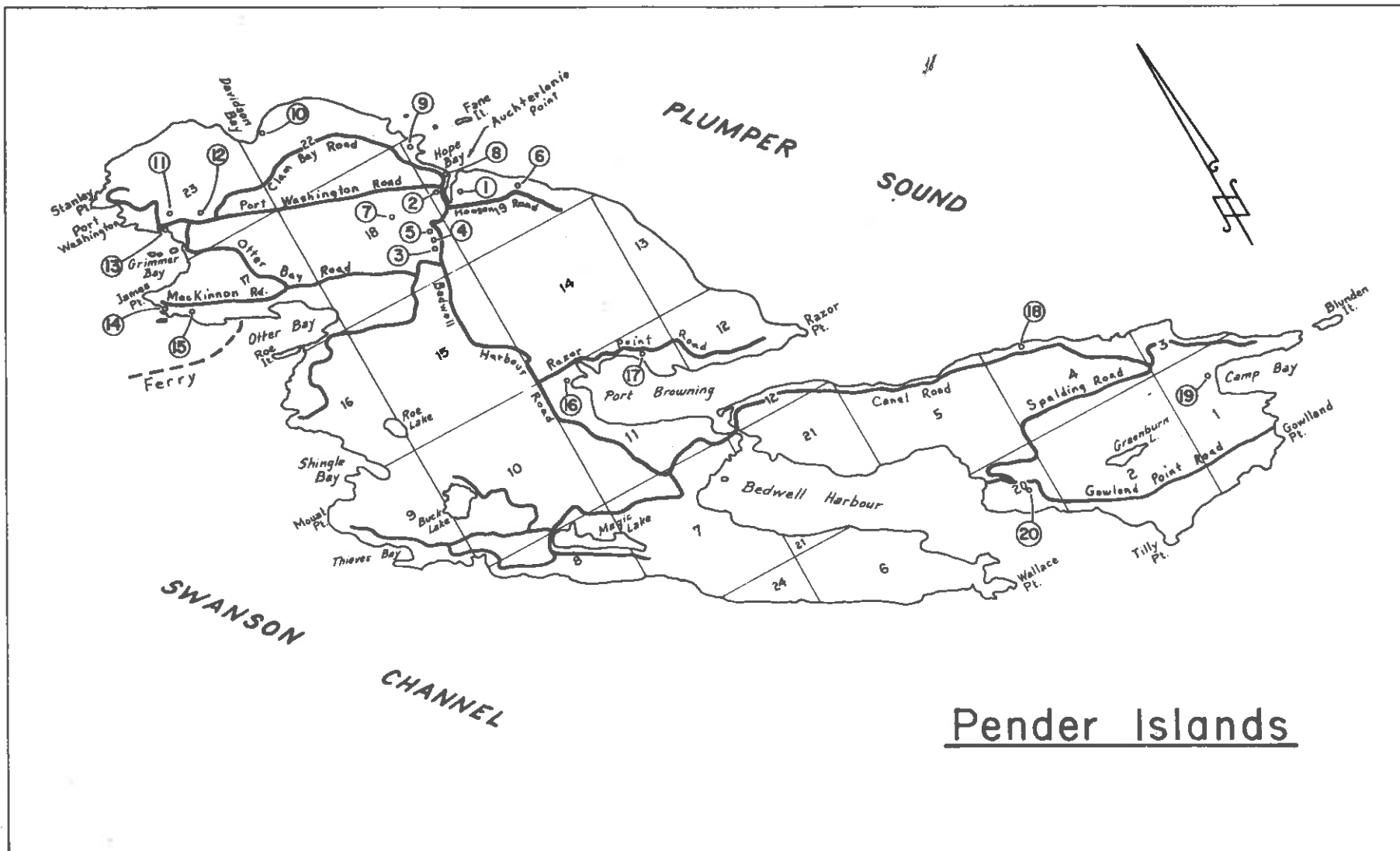
Gerald Payne's Barn is still standing (1983 photo).



The Gerald Payne House and Barn (c. 1910?; Provincial Archives of B.C.—photo 54359, by permission).



The Gerald Payne House in 1983, undergoing refinishing.



Pender Islands

PENDER — 1

Location: Hooson Road, on the south side of Hope Bay at Auchterlonie Point

Date Built: c. 1891

Builder: Joe Robinson for Lawrence Auchterlonie

Historical Notes: In roughly 1878 Noah Buckley and David Hope pre-empted the northern half of what is now North Pender Island, Buckley taking the part north of a line running from Otter Bay to near Hope Bay, and Hope the rest, south to Browning Harbour.

In 1879 David Hope died and left his property to his brother, Rutherford, and a sister, Mrs. Lawrence W. Auchterlonie, both living in Scotland. In 1882, the Lawrence Auchterlonie family came to Pender Island and settled near Hope Bay. Their original log house is no longer standing. After his wife, Helen, died in 1888, Lawrence married Julie Roche (in 1891) and had this modest dwelling built for themselves on the south side of Hope Bay at Auchterlonie Point.

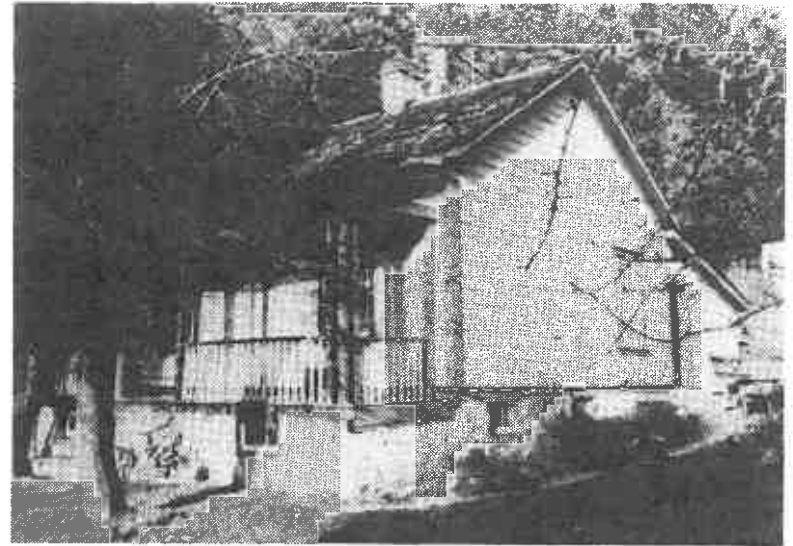
By 1917 both Lawrence and Julie had died, leaving this Auchterlonie house to their daughter, Laura, who later married James Bradley. The house has been well kept over the years and still retains its original charm, surrounded by fruit trees in a picturesque setting above Hope Bay. It is still in the Bradley family.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 39–40.

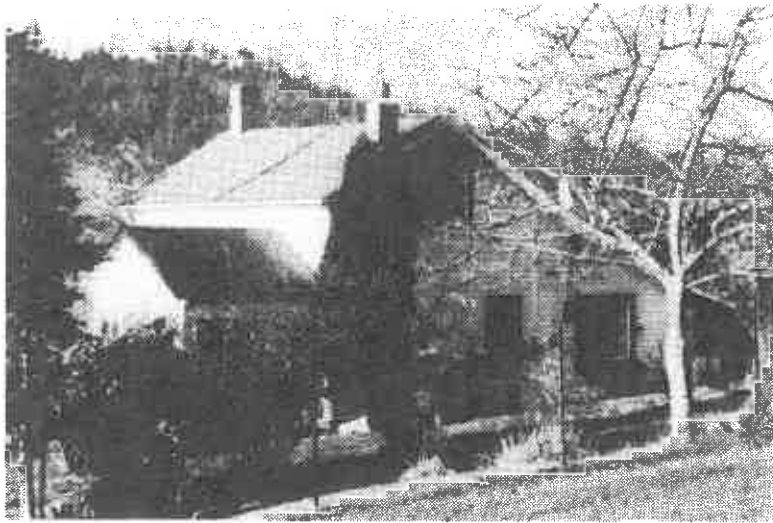
—Wally Bradley, grandson of Lawrence and Julie Auchterlonie.

—Doreen York, great-granddaughter of Lawrence and Helen Auchterlonie.

—Vital Statistics Branch, Ministry of Health.



The Auchterlonie/Bradley House (1984 photo).



The Auchterlonie Farmhouse (1984 photo).

PENDER — 2

Location: In Hope Bay, at the Junction of Port Washington Road and Bedwell Harbour Road

Date Built: Probably in the 1890s

Builder: Lawrence Auchterlonie and his son, James Auchterlonie

Historical Notes: As mentioned earlier, Lawrence Auchterlonie's family came to Pender Island from Scotland in 1882 and initially lived in a log house which they built near Hope Bay. It is not yet known with certainty what happened to the original log dwelling and whether this new frame house was built before or after Mrs. Helen Auchterlonie's death in 1888. Lawrence did not remarry until 1891 (see PENDER — 1) and his son, James, did not marry Jenny Thatcher until 1899 at age 32.

Lawrence's daughter, Elizabeth, had married Washington Grimmer in 1885 (at age 16!). James, then, was on his own after 1891. He not only ran the large Auchterlonie farm, but was the first postmaster at *Hope Bay*, a post which he held from 1901 to 1904. He was active in other community affairs as well, donating land for the "new" school at Hope Bay in 1902 (see PENDER — 4) and for the Presbyterian Church in 1905 (see PENDER — 5). Apparently all was not toil and sweat, however. The James Auchterlonies built tennis courts near their home and probably the first tennis played on the island was at their place in about 1912.

James and Jenny Auchterlonie had four children, Rutherford, Harold, Lawrence (Laurie), and Alice. Laurie took over the farm in 1927, first dairying with Jerseys and later raising sheep and polled Angus cattle. After Laurie died in 1975, the farm house was passed on to his niece, Doreen (Auchterlonie) York, daughter of his brother, Rutherford.

Except for the front porch being enclosed and a rear addition built in the 1920s, the external appearance of the Auchterlonie farmhouse has changed little in over 80 years.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 105, 116, 131, 161.

—Mrs. Doreen York, great-granddaughter of Lawrence Auchterlonie.

—*Canada Official Postal Guide 1901*. Ottawa. (Also for the years 1902–1906).

—Vital Statistics Branch, Ministry of Health.

PENDER — 3

Location: Bedwell Harbour Road, near Hope Bay

Date Built: 1895

Builder: John M. McDonald

Historical Notes: In 1894, John Martin McDonald (born in Scotland) came to North Pender Island with his wife Jessie and their five children. He purchased land near Hope Bay, half a mile from his sister, Henrietta, wife of another well-known Pender pioneer, A. H. Menzies. The McDonald house was completed in 1895 and enlarged by an addition in the rear a few years later to accommodate three more children.

The McDonald children attended classes in the original 1896 schoolhouse (now gone) and also in the second school built right next door to their home in 1902 (see PENDER — 4).

John McDonald was one of the three men on the church board when the Pender Island Presbyterian Church was founded in 1895. When finally built in 1906, the church was located only a short walk from the McDonald House.

Today the house is one of the oldest still standing on North Pender Island. Still in the McDonald family, the house has retained all its original charm and is considered to be one of the most significant heritage buildings on the island.

Source of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 21–22, 30, 105.



The John McDonald House (1984 photo).

