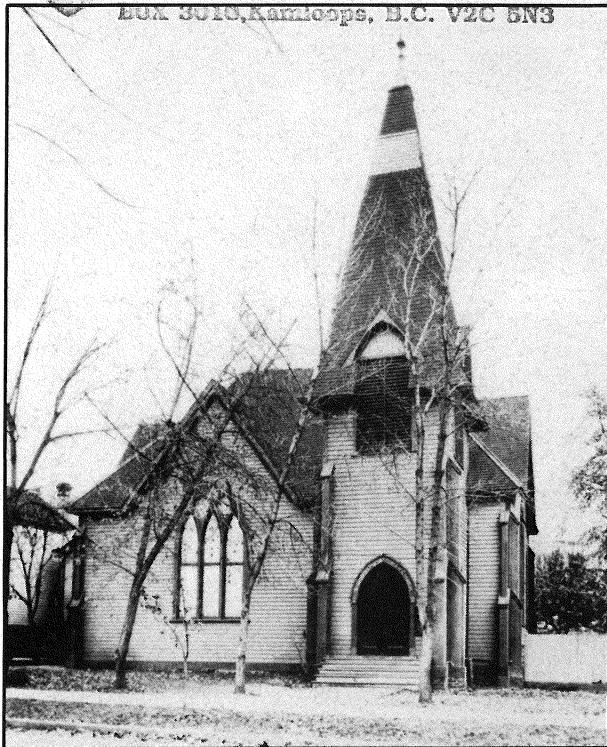


"TIME MARCHES ON"

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CALVARY TEMPLE

KAMLOOPS HERITAGE WALKING TOUR

007428

Time marches on : Kamloops

1. Calvary Temple - 185 Seymour Street

Originally known as St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, this was the first permanent Protestant church in Kamloops. Built in 1887, the town's oldest public building and is located on what was once known as Church Street. In 1942 it became the Pentecostal Assembly Temple, and in 1957 the Reverend ("Flyin'") Phil Gaglardi built the annex to the east.

2. Memorial Park

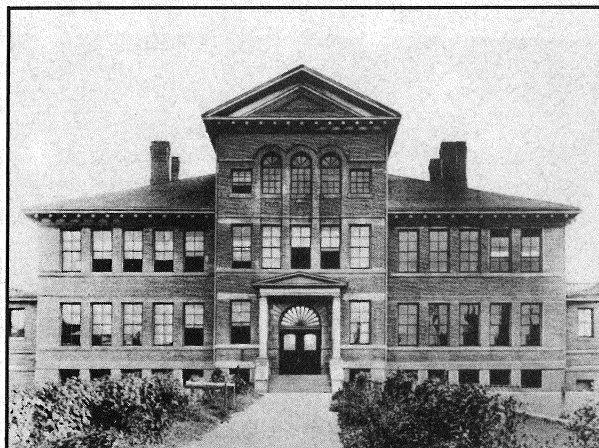
Memorial Park is dedicated to Kamloops' war dead. The park was landscaped on part of the grounds of Stuart Wood School. After extensive lobbying a local women's group had the cenotaph constructed at the top of the park in 1924.

3. Stuart Wood School - 245 St. Paul Street

Constructed in 1907 for \$30,000, this is the second public school on this site. The lower floor was initially used for elementary grades and the upper floor for high school. In 1922 it was renamed after the first school teacher and principal in Kamloops. The bricks were manufactured in the now-defunct Kamloops brickyard. This is one of five designated heritage sites in Kamloops.

4. St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral 360 Nicola Street

The older eastern portion of this building was constructed in 1872 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to feed, house and equip all of their workers. Called the Montreal House, it was later obtained by the Anglican Church and moved in 1924 to this location. Features of the older portion include stained glass and leaded windows.



STUART WOOD SCHOOL



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

5. Sacred Heart Cathedral 255 Nicola Street

The Sacred Heart Cathedral was built in 1921. It was designed in a Romanesque style, hence the use of brick. This church's features include stained and leaded glass, circular, rectangular and arched windows, all of which were popular Victorian architectural features.

