INVENTORY and STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

for BUILT HERITAGE RESOURCES in the COLUMBIA BASIN

prepared for the
COLUMBIA BASIN TRUST

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INVENTORY and STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS for BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS in the COLUMBIA BASIN
COLUMBIA BASIN TRUST

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Valemount Museum.

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Respect: The Trust treats people with respect, welcoming varied perspectives and viewpoints and honouring the history of the Basin and the origins of the organization.

Accountability: The Trust is responsible for all of its actions and the results of those actions.

Transparency: The Trust maintains a high level of openness, sharing meaningful and accurate information about its actions.

Engagement: The Trust recognizes that active involvement in communities is critical to its overall success.

Empowerment: The Trust helps others make their own choices on issues that affect their futures, and see those choices result in positive outcomes.

Stewardship: The Trust manages all of its assets responsibly to ensure that both present and future generations of Basin residents benefit from those assets.

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the built heritage inventory is to provide the Columbia Basin Trust with information about the significant heritage resources within the Basin, and to create a useful tool providing guidance for reviewing and assessing the viability of buildings and structures for potential re-use for public or non-profit purposes, and for possible funding through the Trust.

While this inventory is focused on built heritage resources, primarily buildings, the document aims to give the Trust the tools to continue to add to the inventory in the future. In the future, keeping in mind that new ideas about heritage will evolve and new resources will continually be identified, the inventory should continue to be updated.

The thematic framework, assessment criteria and inventory have been created using a values-based approach, in which significance is measured by things such as community or intangible importance as well as by its age or appearance. The recommendations show the way forward for management of heritage buildings, structures, and other resources, as well as giving the Trust recommendations for education and communication to allow people to go beyond what is typically thought of as a heritage building. Someone commented that "... there is no heritage in Castlegar." We have to ask and reflect on what buildings or structures are important places that can be retained and re-used to create a vital community. How can buildings, structures and other heritage resources be best supported by appropriate heritage revitalization measures to remain a strong part of Basin history?

Decision-making should be based on an understanding of all of the heritage values of a building or site, as they are reflected in the thematic framework. For example, the Nelson Diesel Repair Shop was considered an eyesore by the community and was demolished, but had a high level of heritage value related to the evolution and development of the railway in that city.

The intent of this inventory document is to create a useful tool for the Trust, beyond this initial first list of resources, one that enables the ongoing recognition of heritage resources that represent the entire history of the Basin, and to propose strategies for their ongoing conservation. No one nominated a barn, but agricultural structures are potential candidates for the inventory in the future, and an understanding of their value and how they fit into the history and heritage of the Basin may be important.

MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

Map source: Columbia Basin Trust

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2.0   THEMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE COLUMBIA BASIN

Canal Flat provincial stop of interest.

Map from pre-dam surveys, Government of Canada, 1956. The confluence river valley illustrated here, including the site of Boat Encampment, is now completely flooded by the Kinbasket Reservoir.

Jordan Hotel 1892, oldest known building in Nakusp. Arrow Lakes Historical Society

Introduction to the Thematic Framework

Historical themes are defined as key ideas for describing a major historical force or process which has contributed to the history and evolution of a place. A thematic framework is a structure that uses themes to help conceptualize past events and to place sites, people and events into their historical context. Because themes connect the historical context to values and places, they are a good way to organize information so that it has continuity.

Themes assist in understanding the overall history of the Basin and how regions, towns, landscapes and heritage places represent that history, and connects historic places to wider historical stories or events.

What is the Columbia Basin?

The heritage of the Columbia Basin is captured by its history as a whole area, often through a similar historical background involving a First Nations presence, exploration, settlement and resource exploitation, and through a shared experience of lost lands and communities and the redefined meaning of the Basin after the Columbia River dams were constructed and reservoirs were filled. At the same time, the Basin has regional histories, for example, Nelson as a transportation hub and customs port, Sandon as a mining ghost town, Revelstoke with its focus on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Creston's agricultural industry.