PENDER — 4

Location: Bedwell Harbour Road, near Hope Bay

Date Built: 1902

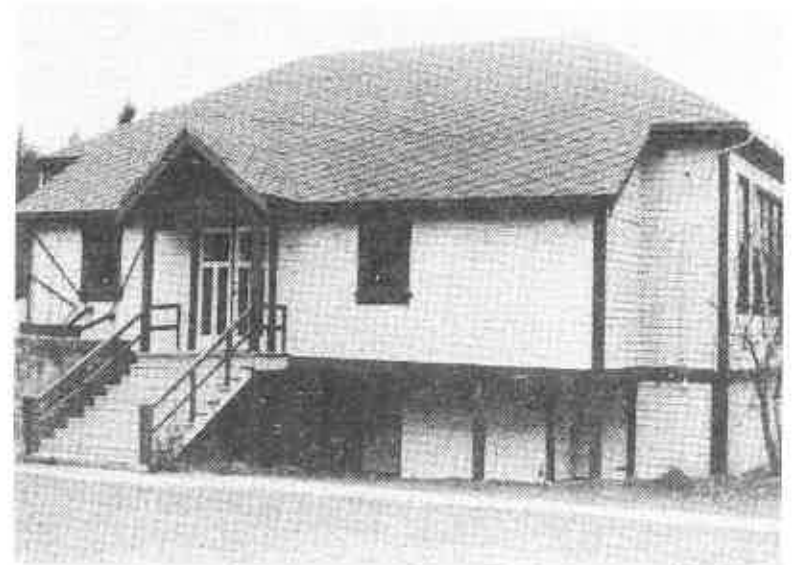
Builder: Thomas Ward and David Menzies

Historical Notes: School classes on North Pender Island were first held in 1894 in the original community hall (now gone). The first teacher was Miss Fanny Lawson, who boarded with the Davidsons at Clam Bay (officially called Davidson Bay). A separate school building (also now gone) was built in 1896 on property donated by Washington Grimmer. Due to overcrowding and the need for a more central location, in 1902 Thomas Ward and David Menzies built this new school on land donated by James Auchterlonie. Originally a one-roomed school with its front steps facing the road (east), over the years two noticeable changes were made to the building: the entrance was relocated to the south side and the building was enlarged by being raised and a basement developed.

With the opening of the present school on Canal Road in the fall of 1977, the Old Pender Island School finally ceased operations. The schoolhouse and adjacent accessory buildings are still used by island residents as a pre-school, library, and community arts and crafts centre. The property is now owned by the Pender Island Recreation and Agricultural Association, known locally as the Pender Island Hall Society.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 105–106.

—*The Pender Post*, August 1977 ("The 1902 Souvenir Copy").



The Old Pender Island School (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The United Community Church (1982 photo by Peter Mitchell).

PENDER — 5

Location: Bedwell Harbour Road, near Hope Bay

Date Built: 1906

Builder: H. B. Harris, John Irwin, and volunteer labour

Historical Notes: When the Pender Island Presbyterian Church was founded c. 1894, the three men on the church board were Robert Colston, A. H. Menzies, and John MacDonald. George Menzies, a student minister, was appointed missionary and held services in the old community hall (now gone). George Menzies also served settlers on the other islands by rowing to Mayne or Galiano for afternoon services, often not returning home until the next day.

In 1905, land for a church was donated by James Auchterlonie and cleared by volunteer labour. In 1906, this church was built next to the school (see PENDER — 4), under contract by H. B. Harris, assisted by John Irwin and much volunteer labour. In 1921, a manse was built below the church by the Bowerman brothers, on additional land donated by the Auchterlonies. When the United Church of Canada was established in 1925 this Presbyterian Church merged into the larger fellowship.

The church is very much in active use today and represents a fine example of the many charming rural churches to be found on the islands. The oldest church on the Pender Islands, the United Community Church is located on a hillside overlooking Hope Bay.

Source of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 30, 114–116.

PENDER — 6

Location: Hooson Road, east of Hope Bay

Date Built: 1896

Builder: Evan Hooson

Historical Notes: William Hooson and his son, Evan, left Yorkshire in about 1885 and came to Pender Island several years later. Evan acquired about 140 acres near Hope Bay and his father some land between Browning Harbour and Razor Point. The small log cabin and smithy which they initially built on Evan's property are now gone. Evan, a stone mason and bricklayer by trade, and William both worked at the sandstone quarry at Hope Bay. Both Hoosons were active in the early work of the Presbyterian Church on Pender Island. William Hooson donated his small reed organ for use in the old hall (now gone) where services were first held, and Evan became the first organist.

Miss Fanny Lawson arrived on the scene in 1894 and became Pender's first school teacher. In 1896 Evan and Fanny were married and settled in this fine home which Evan built using both island bricks made near Welcome Bay (for the chimney) and local sandstone for the foundation.

The Hoosons had four children before tragedy struck the family in 1911. Returning home from Victoria, Mrs. Hooson and one son were drowned when the S.S. *Iroquois* rolled over and sank in stormy weather off Sidney, with heavy loss of life. Evan's sister, Julia, then moved to the island to help him with his family. Years later, Evan Hooson passed away after moving to Victoria to live with another of his sons, Harry.

Although the Evan Hooson House has been enlarged by the addition of two small wings, the alteration was tastefully done and does not detract from the building's special features, including the original stone foundation and twin bay windows facing the sea.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 7, 22–24, 114, 183.
—*Snapshots of Early Salt Spring*, p. 56.

PENDER — 7

Location: Corbett Road, near Hope Bay

Date Built: 1902

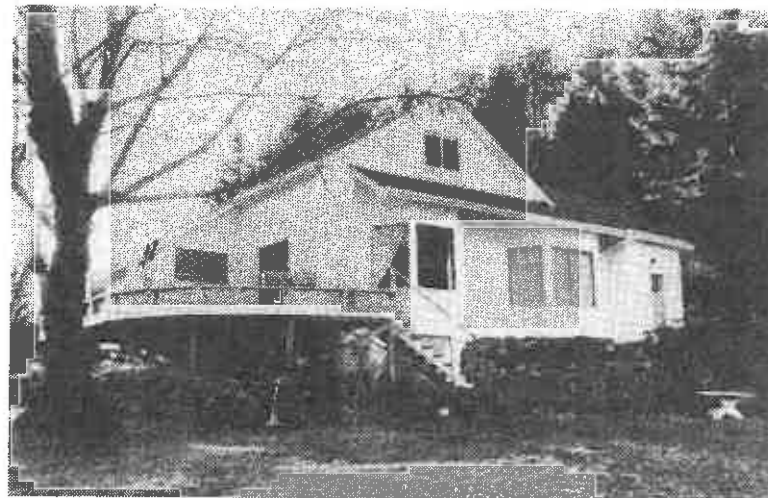
Builder: Robert Stewart Wallace Corbett

Historical Notes: Born in Ontario, R. S. W. Corbett came to Pender Island in 1901 and purchased several hundred acres near Hope Bay. The family dwelling was completed in the next year. In 1905 Corbett built a small frame building (now gone) near the Hope Bay wharf and opened a general store ("Corbett's"). At the same time, the store became the new home of the Pender Island Post Office, with Mr. Corbett as postmaster. He retained the office until 1931 when his son, S. P. (Percy) Corbett took over (see PENDER — 8).

Robert and Isabel Corbett took a keen interest in the public affairs of the Pender Islands and were active church workers. The first wedding to be celebrated in the Presbyterian Church was that of their daughter, Winifred, and William Mollison in 1919.

The Corbett House is in excellent condition and is presently being carefully rejuvenated by the present owners.

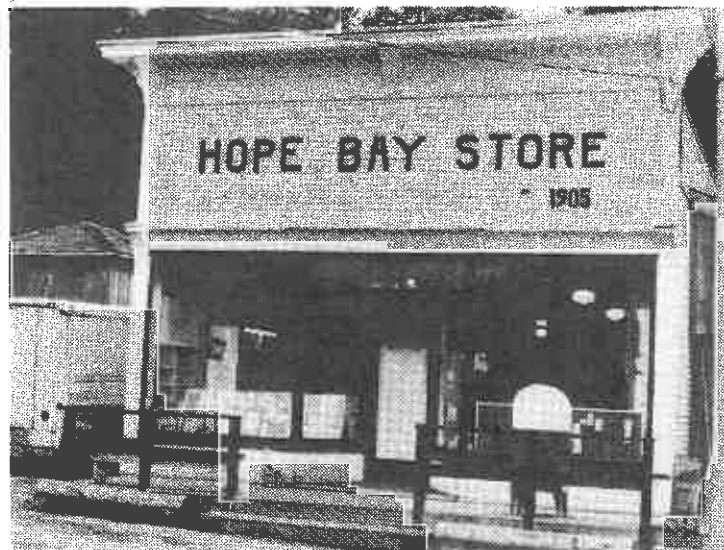
Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 96, 116, 132.
—*"Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands"*, 1982 videotape by Frank and Doreen York and Pat Verriour.



The waterfront side of the Evan Hooson House (1984 photo).



The Corbett House (1984 photo).



The Hope Bay Store (1982 photo by Peter Mitchell).

PENDER — 8

Location: At the Hope Bay wharf

Date Built: c. 1912

Builder: R. S. W. Corbett

Historical Notes: Established in 1905, Corbett's Store at the Hope Bay wharf served not only the Pender Islands, but settlers on Saturna and the near side of Mayne Island as well. In about 1912 the original store (now gone) was finally outgrown and a new store was built nearby, considered to be "the last word in up-to-date country stores." As time passed, the adjacent warehouses were enlarged and the store was modernized (electricity added, then a freezer, etc.).

As mentioned earlier (PENDER — 7), the Pender Island Post Office was moved into Corbett's Store in 1905, with R. S. W. Corbett as postmaster. The facility was relocated to Corbett's new store when it opened c. 1912. S. P. (Percy) Corbett took over as postmaster after his father retired in 1931 and served in the post until 1961.

In 1956 Percy sold Corbett's Store to Ralph Smith and Norm Millar, with the name changing to "Smith Bros. Store". Subsequent name changes to "Smith's" and more recently to "Hope Bay Store" reflected further ownership changes.

With the store having been closed in 1983, its future remains uncertain.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 96, 132.

—*"The Gulf Islanders"*, 1976. *Sound Heritage*, Volume V, Number 4, p. 32.

—George H. Melvin, 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858–1970*, p. 92.



The Fred Smith House (1984 photo).

PENDER — 9

Location: Clam Bay, at Welcome Cove

Date Built: 1917

Builder: George Garrett; enlarged by Frederick C. Smith

Historical Notes: One of Fred C. Smith's early occupations (c. 1910) was poultry farming on South Pender Island with the Walker brothers (see PENDER — 18). After returning from the First World War he bought George Garrett's small house at Welcome Cove (c. 1923) and married Alexander Hamilton's eldest daughter, Margaret ("Peggy"). Using his considerable skill as a carpenter, Fred removed the building's roof and replaced it with one with a steeper pitch to allow the addition of rooms upstairs. A single exterior chimney in front was replaced with the two end chimneys and a large addition was also attached to one end of the house.

To supplement the family income in the 1920s, the Smiths built three guest cottages, opened up guest rooms in the house, and served home-cooked meals in the family dining room. Their summer resort, "Welcome Bay Inn," remained open for about 10 years, up to the onset of the Second World War.

The Fred Smith House is in excellent condition and remains in the family. Old photographs show that its appearance today has changed little from the days of the Welcome Bay Inn.

Sources of Information:—Frederick H. Smith, son of Frederick C. Smith.

—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 15–16, 113, 126, 172.