6. 63 West Nicola Street

Built in 1912 for F. J. Fulton, who was Member of the Legislative Assembly for Kamloops, Attorney-General in Richard McBride's Conservative Government, and Commissioner of Lands. The Fulton family produced many generations of lawyers and politicians and were prominent in Kamloops soon after arriving in 1889. The home is built in the "Tudor" style and has attractive stonework.

7. 157 West Nicola Street

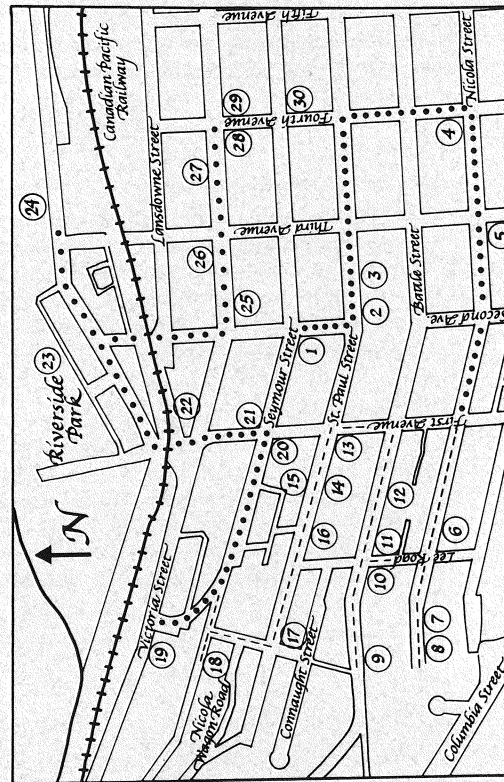
This home was built in 1912 for E. H. Grubbe, who was then manager of the Bank of Montreal. Features of this wood frame house include cupola (used for attic ventilation), weathervane, veranda, pyramid pillars and dormer windows.

8. 171 West Nicola Street

Built during the 1913 boom for E. F. Busteed, the Superintendent of the CPR Grade Revision. Features of this home include: frieze and trim detail, exposed rafters, pyramid pillars and protruding joints which leave gaps. The front of the home is faced in modified barge-boarding.

9. 171 West Battle Street

W. J. C. Hibbert, an official of the People's Trust Company, began building this house in 1913 for his new bride Edith (daughter of R. H. Lee, a prominent Kamloops citizen). Hibbert suffered a financial disaster and did not have the funds to complete the home nor the honeymoon, and the marriage was annulled. Features include its "Tudor" style design, the double gable front and dormer windows.



KAMLOOPS

The Secwepemc nation has inhabited the Kamloops region for thousands of years, building their society on hunting and gathering and a dynamic trading economy. It was the native fur trade which first attracted white interest to the region. David Stuart and Alexander Ross visited Kamloops in 1811, Stuart returning the following year to set up the first fur trading post, the American-owned Pacific Fur Company. In 1813 Joseph La Roche of the rival Northwest Fur Company set up a post. By 1821 the Hudson Bay Company had taken control of the export-oriented fur trade in Kamloops. Goldrush fever in the 1850's and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 1880's later contributed to the rapid expansion of the settlement.

The Secwepemc called the location of the present city "Cumcloups". During the fur trade era the name "Kamloops" denoted the Indian settlement, but after 1867 the aboriginal name was gradually adopted for the village as a whole.

Kamloops was incorporated in 1893 with approximately 1000 residents. It was after this incorporation and a period of growth prior to World War I that Kamloops' prominence grew. Cattle ranching and other agricultural enterprises, as well as the railway contributed to Kamloops overall development.

Kamloops has long been a key meeting and transportation point in the interior. The CPR and CNR meet here, and today three highways - the Yellowhead, the Trans-Canada and the Coquihalla all converge in Kamloops.