The over-arching thread in the history of the Basin is that of a diverse area connected by a shared Basin history and counteracted by an understanding of places set apart by regional and local histories, differences and variety. This thread of connection and individuality is reflected in each of the seven identified themes.
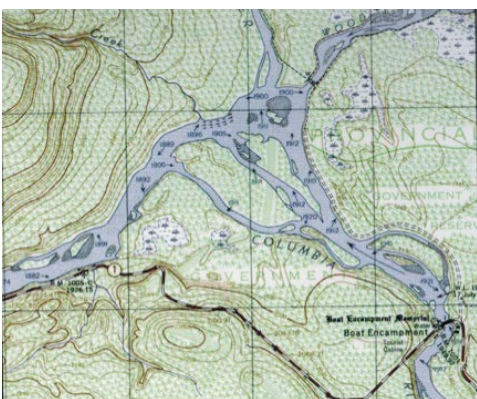
The Columbia Basin has a high concentration of lost heritage due to its narrow valleys, rapid settlement and hydro-electric development.

Heritage losses for indigenous history (pre-European or 9,000 B.P. – 1800 B.P.) include items such as culturally modified trees marked by the harvesting of bark, root gathering fields (today with remnants visible in the oxbow at the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers), a fish weir recorded by early explorers at the mouth of the Slocan and Kootenay rivers, and permanent or winter villages marked by visible house pits. Most of the cultural sites listed in this document are connected to the Sinixt/Arrow Lakes Interior Salish tribe and have been flooded or destroyed by reservoirs.[1]

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1   While contact was initiated with the Sinixt, Ktunaxa, Tobacco Plains, Shuswap Indian Band and St. Mary's Band, direct engagement was not possible due to the short project timeline. Information has been provided from core historical sources that pre-date land claims processes which have generated substantial supplemental material. As suggested in the strategies, engagement should be ongoing to provide more precise time-dating for occupation and use by Indigenous Peoples in the Basin.

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Fort Shepherd.
National Archives of Canada

Oxford Hotel / Needles Hotel.
Arrow Lakes Historical Society

Anglican Church at Arrowhead.
Arrow Lakes Historical Society

During the fur trade era, between 1807 and the 1850s, explorer, cartographer and fur trade employee David Thompson arrived in the Columbia Basin in 1807, the first European to make contact. After exploring several possibilities for access to the Columbia River as a major fur trade route, Thompson crossed the Continental Divide at Howse Pass. Following rivers west and south, he arrived at the confluence of the Wood, Canoe and Columbia rivers, the Big Bend of the Columbia, where he wintered in 1811 to build a boat for passage. From 1812 until the 1850s, Boat Encampment served as a way-station and meeting ground for hundreds of fur trade employees and passengers making the journey east or west across the Divide and downstream to Fort Colville (present-day Kettle Falls, Washington).

With the establishment of the international boundary in 1846, the Hudson's Bay Company was forced to relocate Fort Colville above the 49th parallel, establishing Fort Shepherd between 1856-59 on the west bank of the Columbia River, just upstream of the present-day Waneta Dam. Due to the decline in fur trading, the fort was closed in 1870 and burned in 1872.

Significant numbers of settlers came to the Canadian Columbia Basin to establish farms and orchards following the completion of the national railway. The majority of communities were established in the most fertile areas, including the Arrow Lakes Valley from Castlegar to Revelstoke, at the outlet of the Duncan River and along the upper Kootenay River in the Rocky Mountain Trench.

The 1964 Columbia River Treaty mandated the flooding of these agricultural valleys. Despite having recently passed the 1961 B.C. Heritage Act, the provincial government did little to preserve or protect structures, with the exception of moving or casting in concrete a handful of graveyards. Each community received $1000 to erect a memorial plaque, but were offered nothing more to assist with conservation.

Some structures were moved at personal cost, but most of the heritage resources in these communities were simply razed and burned to the ground.