PENDER — 10

Location: Clam Bay Road

Date Built: c. 1893

Builder: Andrew A. Davidson, assisted by James Auchterlonie, Robert Colston, Evan Hooson, and Mr. Rudd (from Galiano)

Historical Notes: In 1892, Andrew Angus Davidson (a Scotsman!) purchased the 300 acres surrounding Davidson Bay (then known as Clam Bay) from Washington Grimmer. With his wife and four children, Davidson lived in a cottage owned by Robert Colston until a house could be built. The Davidson children were among the eight pupils in the first school classes held on the island in 1893. Fanny Lawson, the first Pender teacher, boarded with the Davidsons for a time at Clam Bay.

Andrew Davidson became Pender's postmaster in 1893, after Washington Grimmer resigned. His son, Tom, held the the post for the last year (1900) before a small post office was built at the head of the new Hope Bay wharf, built in 1901.*

The original homestead is no longer in the Davidson family; the bulk of the property was sold in 1981. Considering its age and lack of continuous occupation recently, the Davidson House remains in reasonable condition and is still flanked on both sides by the original orchards planted by the first settlers.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 19, 66–67, 105, 131.
—George H. Melvin, 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858–1970*, p. 92.
—Angus Stewart, grandson of Andrew A. Davidson.

* This version, from Melvin's book, differs with accounts in "Patchwork", which have Tom Davidson taking over from Grimmer directly and serving as postmaster until the Hope Bay wharf was built.



The Davidson House (1984 photo).



The Washington Grimmer Farmhouse (1984 photo).

PENDER — 11

Location: Port Washington Road, near the Port Washington wharf

Date Built: 1891

Builder: Washington Grimmer

Historical Notes: Washington Grimmer and family were key figures in the early development of what is now North Pender Island.* Born in London in 1851, Washington emigrated with his parents to Australia in 1852. Twenty-five years later they left for Canada, but it was not until 1882 that Washington finally came to Pender Island to join his brother, Oliver, who had just bought out Noah Buckley. The Grimmer property totalled about 1,400 acres. With their previous ranching experience, the Grimms initially went in for sheep raising.

In 1885 Washington Grimmer married 16-year-old Elizabeth Auchterlonie, the only daughter of Lawrence and Helen Auchterlonie, who had arrived from Scotland in 1882. The W. Grimms had a family of five children.

Prior to 1891, Mayne Island had the only post office in the Gulf Islands and early Pender residents had to row to Mayne for their mail; the ships did not stop at Pender Island. However, in 1891 a wharf was built at Port Washington (named after W. Grimmer), after which regular calls were made by the Pacific Navigation steamers bringing mail, freight, and passengers.

That year, Grimmer built a new house near the wharf and established the island's first post office in his home. It was also used as a place of worship by the island's Anglicans until St. Peter's was opened in 1915.

In about 1903 Spencer Percival bought this Grimmer farmhouse and 160 acres at Port Washington, naming it "Sunny Side Ranch." Washington next built in the "Grimmer Valley" (that dwelling is now gone), sold his sheep except for the registered Hampshires, and began to develop a large Jersey dairy operation.

In 1910 W. Grimmer retired and his two eldest sons, Neptune and Percy Grimmer ("the Grimmer Bros."), took over most of the farm.

In 1920, Washington Grimmer built a retirement home (still in use) on the Port Washington waterfront, known as "Lisson Grove". Ten years later he died in Lady Minto Hospital and was buried on Mayne Island.

When originally built, the Washington Grimmer Farmhouse was a five-room dwelling, but later additions and development of second storey rooms increased the living space. The twin roof ridges are original, but the roof has been raised in between them and end dormers added. The windows and siding have also been altered. Much of the large orchard planted by the Grimms and Percivals is still there, including over 40 varieties of apples, pears, and plums.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 19–21, 100–101, 123–124, 131.

—George H. Melvin, 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858–1970*, p. 92.

—"Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands," 1982 videotape by Frank and Doreen York, and Pat Verriour.

* Before the canal was dredged between North and South Pender Islands in 1903, the two islands were joined by a strip of land over which boats had to be portaged. Hence, early accounts refer to a single "Pender Island".

PENDER — 12

Location: Port Washington Road, near Clam Bay Road

Date Built: 1915

Builder: Mr. Wood and volunteer labour

Historical Notes: Prior to the building of St. Peter's Church in 1915, some Pender Islanders rowed over to Mayne Island for the Church of England services there (at St. Mary Magdalene's; see MAYNE — 6). At other times, services were held in various Pender homes, including those of Washington Grimmer and Spencer Percival.

Although delayed by the outset of the First World War, funds were collected "for the erection of a small, well-built church to hold at least 50 people," and Mr. Wood of Victoria was contracted to oversee construction. An acre of land was donated by Spencer Percival on an attractive wooded hillside above Port Washington. Materials, hauling, and labour were also donated.

In July, 1915, the first service was held, led by Rev. C. H. Pelly. Three months later, in October, St. Peter's was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Augustine Scriven, the Bishop of B.C.

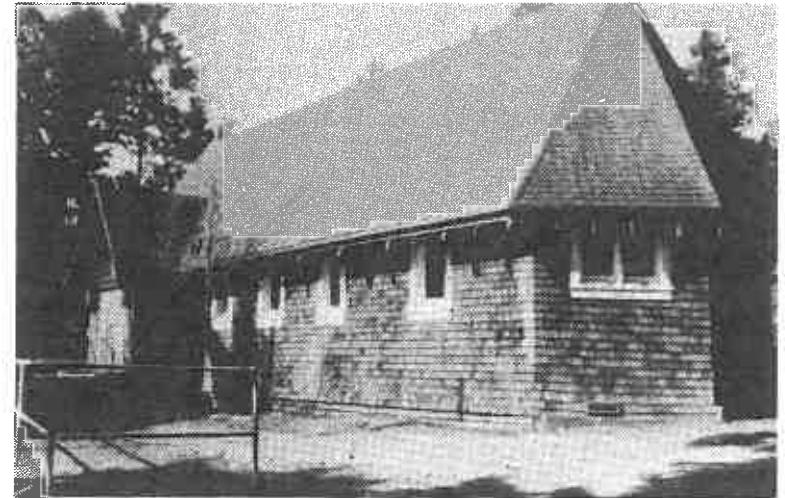
In 1924 a cottage was built behind the church to accommodate visiting clergy. The well-known bell mounted in the churchyard came from an old east coast Kinnard Line ship and was donated by Bishop Coleman.

Over the years, the up-keep of this rustic church has been actively assisted by the St. Peter's Guild. As a result, the church is in excellent, near-original condition.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 107–109.

—"Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands", 1982 videotape by Frank and Doreen York and Pat Verriour.

—Marie Elliott, on behalf of the Anglican Archives of B.C.



St. Peter's Anglican Church (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



The Port Washington General Store (1984 photo).

PENDER — 13

Location: Bridges Road, at the Port Washington wharf

Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: Spencer Percival

Historical Notes: Originally from England, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Percival came to Pender Island in about 1902 and bought 160 acres and a house from Washington Grimmer at Port Washington. Mr. Percival became active in community affairs, contributing to the construction of the Community Hall in 1912 and donating an acre of land for an Anglican Church (St. Peter's; see PENDER — 12).

A tennis club was formed at Port Washington soon after the Percivals opened a grass court at their home ("Sunny Side"; see PENDER — 11) about 1915. In the twenties, inter-island matches were played with Galiano, Mayne, and Fernwood (on Salt Spring). The Percivals also held musical evenings at their place, a popular form of social activity in the pre-radio era.

In about 1910 Spencer Percival built a General Store at the head of the Port Washington wharf, and in 1912 became postmaster for Pender's second post office (located in the store), called "Port Washington Post Office" to distinguish it from the original "Pender Island Post Office" then located at Hope Bay. Apart from a short break (April 1913 to June 1914), Mr. Percival remained postmaster until 1921, when he resigned in favour of Mr. J. B. Bridge, the subsequent owner of the store.

The Port Washington General Store remains open to this day. The two post offices on North Pender Island have been consolidated, however, and moved to a new location on Bedwell Harbour Road.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 100–101, 107, 132, 161.

—George H. Melvin, 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858–1970*, p. 97.

PENDER — 14

Location: At the end of McKinnon Road, near James Point

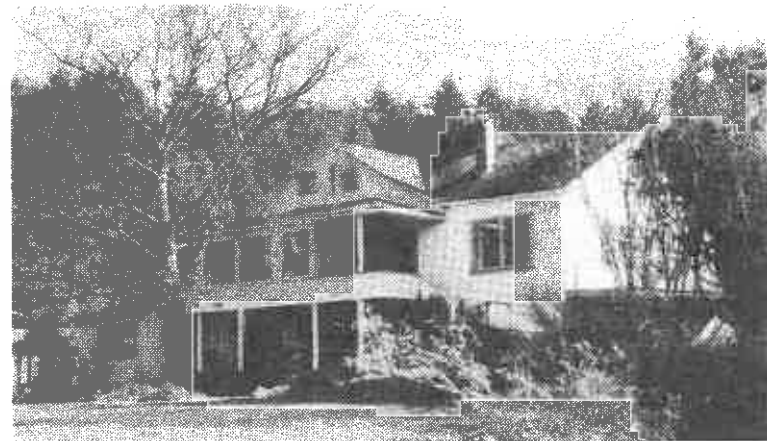
Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: James McKinnon

Historical Notes: James McKinnon came to Pender Island on the stern-wheeler S.S. *R. P. Rithet* and purchased 160 acres along the waterfront from Otter Bay to James Point. After building the "Tower House" (now gone) he built "Waterlea" in approximately 1910, a two-storey residence on the waterfront at the end of McKinnon Road. In 1918 the property was purchased by Norwegian-born Capt. John Muus and was subsequently passed on to his son-in-law, Capt. Albert Edward Craddock. The Craddocks not only enlarged the dwelling but remodelled it and opened several rooms to paying guests. Meals were served in a central dining room. Three guest cottages were added to the resort facilities, as were tennis courts and a tidal swimming pool. In the late 1930's the resort was leased from the Craddocks and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Creighton, who advertised "Waterlea" as an "all-year vacation resort" with "the atmosphere of an Old Country Inn."

In about 1943, when the men in the family were involved in the war effort, "Waterlea" was sold to Mr. R. Straker, and Mrs. Craddock moved to Camp Bay on South Pender Island (see PENDER — 19). The resort remained open under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley until Mr. Straker sold to the Grayston-Smiths in about 1952, who had "Waterlea" remodelled for their own use as a private residence. "Waterlea" continues to be enjoyed as a private residence by the current owner, Mr. Douglas Harker.

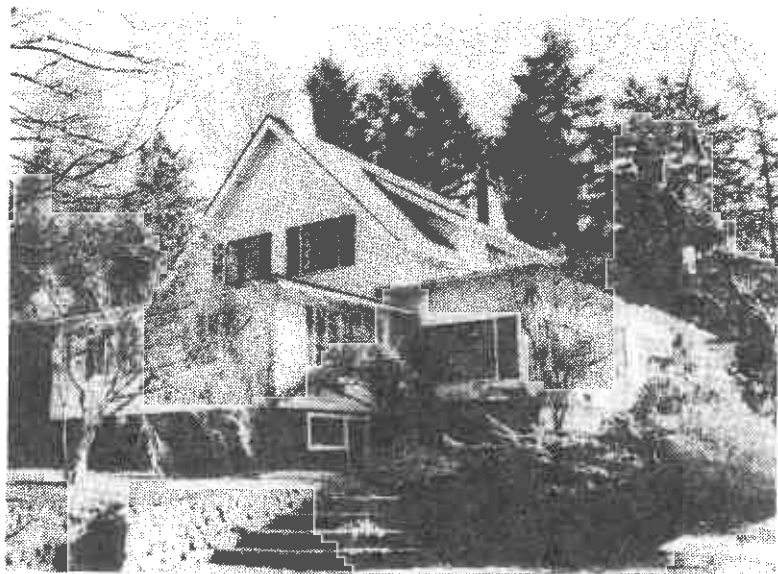
Sources of Information:—Mrs. Victoria Gillespie, daughter of Capt. A. E. Craddock.
—Mrs. Adelaide Logan (nee Amies), long-time island resident.
—Mr. Douglas Harker, present owner.
—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 97–99.