In the 1990's Kamloops has a population of nearly 70,000. Its economy is dominated by the forestry, mining and agriculture, as well as a diverse service sector, including tourism, healthcare and B.C.'s first University - College. Kamloops is situated in the Thompson Valley, which is famous for its summer sunshine and sparkling winter climate.

This walking tour has been divided into two sections: the Downtown area (...) and the West End area (---). The most significant buildings in these areas have been included in this tour. For greater detail obtain a copy of the "Time Marches On Walking Tour" booklet from the Kamloops Museum and Archives.

If you wish to cover this entire tour at once expect to spend about two hours at a leisurely pace. A good place to start is at the Calvary Temple (1), across from the Kamloops Museum and Archives on Seymour St, but you may easily start at any point along the route.

18. 215 West Seymour Street

This house was built for W. J. Slavin in 1897. Slavin worked for the Kamloops Electric Company, the Kamloops Telephone company, and Federal Government. The home was the focus of many British flavored social events, as well as tennis and garden parties. Features include an integrated turret with cupola, weather-vane, brick chimneys, stained glass and leaded windows.

19. 207 West Victoria Street

Erected in 1900, this building served as the Federal Offices until 1917. After 1917 it housed the Dominion Lands and Titles Office, Customs, Indian Affairs and the Office of Weights and Measures. Features include: stone basement and fancy wood trim on the front facade.

**20. Kamloops Old Court House
7 West Seymour Street**

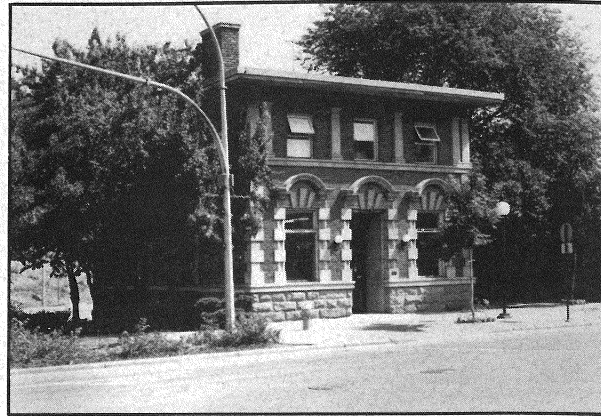
Built in 1909, this is arguably the city's foremost landmark. Designed in an English Gothic Style, this building has three floors, and a basement which housed prisoner's cells. There is coloured glass on the east wall of the courtroom, and elaborate cresting at the front. The Court House was in active use for 75 years, and has long been the focal point of town. It is a designated heritage site and has recently been renovated to serve as a Youth Hostel.

21. Cigar Factory - 297 First Avenue

In 1895 the Inland Cigar Factory was erected in the commercial district on First Avenue. The factory employed 25 workers and produced up to 4,000 cigars a day. When the factory closed in 1908 five former employees established the Western Cigar Manufacturing Company Ltd. In 1913 this building became the Model Bakery.



KAMLOOPS OLD COURT HOUSE



BANK OF COMMERCE

**22. Bank of Commerce
118 Victoria Street**

In 1904, this building was constructed for the Bank of Commerce. Designed by R. H. Lee, a local architect, it has undergone a few changes except for alteration of the roof. This building housed the Provincial Government offices in the 1930's and City Hall in the 1950's.

23. Riverside Park

At the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers, this park was established on the site of the Shuswap Mill. The mill, built in 1877, was used for both gristing and sawing. In addition, the Kamloops Brickyard was located here for a short time. There are many different plaques located in the park commemorating the fur trade era and locally significant events.

**24. CNR Station
300 Block Lorne Street**

This depot for the Canadian National Railway was built in 1911. It has two floors and was constructed from local bricks. It was built in a simple classic railway style, and is typical of rail stations from one end of Canada to the other. The station has just recently been designated as a heritage site by the Canadian federal government.

25. Fuoco Block - 219 Victoria Street

Most of the brick buildings in downtown Kamloops were erected in the boom years from 1910 to 1914. This one was originally owned by the Godman family, they sold it in 1930 to Benjamin Fuoco, one of five brothers who emigrated from Italy and who operated several local bakeries.