From its diversity, the Basin has produced a wealth of built heritage that reflects its history and context in materials, design, construction, location and uses, situated within unique cultural landscapes. Based on this, heritage buildings, structures and resources can be identified that reflect both connection and individuality, that are iconic, archetypal, important, exemplary, prototypical for a town's history, a region and the Basin's history as a whole.

People, time, and place reach across all seven themes and contribute to the interconnections among them. The thematic framework is a way of succinctly capturing the complexities of the history of the Columbia Basin.
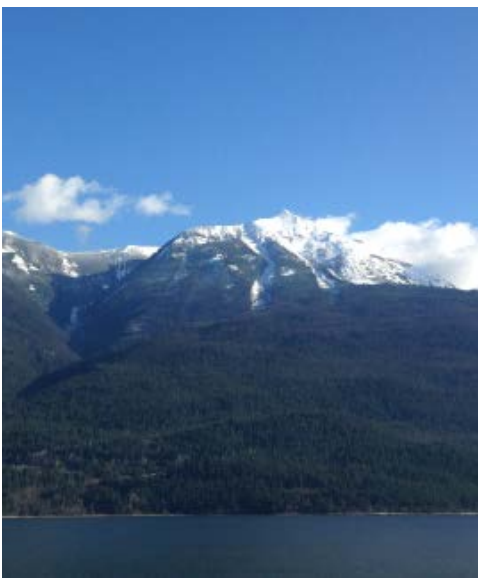
Theme 1　The Columbia's northern watershed

This theme captures the Columbia Basin's natural setting through features of the physical environment that have significance independent of human intervention. It reflects the environment as the backdrop shaping events that have occurred throughout the region's history, and represents the continued human interaction with the natural features of the Basin.

The Basin is geographically located in the southeast corner of British Columbia, centred around the The Columbia River which stretches nearly 2,000 kilometres from its headwaters near Canal Flats to Oregon and the Pacific Ocean. The Basin is connected by four mountain ranges: the Rocky, Monashee, Selkirk and Purcell ranges. At the end of the last ice age, about 12,000 years ago, the melting glaciers carved out the Columbia, Kootenay and St. Mary river valleys and created the Arrow, Kootenay, Duncan, Windermere and Slocan lakes.

The region has a wide diversity of ecosystems including grassland, open forest, riparian, alpine, subalpine and others. The seven species of Pacific salmon (chinook, sockeye, coho, chum, pink, steelhead, and cutthroat trout) originate in the tributaries of the Columbia River Basin. It is also home to the Rocky Mountain Trench, a valley extending 1,400 kilometres in B.C. and the Columbia River wetlands, North America's largest intact wetland.

The region's environment provides opportunities for outdoor recreation, has created distinctive features such as numerous hot springs, and has influenced the location and structure of communities and buildings responding to environmental constraints.

Subthemes:

- Connecting with nature and wilderness
- Conserving and managing wildlife
- First Nations use of the land and water
- Developing outdoor recreation and tourism
- Exploring scientific values found in the natural environment
- Spirituality and storytelling connected to nature
- Conserving the environment through responsible stewardship

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Rivers and their tributaries, lakes, hot springs, nature resorts, local flora and fauna, geological formations, fossil sites, ecological communities, islands, wetlands, mountain ranges, Indigenous place names, trails, bridges, beach or mountain huts, lakeside cabins, fishing docks, boathouses, nordic ski lodges, fire lookouts, forest and park ranger buildings, campsites, interpretive structures, visitor and ecology centres, biodiversity museums, bird and animal watching structures, boardwalks, riding stables, views

Theme 2   Populating the Basin

This theme examines human arrival, movement, settlement and cultural diversity and exchange in the Columbia Basin, and changes to the region through pre-contact, historic times and the present day.