"Waterlea" (1984 photo).



The Pender Lodge—formerly “Beautyrest Lodge” (1984 photos).



PENDER — 15

Location: McKinnon Road, near Otter Bay

Date Built: 1928

Builder: Arthur Bowerman for Major Boyer

Historical Notes: The Pender Lodge was originally built in 1928 as a private residence by Arthur Bowerman for a Major Boyer. In 1941, the large dwelling was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lind, who remodelled part of the interior and opened the popular resort, “Beautyrest Lodge”, in 1942. Six guest cottages were added, and eventually a separate building with dining room and lounge facilities were constructed on the attractively landscaped grounds. When subsequent owners purchased the property in 1969, the lodge became known as the “Pender Lodge”, the name still in use today.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Wallace Lind, long-time Pender resident.

—“Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands”, 1982 videotape by Frank and Doreen York, and Pat Verriour.

PENDER — 16

Location: Razor Point Road, at Port Browning

Date Built: c. 1900

Builder: Hugh Hamilton

Historical Notes: While working at a stone-yard in Victoria, Alexander Hamilton, a stone-cutter by trade, was sent to Pender Island to help with the quarrying at Browning Harbour (now called Port Browning). He was so taken with the area that he pre-empted 160 acres there in 1885. In 1888 he returned to Scotland, married, and brought his bride (Jeannie) and younger brother, Hugh, back with him to Pender Island. Although at first the Alex Hamiltons lived in New Westminster* and only summered on the island, Hugh settled at Browning Harbour and raised sheep and cattle.

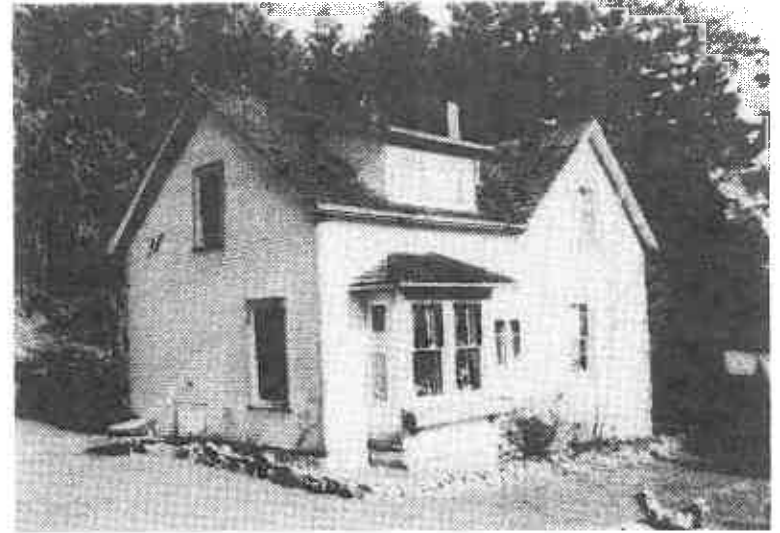
Hugh initially lived in a small frame house on his brother's property built by neighbour Alex Brackett (later incorporated into the Alexander Hamilton family home, called "The Knolls"). After his brother's family moved to the island from New Westminster, he built this modest house for himself nearby in about 1900.

Hugh was well-liked on the island and, after hours, enjoyed playing the fiddle. He was often one of those called upon to play for the community dances in the old hall.

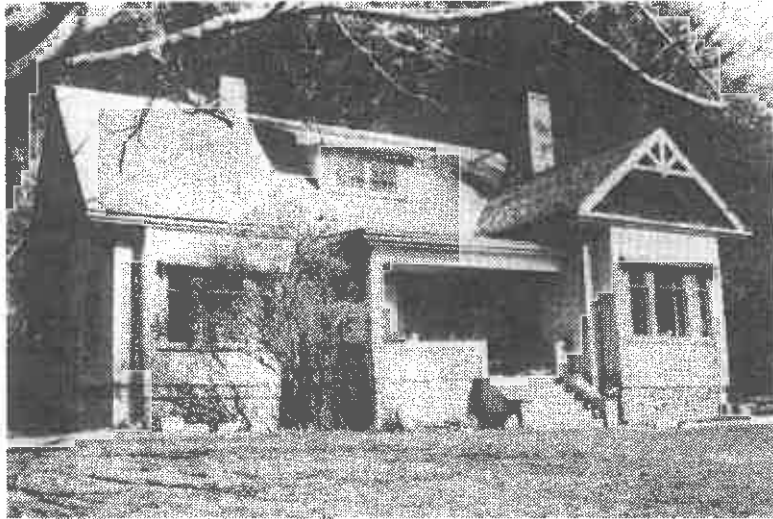
The house was enlarged c. 1915 when Hugh Hamilton married June Anne Wilson, also from Carluke, Scotland. It has changed little since then and has been well looked after over the years.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 15–16, 68–71, 125–127.
—Mary Hamilton, daughter of Alexander Hamilton.

* Alexander Hamilton's New Westminster house was destroyed in the great fire of 1898. From then on, Pender Island was home to the well-known pioneer family. Unfortunately, their beautiful home ("The Knolls") on the beach in Browning Harbour is no longer standing.



The Hugh Hamilton House in 1984 (the left side being the oldest part).



Pollard's Place, "The Maples" (1984 photo).

PENDER — 17

Location: Razor Point Road, on Port Browning

Date Built: 1912

Builder: Walton Bowerman and H. Harris for Elisha Pollard

Historical Notes: In 1894 Arthur E. Stanford and Elisha Pollard came to what is now South Pender Island and pre-empted land near Camp Bay (Stanford) and Tilly Point (Pollard). Pollard abandoned his parcel so that he could help run the Stanford farm (see PENDER—19). In the early 1900s, Pollard bought 70 acres on North Pender and built a house which was later sold to the Amputation Club of Vancouver (still standing). He then had Walton Bowerman and H. Harris build him this place in 1912 near the shore in Browning Harbour (Port Browning). Pollard married in 1919 and about 10 years later, with his wife, Evelyn, decided to open a resort to supplement the farm income. Three rustic cabins were built, rooms were opened to guests in the house, and home-cooked meals were offered. "The Maples" became one of North Pender's most popular summer retreats. It stayed open for over 40 years until the lodge was finally closed c. 1970.

Today, Mrs. Pollard still lives here with one of her daughters. The enormous maples continue to thrive and this well-maintained heritage home remains in near-original condition.

Sources of Information:—Kathleen and Robin Pollard, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Pollard.

—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 38, 41–44.

—*"Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands"*, 1982 videotape by Frank and Doreen York, and Pat Verriour.



The Walker Place (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

PENDER — 18

Location: On Canal Road facing Plumper Sound, South Pender Island

Date Built: 1910

Builder: Wilfred Walker

Historical Notes: In 1908, Wilfred and Godfrey Walker, two young Englishmen, came to Arthur Reed Spalding's Ranch on South Pender Island and worked as "farm pupils". Later, they purchased land, "Cedar Creek", from Spalding on Plumper Sound. In 1910, Wilfred built this log house on the property and together the brothers developed a large poultry farm here. The farm was later taken over by a brother-in-law, Thornton Cooper, and a partner, Fred Smith, who eventually moved to North Pender Island (see PENDER—9). With the outbreak of the First World War, the Walkers and Smith enlisted; Godfrey was killed in action in 1915. Until recently, "Cedar Creek" belonged to Wilfred's son, William P. Walker, a naval officer.

The Walker place is apparently still on its original cedar foundation and is in excellent condition. The central fireplace and chimney were built with granite from Saturna Island. With a shingled upper storey and shake roof, this house is a classic example of turn-of-the-century log cabins on the islands.

Sources of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 172–173.

—*"Heritage Homes of the Pender Islands"*, 1982 Videotape by Frank and Doreen York, and Pat Verriour.

PENDER — 19

Location: Camp Bay, at the eastern end of South Pender Island*

Date Built: 1921

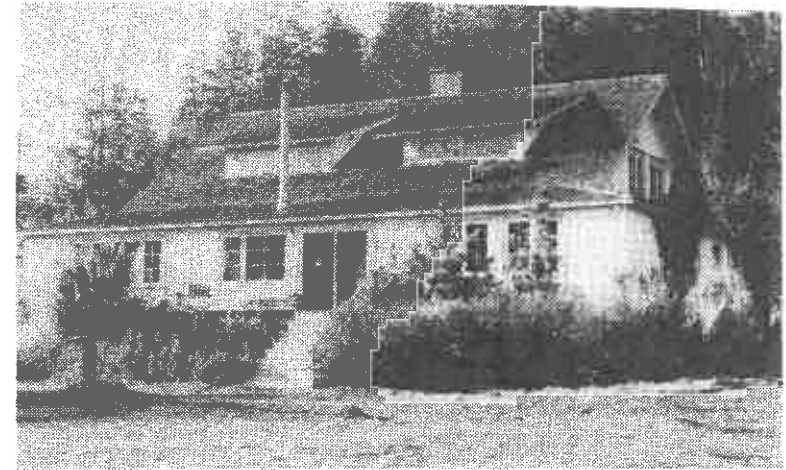
Builder: Walter Bowerman for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crane

Historical Notes: The "Camp Bay Place" was built in 1921 by Walton Bowerman for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Crane who bought part of the original A. E. Stanford farm for retirement. Originally the large dwelling had a wrap-around verandah, as was the style in South Africa, the Crane's former home. The Cranes farmed their 65-acre property but decided to sell when their children reached high school age, there being no secondary school on the Pender Islands in those days.

In about 1943 the Crane property was purchased by Mrs. A. E. Craddock, who had just sold "Waterlea", the resort on North Pender Island near James Point (see PENDER—14). Mrs. Craddock and her daughter, Patricia, made their home here for about 20 years before selling out in the early 1960s. Today the Camp Bay Place remains in excellent condition but differs from the original building in that the large verandah has been enclosed to increase the floor area.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Mary Roddick, daughter of Arthur Crane.
—Mrs. Victoria Gillespie, daughter of Captain A. E. Craddock.
—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 171–172.

* Not accessible by public road.



The Camp Bay Place (1984 photo).

PENDER — 20

Location: Gowland Point Road, South Pender Island

Date Built: 1938

Builder: Frederick Smith, Sr. and volunteer labour

Historical Notes: In 1937 a South Pender Church Building Committee was appointed to raise money for the construction of a frame church on South Pender Island. The wooded site on Gowland Point Road was donated by the Richardsons and Frederick Smith, Sr. (see PENDER—9) was hired, along with a Mr. Macdugal, to erect the framing. Volunteer labour completed the job.