26. Fremont Block - 248 Victoria Street

John Fremont Smith was a teacher, assistant editor of the **KAMLOOPS STANDARD** newspaper, businessman, prospector and the first black alderman in North America (1902 - 1907). He also owned a ranch and a store 35 miles up the North Thompson River. He had this building erected in 1911.

27. Kamloops Inn - 345 Victoria Street

This building was constructed in 1905 and was the site of Kamloops' first fire hall. Until 1911, when motorized equipment was introduced, horses and carriages were used to pull the equipment.

**28. Ellis (Godman) Block
371 Victoria Street**

G. W. and R. Godman had this two story office building erected in 1914, in the same year Galloway and Ellis formed a pharmaceutical partnership. The drug store was located at the street level and the upper level was rented to the Independent Lumber Company, the Shields Lumber Company and Drs. Irving and Murphy.

29. Plaza Hotel - 405 Victoria Street

In the 1920's an association of Kamloops businessmen raised \$90,000 in shares to construct this hotel, which they hoped would be the foremost in B.C. In 1927 the hotel was opened to capitalize on growing automobile traffic. Originally christened the 'Kamloops Community Hotel', it was built in a pseudo-Spanish style.

30. Elks Lodge - 409 Seymour Street.

The Kamloops Lodge and the Protective Order of the Elk's constructed this building in 1927. The hall was used for a lodge, theater, and ballroom. This building has a similar roof line and spanish style to that of the Plaza Hotel and the fire hall on fourth and Lansdowne. These three buildings were all constructed within a few years of each other.



PLAZA HOTEL

10. 133 West Battle Street

This house was constructed about 1910 for F. E. Young, a newspaper proprietor. Built in Italian villa style, it is one of the finest homes in Kamloops. The surrounding grounds are extensive and includes a stable in the next block east (76 West Nicola), which was later remodelled into a home.

11. 101 West Battle Street

This is one of the few homes built in the West End during the 1930's, the end of the Victorian influence in architecture. The Galloway's, who were involved in the local pharmaceutical company, had this more modern home built after living in 133 West Battle.

12. 59 West Battle Street

Built around 1910 for ex-army officer E. A. Nash, a Canadian veteran of the North-West Rebellion (1885). The house has extensive grounds, with well-established landscaping and a winding driveway. Features include: a colonial bungalow style, interior panelling and beams, stained and leaded glass.

13. 7 West St. Paul Street

This was one of the most lavish homes in Kamloops when it was built for \$10,000 in 1912 for Thomas Downey Costley. Features include: exposed rafters and brackets, a semi-circular attic window and a stone garden wall. Urban Systems Ltd. bought this home in 1976.



7 WEST ST. PAUL STREET



179 WEST ST. PAUL STREET

14. 31 West St. Paul Street

Built for William Philip of Scotland in 1908, who started a general store on Main Street (now West Victoria Street). The corner turret of the house was a feature of the Queen Anne style popular at this time. Other unusual features include: stained glass, leaded windows, and concrete block basement.

15. 28 West St. Paul Street

Emma Brown owned this house in 1905 when she moved to Kamloops with her husband, a member of the local fire brigade. Originally located at 436 St. Paul, it was relocated intact to the western end of the same street in 1980. Features include: stained glass, leaded windows, and exposed rafters and brackets.

16. 59 West St. Paul Street

Dr. M. S. Wade came to Kamloops in 1862 with the Overlanders, a group of easterners on their way to the Cariboo goldfields. Wade was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist as well as a prospector, journalist, historian and alderman. Built in 1895, Wade's house boasts a verandah, stained glass and a bay window.

17. 179 West St. Paul Street

Walachin, located 70 kilometres west of town, was the original site of this house, built in English Indian Colonial Plantation Style around 1910. S. J. Sjoquist bought this home, had it disassembled, the pieces numbered, shipped by rail to Kamloops, and reassembled on this site in 1923.