The different First Nations that live in the Basin - Okanagan Nation Alliance formed in 1981 (Okanagan Indian Band, Upper Nicola Band, Westbank First Nation, Penticton Indian Band, Osoyoos Indian Band and Lower and Upper Similkameen Indian Bands and the Colville Confederated Tribes), Ktunaxa, Secwepemc and Sinixt - have inhabited the region for more than 10,000 years. While First Nations activities such as hunting, gathering and fishing, were seasonal, archaeological evidence of permanent village sites dates from 6,000 years ago.[1]

The first known contact between First Nations and Europeans was between the Sinixt and the explorer David Thompson who was travelling up the Columbia searching for a navigable route to the Pacific in 1806. Other early explorers included John Palliser and John Sullivan on a scientific exploration. As the mining industry developed in the region, permanent settlements were established, along with services that supported new residents and their lifestyles and needs.

One of the characteristics of the Columbia Basin's history is the continued immigration of people of a variety of cultures. The earliest non-aboriginal arrivals were of European descent, mostly from the United Kingdom and the United States, originally descending upon the region to take part in the mining industry. Over the course of its history, the Basin and its environs have been home to Americans, Eastern Canadians, Scots, English, Italians, Chinese, Russian Doukhobors, Japanese, Eastern Europeans, Scandinavians and others.

There was occasionally exploitation and conflict. Chinese labourers were used for public works and transportation construction, such as the Baillie-Grohman canal and Canadian Pacific Railway, while the story Japanese internment in the region is well documented.

Sub-themes:

- Promoting settlement in the region
- Addressing conflict and colonization
- Health, nutrition and disease epidemics
- Building distinct cultural communities and neighborhoods

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Archaeological sites, Indigenous village and gathering sites, villages and towns, hotels, motels or hostels, trails, bridges, customs buildings, border crossings, bus depots, works created by migrant labour, ethnic sections of towns, community halls, general and corner stores, restaurants, hospitals, buildings related to Japanese internment, monuments, places of protest, rock ovens built by Chinese people, cultivated fields, orchards, outbuildings, Chinese laundry.

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1   Eileen Delehanty Pearkes. *The Geography of Memory* p.11.

Theme 3   Harnessing river and land

This theme examines the economic development of the Basin and the places associated with resource exploitation, agriculture, commerce and transport.

Early First Nations economies depended on the use of the abundant land and river resources. Animals such as deer, caribou, elk were hunted, canoes, fish traps and weirs were used for fishing, and trees and plants harvested for food and medicine.

Significant non-indigenous settlement began in the Basin area in the mid to late 1800s with the development of the mining industry and the construction of the Canadian Pacific and other railways. The natural resources of the Basin have been the foundation for significant economic development through forestry, hydroelectric power generation, mining, tourism and agriculture. Industries such as mining and smelting developed with the help of abundant local power, and the region enjoyed an economic boost.

Developing economies required transportation routes. The earliest non-indigenous transportation route was begun in 1864 when Edgar Dewdney was hired to complete a trail from Rock Creek to Wildhorse Creek to ensure an all-British route to the coast for gold and supplies

Sub-themes:

Environmental impact of economic development
Weathering booms and busts in a resource-based economy
Developing a tourism industry
Commerce and banking
Forestry and sawmilling
Growing food in the Creston and Columbia valleys
Labour and unions
Immigrant labour
Indigenous seasonal camps for harvesting
Communication networks

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Indigenous seasonal camps, trading routes, hotels, motels or hostels, railway infrastructure, railway stations, highways, sternwheelers, ferries and other watercraft, wharves, brigade trails, bridges, footpaths, airports, harbours, tunnels, barns, cultivated fields, orchards, outbuildings, market gardens, wineries, farmsteads, shelterbelts, grain silos or elevators, sawmills, canals, mining structures, mining cabins, banks, utility buildings, communications infrastructure, retail and general stores, offices, warehouses, power generating facilities, experimental farms, observatories, botanical gardens, research facilities, weather stations, lighthouses, fish hatcheries, fish ladders, sternwheelers, water towers, freight sheds, general stores, beehive burners, Chinese laundry.
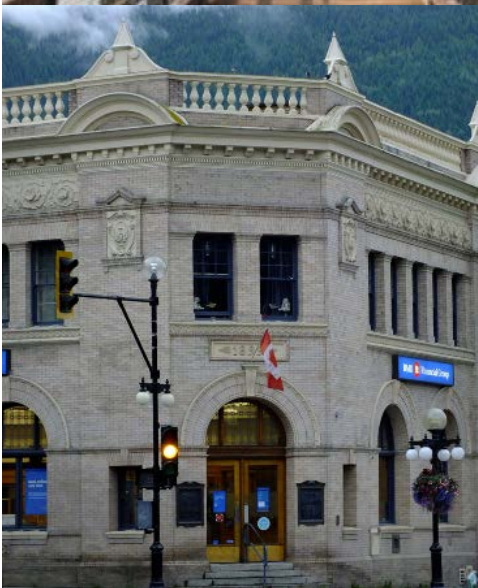
Theme 4   Expressing diverse Basin arts, culture and heritage