The "Church of the Good Shepherd" was opened in May 1938, free of debt. The altar, chancel furniture, and other furnishings were donated by Rev. Hubert Payne and came from his Saturna church, which was being closed (see SATURNA—1). Many of the other gifts have been noted in *A Gulf Islands Patchwork*.

This picturesque little Anglican church was dedicated by Bishop Sexton on June 17, 1938, and continues to serve islanders of many faiths to this day.

Source of Information:—*A Gulf Islands Patchwork*, pp. 112–113.



The Church of the Good Shepherd (1984 photo).

GAMBIER — 1

Location: New Brighton

Date Built: c. 1908

Builder: Wheeler Lawrence

Historical Notes: This attractive Gambier Island home was one of the first in the New Brighton area, built by Wheeler Lawrence, a local logger. In 1919 New Brighton's first post office* was opened in this house, the first postmistress being Wheeler's wife, Mrs. E. H. Lawrence. She continued on until 1940, when the post office was closed during the war. When the Negropontes purchased the property in 1945, the New Brighton post office was reopened in the same house and Mr. A. E. Negroponte became postmaster, serving until 1950. The post office was then moved to a store at the head of the New Brighton wharf and operated by Mrs. V. M. Boyd until 1958, when the store was destroyed by fire. In 1958 Mrs. Helen Negroponte reopened the post office in her home and served as postmistress until her retirement in 1968. The post office was then moved to Gambier Harbour.

Over the years, the Lawrence/Negroponte House has been enlarged by enclosing the verandah and adding kitchen space in the rear. The home is so neat and well-maintained that many local residents are surprised to learn that it is now over 75 years old.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Helen Negroponte, owner since 1945.
—Mrs. J. Knight, former Gambier resident.
—Dorothy B. Smith, 1968. "Gambier Island, Howe Sound, B.C." Vertical Files, Provincial Archives of B.C.
—George H. Melvin, 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia, 1858–1970.*

* Post offices were opened from time to time at various steamer landings on Gambier Island. By December, 1908, post offices at Gambier Harbour and Hope Point were in operation. Today there are no post offices on the island. Mail is delivered to rural drop boxes at New Brighton, Gambier Harbour, and West Bay several times a week.

GAMBIER — 2

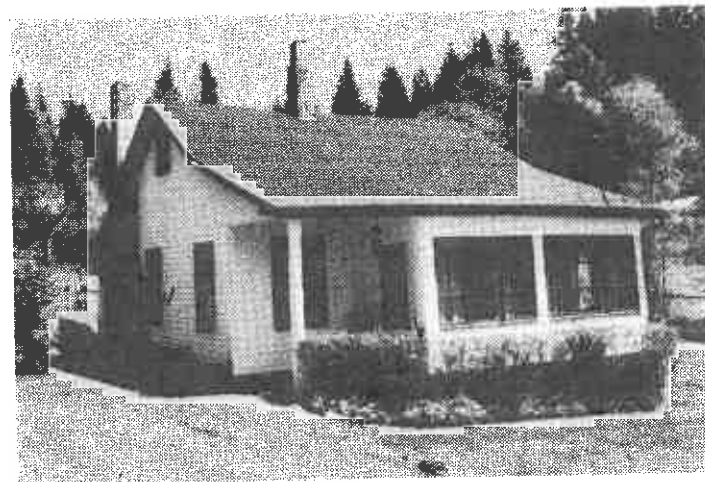
Location: New Brighton

Date Built: 1910

Builder: Built for the original owner, William Urquhart

Historical Notes: The "Urquhart/Matheson House," located above the water with a beautiful view of the mainland to the west, has been a summer residence of the Matheson family for nearly 30 years. The rose-coloured house with white columns was one of the first dwellings in the New Brighton area of Gambier Island and has been carefully renewed by the Matheson family.

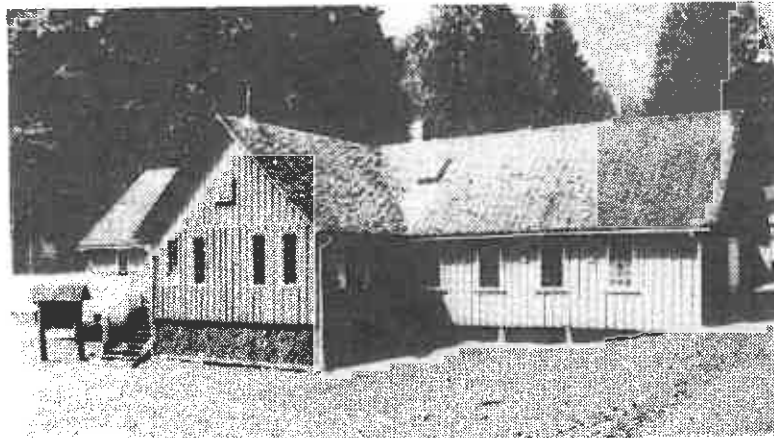
Source of Information:—Mrs. Knight, former Gambier Island resident.



The Lawrence/Negroponte House (1984 photo).



The Urquhart/Matheson House (1984 photo).



Camp Artaban's Dining Hall (1984 photo).



Artaban's Old Hospital (1984 photo).

GAMBIER — 3

Location: At Camp Artaban in Port Graves Bay

Date Built: Dining Hall: 1935

Builder: The Anglican Church of Canada

Historical Notes: According to provincial records, Gambier's first "bona fide settler" appears to have been Arthur R. Davies, who pre-empted 180 acres (D.L. 1653) at the head of Port Graves in 1887. The property, finally granted to him in 1904, is where Camp Artaban is now located.

Camp Artaban, a Christian camp operating under the auspices of the Anglican Church, was founded at the head of Long Bay (or Port Graves Bay, as it is now officially known) in 1923 by Rev. Marcus H. Jackson. The site was purchased in 1924 from Judge King by the Church of England Camp Company, established for that purpose. Initially it was called the "Church of England Camp." The name "Artaban" was suggested in 1927 by Rev. Albert Holmes, after the hero of Henry Van Dyke's story, *The Other Wise Man*.

Early campers slept in tents and dined in a canvas-roofed dining hall. In 1935 construction of this dining hall was made possible by a contribution from the family of Annie Buckerfield, made in her memory. When the hall was built, the original house on the property, Judge King's Place, was moved to the site of the present caretaker's house. The King house later burned down.

The camp's original hospital, built in about 1932, is still standing and presently used as a craft cottage.

Camp Artaban celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1983 and continues to attract a full compliment of campers to its attractive facilities during the summer months.

Sources of Information:—Ron Monk, Executive Director of the Camp Artaban Society.

—Dorothy B. Smith, 1968. "Gambier Island, Howe Sound, B.C." Vertical Files, Provincial Archives of B.C.

GAMBIER — 4

Location: At Camp Artaban, in Port Graves Bay

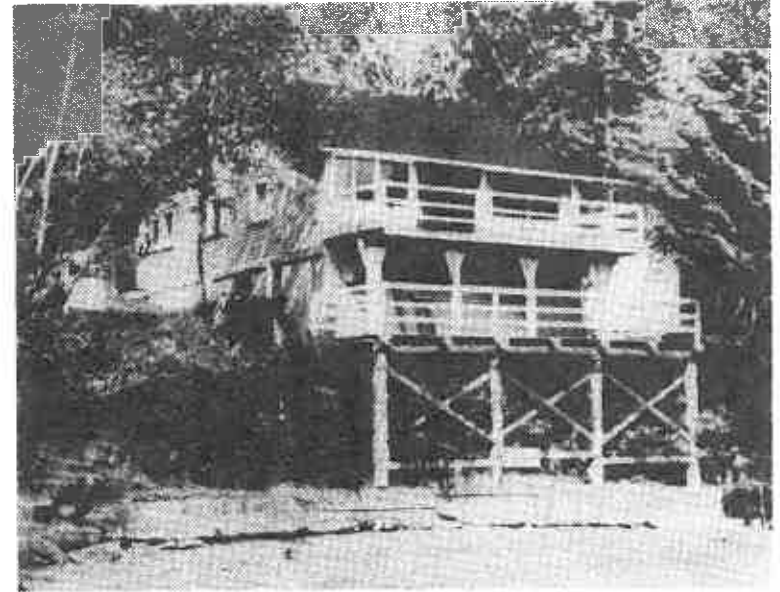
Date Built: c. 1916

Builder: Robert P. McLennan

Historical Notes: This beach house was built as a guest house by Vancouver businessman and Gambier dairy farmer Robert P. McLennan (see GAMBIER — 5) in roughly 1916. The house was sold with the rest of the McLennan estate to Harry Warn in 1938, who later parcelled it off and sold it to Camp Artaban in 1948. Known at the Camp as "Bell's House" (after a past camp manager), it is now used for the director's quarters during the summer and for winter retreats.

The porches on the McLennan Beach House were added during past renovation work as was one wing which was added to enlarge the dwelling.

Sources of Information:—Ron Monk, Executive Director of the Camp Artaban Society.
—Mrs. Fran Mitchell, long-time resident at Port Graves Bay.



The McLennan Beach House (1984 photo).



The McLennan Farmhouse (1984 photo).

GAMBIER — 5

Location: At the head of Port Graves Bay

Date Built: 1916

Builder: Robert P. McLennan

Historical Notes: Provincial records shown that D.L. 1258, at the head of Port Graves Bay*, was granted by the Crown to Thomas D. Cyr in 1904 and the adjacent parcel (D.L. 3201) to Robert P. McLennan in 1911. McLennan, a prominent Vancouver businessman who in 1884 co-founded the hardware business McLennan, McFeely & Co.† ("Mc and Mc"), bought up the extensive area of farmland at the head of the bay and established a hobby farm there. A Mr. Wilson, McLennan's caretaker, helped look after the orchards and Jersey dairy operation. This beautiful farmhouse, built by McLennan in 1916, was named "Glen Olbee" after his daughters, Glenda, Olive, and Beatrice.

In 1938, the 400-acre property was sold to Harry Warn who not only continued to run the dairy farm, but with his family opened the McLennan Farmhouse to vacationers as a lodge ("Glen Olbee Lodge") from 1941 to 1946. In 1948, the Warn family sold McLennan's Beach House (see GAMBIER — 4) and some waterfront property to Camp Artaban. The bulk of the estate was not finally sold until 1972. It was later purchased by a developer who is marketing 33 waterfront strata lots under the name "Gambier Island Sea Ranch." The McLennan Farmhouse, still near-original in appearance, is being retained as a common property "lodge".

Sources of Information:—Fran and Gordon Mitchell, son of Joe Mitchell, the first child born on Gambier Island (in 1895).

—Dorothy B. Smith, 1968. "Gambier Island, Howe Sound, B.C." Vertical Files, Provincial Archives of B.C.

—"Mc and Mc Celebrates 100 Years of Business," *Kelowna Courier*, July 14, 1959, p. 21.

* At various times also known as Long Bay or East Bay.

† The better known company, McLennan, McFeely, and Prior Ltd., was incorporated in 1928, as a result of the amalgamation of McLennan, McFeely, & Co. with E. G. Prior & Co.

GAMBIER — 6

Location: On the west side of Halkett Bay

Date Built: c. 1935

Builder: The United Church of Canada

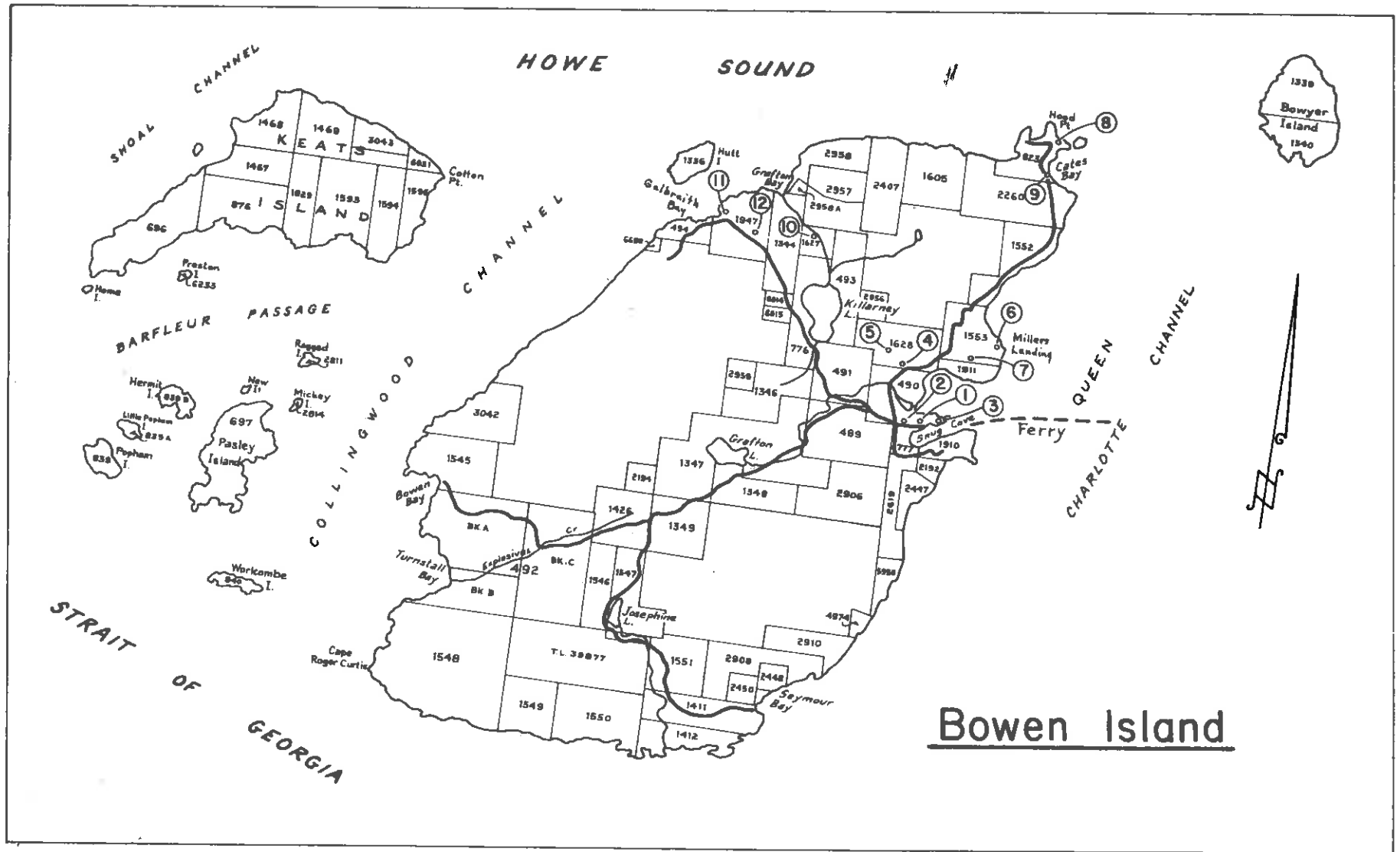
Historical Notes: Camp Fircom, located on D.L. 1533 opposite Halkett Point, was founded in 1923 by Rev. J. Richmond Craig of the First Presbyterian Church of Vancouver. A previous owner had developed a fruit farm on the 37-acre parcel (originally purchased by Lewis Hind in 1892). Initially, a farmhouse located on the property was used as the camp meeting and dining hall. Camp cottages were built and in about 1935 Jubilee Hall was opened, a large dining hall and place of assembly, with a craft centre on the ground-floor level. Built around a massive granite fireplace, the hall's interior renovations have not altered its external appearance.

Although the name "Fircom" apparently comes from "First Presbyterian" and "Community Hall", after the churches merged, Camp Fircom was supported by the First United Church of Vancouver. It is now operated by the Camp Fircom Society of the United Church of Canada.

Sources of Information:—Dorothy B. Smith, 1968. "Gambier Island, Howe Sound, B.C." Vertical Files, Provincial Archives of B.C.
—Robert Stewart, Archivist for the B.C. Conference of the United Churches of Canada.
—Cheryl Gallow, Business Manager of Camp Fircom.
—Robert Connell, 1936. "Spring Camp in Howe Sound." *The Daily Colonist*, May 17, p. 3 of magazine section.



Camp Fircom's Jubilee Hall (1984 photo).



BOWEN — 1 — *The Bowen Island
General Store*

Location: Government Road near the
Snug Cove Wharf

Date Built: 1924

Builder: Built for the Union Steamship
Company of B.C. by Alfred
Hoare Construction Ltd.

Historical Notes: The recorded history of the Deep Bay-Snug Cove area on Bowen Island goes all the way back to the first pre-emptions on the island, of District Lot (D.L.) 491 by William Eaton in 1874, and of D.L. 490 by John A. Robertson in 1876. Joseph Mannion, a Vancouver alderman, then purchased both of these parcels and, in the 1880s, operated a brickyard near Deep Bay, utilizing the extensive local deposits of blue clay. After the brickyard closed and Mannion retired from politics, he moved to Bowen Island and built a fine house on his Deep Bay property.

In 1900, after the Mannions had moved back to Vancouver so that their children could attend high school, Capt. John A. Cates bought the Mannion estate. Two years later, with the launching of the *Britannia*, a 104-foot excursion boat with a 300-passenger capacity, Capt. Cates began to make the name of Bowen Island "synonymous with the picnic excursion." He converted Mannion's estate at Deep Bay into a resort for Vancouver excursionists by building tent-cabins, erecting a store, and establishing camping and picnic grounds. Lodging and meals were offered at the Mannion house, renamed Hotel Monaco (now gone).

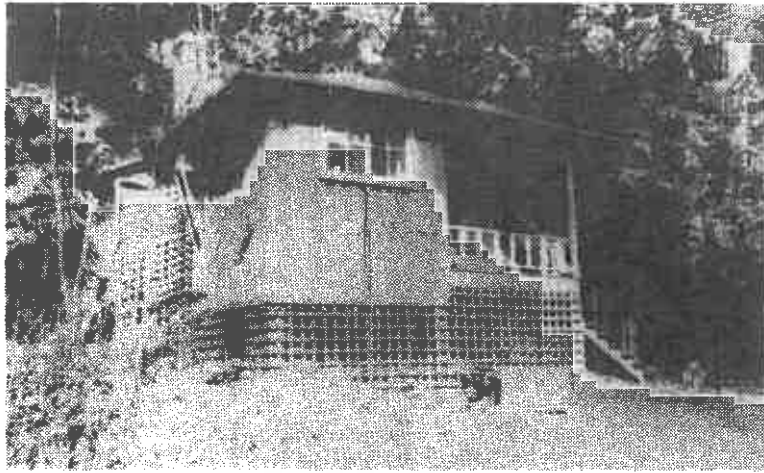
In his second decade on Bowen, Cates' Terminal Steamship Navigation Co. opened its new Terminal Hotel, a separate dance pavilion was built, and moonlight cruises to the island were offered to war-weary Vancouverites. In spite of the resort's success, in 1920 Capt. Cates retired (see BOWEN — 9) and sold his company to the Union Steamship Company of B.C.

Also in the excursion and resort business, Union Steamship Co. planned to expand and update the Bowen resort in order to increase its passenger traffic. By the summer of 1921, construction had begun on one hundred "attractively designed cottage bungalows," as well as smaller sleeping cabins (without plumbing). The Terminal Hotel was enlarged, extensively renovated, and renamed Mt. Straham Lodge (later called Bowen Inn). A picturesque general store was also built, in English Tudor style, not to mention an enormous dance pavilion with space for 800 couples, and a saltwater swimming pool. The popular *Lady Alexandra* (with a capacity of 1400 picnickers!) was added to the excursion fleet in 1924 and moonlight dance cruises to Bowen were offered twice a week. In 1931 alone, Union Steamships carried over 57,000 passengers to Bowen Island.



The Bowen Island General Store prior to rehabilitation and relocation (1983 photo, courtesy Greater Vancouver Regional District).

BOWEN — 2



One of the upland sleeping cabins of the Union Steamship Co. (present site of the Bowen Island Post Office, Government Road; 1984 photo).

BOWEN — 3



One of the seaside "cottage bungalows" of the Union Steamship Co. (located on Cardena Drive; 1984 photo).

In the 1930s the company's excursion and resort business was expanded even further. More cottages and picnic grounds were built, as well as tennis courts and bowling and putting greens. Even during the war, passenger statistics continued to climb, peaking in 1946. Wartime gasoline rationing forced city families to take brief vacations close to home, such as short day or weekend trips to Bowen Island.

The reasons for the subsequent decline of the Bowen resort are varied and complex, and have been detailed elsewhere (see Irene Howard's book, Chapter 8). However, in 1956 Union Steamship Co. decided to have "one last fling" at the resort business on the island. The Bowen resort was to be transformed from "the people's playground" into a luxury resort, renamed Evergreen Park Resort. In spite of the high hopes, it too failed and was permanently closed at the end of the 1957 season.

Demolition of Evergreen Park Lodge (the former Bowen Inn) commenced in December of 1962. Derelict summer cabins were sold at a dollar each for their removal. However, the old general store remained open under new management and a few cottages continued to be rented year-round to permanent residents. Subdivision and sale of the Union Steamship property also began in about 1962.

The old general store was finally closed and boarded up in 1975. In 1979 the Bowen Island Park and Store Use Society was formed to (among other things) pursue the creation of a park and to save the old store from demolition. The Society was rightly pleased when, in 1983, the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) announced its purchase of the remaining Union Steamship Co. property from Glenn Crippen and the creation of a 600-acre day-use park, Crippen Regional Park. The Society continues to foster on-going co-operation and communication between the GVRD and the local community.

The Bowen Island General Store is the most significant heritage building to remain standing from the Union Steamship era. It was built for the company in 1924 by Alfred Hoare Construction Ltd. and opened for business in 1925 as the "Bowen Park Store." Over the years the building was enlarged by several sizeable additions. The B.C. Heritage Trust is assisting the restoration of the exterior of the building, which includes its relocation back from the road onto a new foundation and replacement of the roof. Several of the more recent additions will be demolished.

The store is destined to house the island's post office (as it did formerly, for many years), become the park's visitor centre, and possibly provide space for various community uses. Once rehabilitated and reopened, this strategically located well-known landmark should be an asset to both the island community and the visiting public.

The two other buildings illustrated here were selected as examples of other Union Steamship Co. facilities: a typical sleeping cabin without plumbing (the present Bowen Island post office building, built in the 1930s), and a typical seaside "cottage bungalow" (built c. 1924). The old store and the post office cabin are located within Crippen Park, while the "cottage bungalow" is now a private residence on private property.

- Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 23, 32–34, 51–59, 99–116.
—Gerald A. Rushton, 1974. *Whistle Up the Inlet: the Union Steamship Story*, pp. 85–87, 98, 140, 171–172, 185.
—Frieda Shade, GVRD parks planner.
—An open letter from the Bowen Island Park and Store Use Society. *Undercurrent*, 13 May 1983, p. 21.
—Royce Rich, Cardena Drive resident.