This theme captures the evolution of the Columbia Basin's varied cultural activities and institutions and the importance of the arts in the region.

Settlers and newcomers brought their traditions, cultural practices, artefacts and cultural identities to the Basin creating a diverse material and textual culture. The Nelson Opera House, built in 1889, was for many years the prime venue for live entertainment.

Arts groups such as Nelson Little Theatre operated sporadically since 1932, and city bands held their concerts throughout Basin communities. The Kootenay Kiltie Pipe Band formed in 1919, and are the oldest bagpipe band in the British Columbia interior. In 1897 Nelson homes had more pianos than found in saloons and halls in the entire region.

Today, arts, culture and heritage in the Basin provide year-round programming, activities and educational experiences, fundamental to the culture and identify of the Basin.

Sub-themes:

- Arts, culture and heritage roots in a diverse geography
- A variety of religions and their buildings
- Community life and service organizations
- Educational facilities, schools and libraries
- 1960s-70s counter-culture mecca

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Churches, cemeteries, community centres and halls, parks and gardens, city and town halls, community centres and halls, schools, movie houses, single-room schoolhouse, libraries, live performance theatres and opera houses, band shells, arts councils, art studios, legion halls, village offices, monuments, memorials, museums, interpretive centre, art galleries, public art, music venues, intangible heritage elements such as artworks, music, traditions, systems of belief.

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Theme 5   Enjoying the sporting life

Sports and competition have been a part of the Columbia Basin since its early history when North West Mounted Police invited the Ktunaxa people to a sports day. Early on there were logger sports days, drilling competitions for miners, hose reel races and always horse racing.

In the 1920s baseball, hockey, soccer and basketball organizations were formed. School competed against school, city against city in organized leagues. Off the water and out of the mountains, hockey and curling were amongst the most popular organized sports. Nelson Boat Club was founded in 1896 and promoted rowing and sailing and a midsummer bonspiel which began in 1946 became a major tourist draw. Bowling and billiards were also seen as competitive sports.

Basin mountains are famous for snow and hiking and biking trails. The interior wet belt boasts abundant deep powder snow at high elevation, making the East and West Kootenay a popular ski area.

Sub-themes:

- Sporting competitions throughout the Basin
- Outdoor recreation and mountain culture

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Ski resorts, hockey arenas, curling rinks, sites and places for outdoor recreation, alpine huts, cabins, parks, picnic shelters, gardens, botanical gardens, arboretums, boardwalks, pleasure boats, boathouses, marinas, docks, moorings.

Theme 6   Inhabiting and governing the Basin

This theme relates to both the intentional planning and organic evolution of sites, towns, villages and regions in the Basin and encompasses local and regional governments.

From the earliest Indigenous settlements through land pre-emption and tenure, the Basin today contains a variety of towns, villages and settlements at all scales. Early town building included

Neighbourhoods such as the Gulch in Trail, the iconic streetscapes of Fernie and Golden, the built response to topography in Nelson and villages such as Argenta and Meadow Creek all represent a shared shaping of Basin communities in response to the physical environment, yet each has a different history and evolution.

The governance of the Basin is complex, with a number of federal, provincial, Indigenous and local government institutions located here, often connected by their involvement in the management of the Columbia River system. At the local level, the Basin encompasses five distinct regional districts, in whole or in part, along with independent civic governments in towns and villages across the region representing local issues and interests.

Sites associated with political leaders, organizations, movements, campaigns, and grassroots political activities also illustrate aspects of the Basin's governance and political environment.

Sub-themes:

- Regional Districts
- Settlements and towns
- City halls, town halls

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Indigenous seasonal camps, towns, suburbs, neighbourhoods, villages, trails, subdivision patterns, town plans, company town or settlement, streetscapes, bridges, back lanes, boulevards, street trees, courthouses, schools, single-room schoolhouse, civic centres, hospitals, ghost towns, city and town halls, fire halls, police buildings, military structures, post offices, land survey offices, public works, waterworks, utility buildings, fire lookouts, stone and other walls, town squares, marketplaces, boundary markers, fences, survey marks, land registry, boundary hedges, cairns, parks and gardens.

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Theme 7   Engaging a submerged past

This theme is about the transformation of the Columbia Basin's natural environment, evoking as a symbol the powerful story of the people, places and resources that were lost throughout the Basin as a result of dam construction under the Columbia River Treaty.

The terms of the treaty required Canada to construct three dams to control floods and maximize U.S. power production. The storage reservoirs from these dams, along with one in the U.S., displaced 2,300 Canadians from their homes and flooded 60,000 hectares of high-value, valley-bottom land.

Indigenous places such as numerous village sites, resources such as culturally modified trees and the loss of integrity of the archaeological record are important heritage resources impacted by reservoir action.

Other important losses included the SS Minto, an iconic steamship used for transporting people and goods, that was scuttled and burned, Boat Encampment north of Revelstoke, Howser in the Duncan River valley, and many others. Many of these sites, if still existing, would be considered key examples of early settlement in the region.

Included in this theme are other impacts and catastrophes, both natural and human-caused, that have shaped the Columbia Basin's landscapes, sites and settlements, including the changing climate.

The theme recognizes the importance of recalling and celebrating the Basin's lost history, identifying heritage buildings and structures still standing that represent this history, and the past and ongoing impact of human activity on the Basin.

Subthemes:

•   Protecting the Basin's archaeological sites
•   Indigenous and newcomer stories about the past
•   Manipulating the environment and its resources
•   Adverse consequences and stresses on the environment such as the impacts of climate change and forest fire activity
•   Flooding, slides, snow avalanches and other natural disasters
•   Land reclamation, dyke construction, drainage channels and other human activities and infrastructure that impact and change the landscape

Places:

The types of buildings, structures and places that reflect this theme may include:

Places where historical features were once located, archaeological sites, ghost towns, submerged artifacts, features of protection such as sandbags or dykes, ditches, channels, weirs, fire lookouts, forest service buildings, intangible heritage elements such as activities, traditions and stories related to disaster and change, museums, archives, interpretive centres.

Gates of St. Leon.

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Heritage significance and the thematic framework

Themes guide judgements about what types of heritage resources might exist on a site or in an area, and what assistance might be required to assess their heritage significance. The use of major themes can draw attention to gaps in existing histories which could lead to an incomplete assessment or community heritage register.

The historical significance of a resource can be assessed by checking whether it physically demonstrates or fits into any of the historical themes which shaped the area in which the resource is located. The themes can be used to consider how the resource demonstrates or achieves other heritage values, such as technical excellence or educational potential. Themes may give clues as to why a community values a particular heritage resource.

To consider a heritage feature in its historical context, it is important to identify the links between information known from historical sources such as documents or oral histories, and physical evidence identified in the field. Themes can identify historical associations not physically apparent or previously identified in the field.

Themes can be integrated into the assessment of significance in several ways:

- Identifying the significant theme(s) demonstrated by or associated with the heritage resource

- Contributing to the description of the physical elements and the systems or processes of the resource

- Creating a context for a resource such as how it was used, constructed or formed

- In conjunction with community heritage values, themes can be used in identifying the heritage values associated with an historic place using the thematic framework to provide multiple storylines for the place, and to assist in compiling a broader range of possible heritage values

- Using the thematic framework when writing a statement of significance to draw out significant historical aspects of the place

- Use of the thematic framework in a gap analysis to identify heritage re-sources, tangible and intangible, which may be under-represented on inventories or lists.