BOWEN — 4

Location: At the intersection of Miller and Collins Roads, near Deep Bay

Date Built: 1932

Builder: A community effort headed by James Collins, his son J. C. Collins, William Linklater, and W. Mills

Historical Notes: Before 1932, all-denominational worship services on Bowen Island were held in the schoolhouse, and Sunday School in the homes of island residents. Bowen's first church was finally constructed in 1932 by volunteer labour. In July of that year, the first service was held in the United Church, conducted by Rev. A. M. Sanford.

Over half a century later, with a bell-tower added in the intervening years, this church continues to serve the island community.

In 1964, after the Union Steamship Co. had decided to get out of the resort business and was tearing down its buildings, Collins Hall was built next door to the church on land donated by James Collins. It serves as a popular meeting place and social hall for the islanders.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 151–152, 155, 157, 171.
—Mrs. Margaret Fougberg, daughter of James and Irene Collins.



The Bowen Island United Church (1984 photo).

BOWEN — 5

Location: Collins Road, near Deep Bay

Date Built: 1924

Builder: William Linklater for James Collins

Historical Notes: Having lost his parents at an early age in Scotland, James Collins came to Canada in 1895 at the age of 16 and initially worked for seven years on a farm in New Brunswick. In about 1904 woods work brought him to Bowen Island. A year or two later, he pre-empted D.L. 1628, 167 acres just north of Capt. Cates' property at Deep Bay. During his early years of land-clearing, an old shack found on the property was upgraded into a liveable cottage. In 1909 James Collins married former schoolteacher Laura Irene Smith, eldest daughter of Bowen pioneer Herbert Smith (see BOWEN — 10). The ceremony was conducted by their friend, the pioneer Methodist missionary Rev. Ebenezer Robson, during his last visit to the island (at 74 years of age). Together, they developed a mixed farm, raised seven children, and were active in community affairs.

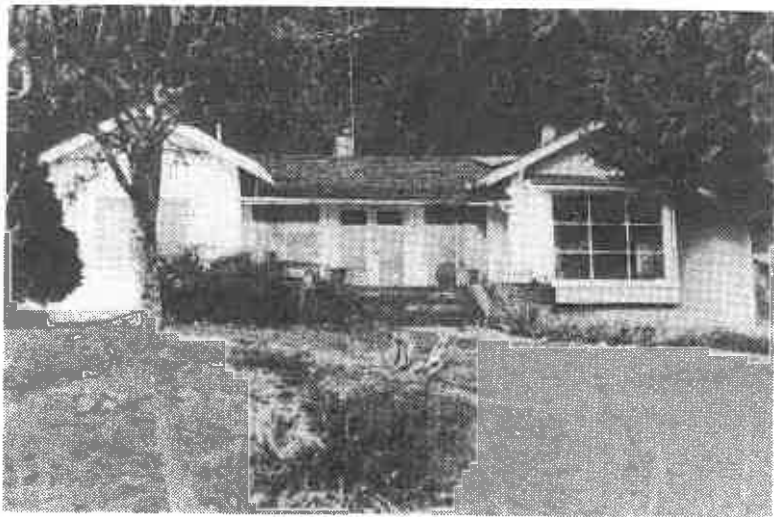
It wasn't until 1924, with a growing family, that this full-sized farmhouse was finally built, with the help of a local carpenter, "Uncle Bill" Linklater. In 1932, Collins and Linklater helped build Bowen Island's first church, the United Church, on land donated by Collins (see BOWEN — 4).

Today, the Collins Farmhouse is in excellent condition, well-maintained over the years by James Collins himself (who died in 1974 at age 95) and, more recently, by one of his daughters, Mrs. Betty McIntyre, who now resides here. An addition, tastefully finished to match the house, was constructed about 10 years ago.

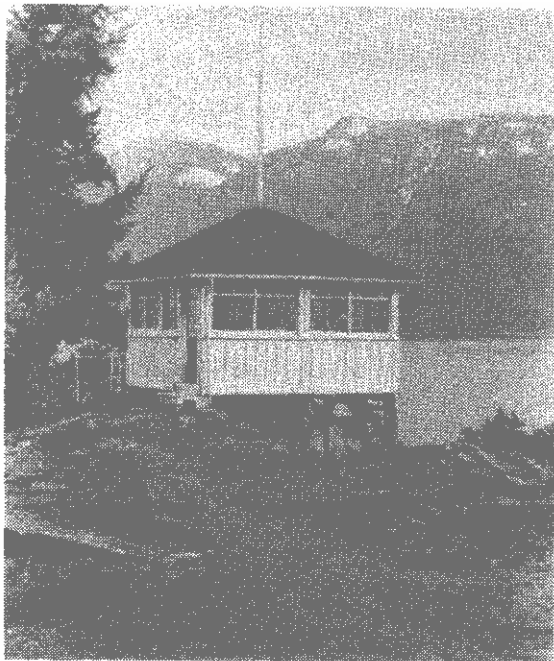
Sources of Information:—Mrs. Betty McIntyre and Mrs. Margaret Fougberg, daughters of James and Laura Collins.
—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 49–50, 151–152, 157, 171.



The Collins Farmhouse (1984 photo).



Isaac Miller's "Moonwinks" (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).



Miller's gazebo (1982 photo by P. Mitchell).

BOWEN — 6

Location: At the north end of Miller Road, at Miller's Landing

Date Built: c. 1908

Builder: Isaac Miller

Historical Notes: District Lot 1553 was pre-empted by Ontario-born Dewitt Becker in 1890. He cleared and farmed some of the land and also worked as a foreman in the Bowen Island logging camps. Becker and his wife, Lucia, served as postmaster and postmistress for Bowen between 1894 and 1900, when the family finally moved to Vancouver so that their children could attend high school there.

Dewitt Becker then sold 145 acres of D.L. 1553 to Isaac Miller, a Vancouver dairyman. Miller tried to establish a farm there, while also running a dairy in Vancouver, but was not successful. He built this summer home on the property, called "Moonwinks", and also a gazebo on a rock overlooking Howe Sound. This little structure, painted white, has become a well-known landmark to local boaters.

At one time a hotel, "Montrose Hotel", and store were established near here by people by the name of Bindley. When the federal government added a wharf, the area became known as Bindley's Landing. After the hotel burned down and Miller began to divide his property amongst family members, the site's name was eventually changed to Miller's Landing. It was one of the stops on the runs of the *Sannie* passenger ferries which ran from 1921 to 1956 between Horseshoe Bay and Bowen Island. (The wharf was dismantled in 1956–57.)

Over the years, renovations have upgraded Miller's "Moonwinks" and given it the appearance of a contemporary building.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 38, 56, 94–96, 120–124, 130–132, 163.

—Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, archivist for the Bowen Island Historians.

BOWEN — 7

Location: On Miller Road at the intersection with Ocean View Road

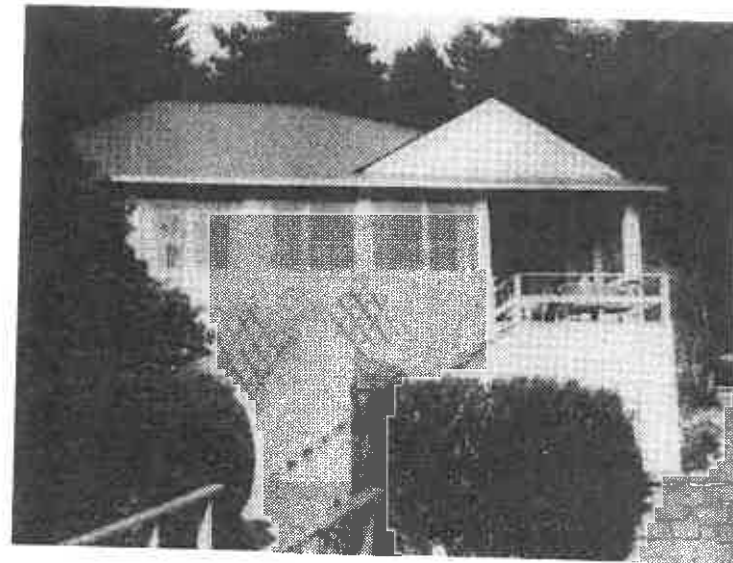
Date Built: c. 1910

Builder: George C. Miller

Historical Notes: The eldest son of Isaac Miller (see BOWEN — 6), George Clark Miller, began the subdivision of the family property at Miller's Landing in 1909 and built himself this attractive summer cottage, "Rosebank", c. 1910. George Miller and his wife, Belle, tried to make a living farming the Bowen property from 1912 to 1922, but returned to Vancouver when the farm failed to support the family. Miller subsequently served as Vancouver alderman for over two dozen years, beginning in 1929. Also Mayor of Vancouver (1937–38) and MLA (1952–54), he and his family continued to holiday on Bowen Island on weekends and during summer vacations for many years.

Just behind George Miller's "Rosebank" is a long accessory building which, according to one school of thought, is the old Becker farmhouse (see BOWEN — 6), built c. 1892 and later occupied by Isaac Miller's farming partner, Fred Billington. The confusion originates with the fact that Becker's was the original "Rosebank," named after the roses planted on either side of the road by Lucia Becker. However, archival records have revealed that the Becker dwelling was destroyed by fire prior to the construction of George Miller's "Rosebank" c. 1910.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 32, 130–132, 163–164.
—Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, archivist for the Bowen Island Historians.



George Miller's "Rosebank" (1984 photo).

BOWEN — 8

Location: On Enchanta Bay at Hood Point

Date Built: c. 1928–29

Builder: Built for Roy and Isabel Shields

Historical Notes: District Lot 823 at Hood Point was originally pre-empted by William Simpson in 1886, who built a cabin there (now gone), and planted an orchard and garden. J. C. Keith then purchased the property and rented it to Arthur Newlands, who opened the "Howe Sound Hotel" in 1901 on what is now Cates Bay. The hotel went out of business in 1911 and was taken over as a summer home by Keith, who renamed it "Invercraig".

In 1924, his daughter, Anne Jane Keith, sold D.L. 823 and adjacent D.L. 2260 to Captain Cates, formerly of the Terminal Steam Navigation Co. Cates erected a log cabin on the waterfront (see BOWEN — 9) but shortly thereafter sold D.L. 823 to a group of Vancouver businessmen who intended to establish a private resort community there. In two years, thirteen houses were built at Hood Point, including this impressive 1½-storey log house on Enchanta Bay, built for Roy and Isabel Shields. The interesting story of local self-government at Hood Point under the Householders' Committee (established in 1953) has been well-documented in Irene Howard's history of Bowen Island.

The Shields House remains in the family and is in excellent condition.

Sources of Information:—Mrs. Caroline Underhill, daughter of Walter Barrett-Lennard, one of the original Hood Point residents.
—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 73–82.



The Shields House at Hood Point (1984 photo).



"Tulameen" on Cates Bay (1984 photos by Mrs. Patty Montgomery).



Seaward side of "Tulameen".

BOWEN — 9

Location: On Cates Bay at Hood Point

Date Built: c. 1924

Builder: Capt. John A. Cates

Historical Notes: After Capt. John Cates sold his Terminal Steam Navigation Co. to the Union Steamship Co. in 1920, he took up ranching in the Okanagan and mining at Tulameen! Before long, however, the sea drew the mariner back to the coast. He dismantled his log house at Tulameen and shipped it to Hood Point where, log by log, he reconstructed it on property purchased at Cates Bay.

"Tulameen" is also known locally as the "Culter Place", after the Lawrence Culter family which purchased the property c. 1947 and has owned it ever since. Apart from a verandah tastefully added by the Culters, and an inconspicuous addition built on one side, this log house appears to be in near-original condition and just as Capt. Cates left it over 50 years ago.

"Tulameen" is situated next door to a residence that used to be part of the Howe Sound Hotel (see BOWEN — 8). After the hotel closed in 1911, it was taken over by the Keiths and used as a summer home (named "Invercraig"). The entire Hood Point property was finally sold to Capt. Cates in 1924. After erecting "Tulameen", he didn't stay for long, however, selling out in 1927 to enter the tugboat business.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 59, 73–74.

—Mrs. Caroline Underhill, daughter of early Hood Point resident Walter Barrett-Lennard.

—Mrs. Patty Montgomery, daughter of Lawrence Culter.

BOWEN — 10

Location: Off Smith Road, north of Killarney Lake

Date Built: 1890s?

Builder: William Dolby (?)

Historical Notes: Herbert Smith, born in Ontario, married his wife, Margaret, in Manitoba and eventually settled on Bowen Island with his family in 1901. The Smiths' first home (now gone) was on D.L. 776 on the western shore of Killarney Lake, where they maintained a large fruit orchard. Later, after selling that property to Capt. John Cates of the Terminal Steam Navigation Co., Smith pre-empted 50 acres (D.L. 1627) north of the lake. This log house existed on the property, apparently built by William Dolby. Herbert Smith enlarged the dwelling by adding a second storey and a small wing on one side, and lived there with his family from c. 1912 until his death in 1925. His youngest daughter, Bertha Smith, retained the place for her own use until it was finally sold in about 1958.

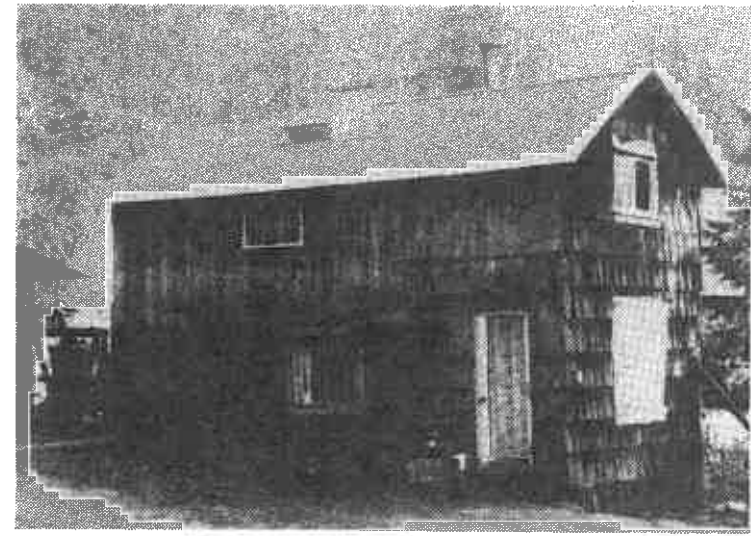
An alternative version of the early history of the Smith House, that it was originally built by Japanese woodsmen working in a shingle bolt camp, has not been substantiated. Nonetheless, the original cabin was built with remarkably large squared cedar logs, one over two feet wide and six inches in thickness (see photo).

The house has been re-roofed with corrugated metal and remains in use in its relatively isolated location in the interior of the island.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 36–37, 170–171.

—Mrs. Betty McIntyre and Mrs. Margaret Fougberg, granddaughters of Herbert Smith.

—Allan Fernie, present owner.



The Smith House (1984 photo).



Detail of the Smith House, showing the enormous size of the original logs (1984 photo).

BOWEN — 11 and 12

Location: Langlois Road, near Galbraith Bay

Date Built: The Dolby Cabin, c. 1900
"Endswell" Farmhouse, c. 1912

Builder: Cabin: Isaac Dolby (?)
Farmhouse: Col. Albert Whyte (?)

Historical Notes: Englishman Isaac Dolby, pre-empted D.L. 1947 on Galbraith Bay in 1889, eighteen years before the Bowen Is. Copper Co. attempted to start up a mine nearby and 30 years before the Bowen Island Tea Room and Lodge opened at the "Mt. Gardner" wharf (it folded c. 1954 and is now abandoned). In October, 1900, Dolby filed a Certificate of Improvement, indicating that he had occupied his 177-acre pre-emption and made improvements amounting to the required \$2.50 per acre. This prompts the conclusion that Dolby did not finish his house until c. 1900. The Crown granted him the land in November of 1900. Presumably, this old log cabin on Galbraith Bay, indeed located in D.L. 1947, is the one built by Isaac Dolby c. 1900. It is made of shake-covered logs and has a beautiful stone fireplace and chimney. The only perceivable alteration is an extra room added by the Wilsons in the 1940s. Today, the cabin appears near-original even to the slightly sagging roof, which adds a certain air of authenticity.

Col. Albert Whyte and his wife Frances purchased the property in about 1907 and are thought to have built the farmhouse along Langlois Road c. 1912. Subsequent owners included Dr. R. E. McKechnie and, c. 1938, Dr. Wallace and Ethel Wilson. In 1955 the Wilsons gave the property to the University of B.C. to be used as a faculty retreat. When U.B.C. finally sold it to G. B. McIntosh c. 1964, part of the proceeds were used to establish the Wilson Listening Room at U.B.C. and part to a U.B.C. scholarship fund.

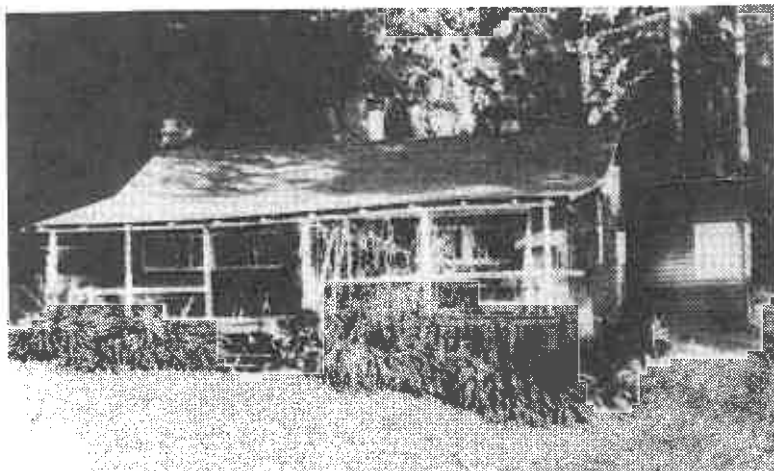
Now named "Endswell", the farm is an active egg and pork producer and, externally, the farmhouse appears to be largely unmodified and in very sound condition.

Sources of Information:—Irene Howard, 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*, pp. 36, 91–92.

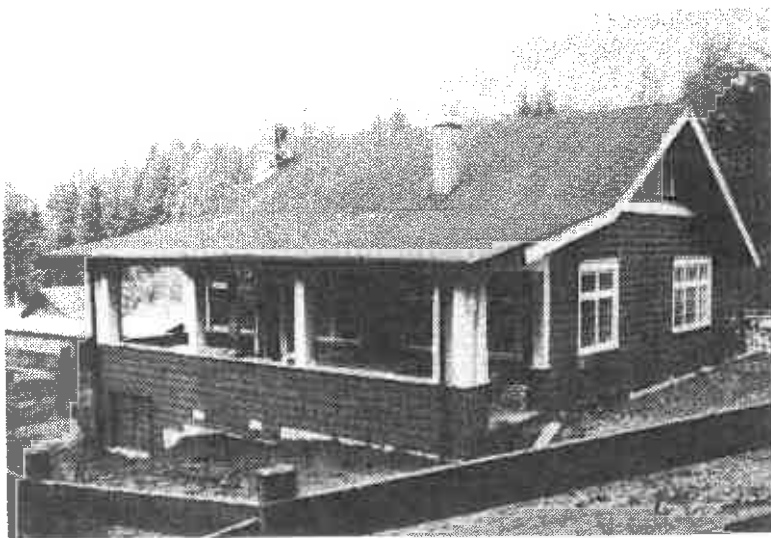
—Records of the Surveys and Land Records Branch, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing.

—G. B. McIntosh, present owner.

—Dorothy Lawson, archivist for the Bowen Island Historians.



The Dolby Cabin (1984 photo).



"Endswell" Farmhouse (1984 photo). #

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Akrigg, G. P. V. and Helen B. Akrigg. 1975. *British Columbia Chronicle, 1778–1846*. Discovery Press, Vancouver. 429 p.
- Cail, Robert E. 1974. *Land, Man, and the Law. The disposal of Crown Lands in British Columbia, 1871–1913*. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver. 333 p.
- Corrigall, Margery and Vera Arthurs. 1978. *Historic Hornby Island. The History of Hornby Island* (n.p.) 64 p.
- Elliott, Marie. 1984. *Mayne Island and the Outer Gulf Islands, A History*. Gulf Islands Press, Mayne Island. 152 p.
- Gulf Islands Branch, B.C. Historical Association. 1961. *A Gulf Islands Patchwork. Some Early Events on the Islands of Galiano, Mayne, Saturna, North and South Pender* (n.p.) 195 p.
- Gustafson, Lillian. 1978. *Memories of the Chemainus Valley, A History of People*. Chemainus Valley Historical Society. 389 p.
- Hamilton, Bea. 1969. *Salt Spring Island*. Mitchell Press, Vancouver. 180 p.
- Hill, Beth, Sue Mouat, Margaret Cunningham, and Lillian Horsdal. 1983. *Times Past. Salt Spring Island Houses and History Before the Turn of the Century*. Heritage House Committee, Community Arts Council, (Ganges). 93 p.
- Howard, Irene. 1973. *Bowen Island 1872–1972*. Bowen Island Historians, Bowen Island. 190 p.
- Isbister, Winnifred A. 1976. *My Ain Folk. Denman Island 1875–1975*. (n.p.) 206 p.
- Kalman, Harold. 1980. *The Evaluation of Historic Buildings*. Parks Canada, Ottawa. 39 p.
- Kilian, Crawford. 1978. *Go Do Some Great Thing. The Black Pioneers of British Columbia*. Douglas and McIntyre, Vancouver. 188 p.
- Lewis-Harrison, June. 1982. *The People of Gabriola. A History of Our Pioneers*. (n.p.) 288 p.
- Mason, Elda Copley. 1976. *Lasqueti Island History and Memory*. (n.p.) 102 p. and appendices.
- Melvin, George H. 1972. *The Post Offices of British Columbia 1858–1970*. Wayside Press, Vernon.
- Pedlow, K. 1984. *Ruckle Provincial Park—A Documentary History*. Planning, Research, and Interpretation Div. Heritage Conservation Branch. Ministry of Provincial Secretary and Government Services, Victoria. MS. 193 p. and appendices.
- Reimer, Derek, ed. 1976. "The Gulf Islanders". *Sound Heritage*, Vol. V, Number 4. (Publication of the Provincial Archives of B.C.)
- Rushton, Gerald A. 1974. *Whistle up the Inlet. The Union Steamship Story*. J. J. Douglas Ltd., Vancouver. 236 p.
- Toynbee, Richard Mouat. 1978. *Snapshots of Early Salt Spring and Other Favoured Islands*. Mouat's Trading Co. Ltd., Ganges. 127 p.