- Use of the thematic framework to compare the similarities and differences of a specific type of resource or site

- Identifying the ways in which a place demonstrates the historical themes found to be significant

- Identifying significant associations with a person or group of people of historical significance

3.0   STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Columbia Basin is defined by a combination of the natural connectivity of its river and lake network, the Indigenous peoples and newcomer cultures, and the physical transformation of the natural landscape as a result of human enterprise.

Goals

- To understand the broader history that connects Basin towns, communities and regions to keep the Basin history alive and create a sense of belonging
- To identify and conserve built and other heritage resources that together represent and address the unique identify of the Basin

Objectives

- Identify resources that tell the full story of the Basin reflecting on the Basin themes
- Recommend a process for the Trust to identify and fund conservation projects
- Understand and apply appropriate conservation measures for heritage resources
- Position heritage conservation as a contributor to cultural, environmental, social and economic sustainability in the Basin

3.1 Trends in heritage conservation

The Trust can take advantage of current trends in the heritage conservation field to ensure its inventory and funding practices stay current and in keeping with advances in other jurisdictions.

Heritage values

No discussion about heritage policy and conserving heritage resources can be attempted without a clear understanding of heritage values and values-based heritage conservation, currently considered best practice in the field. Values-based heritage conservation ensures that all aspects of a historic resource are considered in its conservation, and avoids personal value judgements based on appearance, likes or dislikes.

Heritage values are often divided into different categories to help unravel the complexity of what is valued and how. Intrinsic heritage values are about the resource itself, and are thought of as a resource having *historical, aesthetic, architectural, cultural, social, spiritual and/or scientific* value.

Extrinsic values are sometimes understood as benefits which accrue from cultural heritage values. Extrinsic values include such concepts as *identity, citizenship, economic development, tourism, education, environmental stewardship,* and other related kinds of values.

The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.

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Other emerging trends

The following trends in heritage conservation are grounded in a heritage values-based approach to conservation.

- The ongoing practice of values-based best practice in heritage conservation as recommended by BC Heritage Branch guidelines for conservation.
- A renewed effort to broaden national appreciation of historic places to include historic landscapes, terrestrial and underwater archaeology.
- Climate change effects and historic places in Canada, broadening the knowledge from simply effects in urban areas to impacts on the broader historical environment.
- Strengthening statements of significance to better encompass intangible values.
- Consideration of new more nuanced tools (video, recordings, interactive maps, social media, user driven content) to impart heritage values.
- An overall shift from and emphasis on preservation of historical fabric to a values-based conservation approach that includes intangible and other values.
- Heritage conservation and cultural tourism as drivers of development.
- Engaging other cultural groups including Chinese Canadians, First Nations, South Asian Canadians, Japanese Canadians, Hawaiians and others in the discussion around safeguarding their heritage
- Heritage projects are those that fully involve the culture and community and emphasis on community-based heritage understanding and conservation, including at the political level.
- Technology playing a new role in heritage conservation through the use of video, recordings, interactive maps, social media, gaming, searchable databases, internet applications, user driven content and as-yet unexplored technology.
- An understanding that while interactive commemorations are increasingly used, the ability to see, touch or explore first-hand a physical thing in a heritage site or landscape is a significant part of the heritage experience.

3.2 Regional and local planning context

Provincial, local and regional government institutions, legislation, policies and bylaws may influence or impact heritage conservation in the Basin.

Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Local Government Act – Part 27 regarding Heritage Conservation	Part 27 of the Local Government Act is the key legislation that guides local government actions relating to heritage conservation. It focuses on the role of local government in heritage conservation. Regional Districts must first adopt an establishing bylaw if they wish to provide the heritage conservation services outlined in Part 27 of the Local Government Act.
Union Of British Columbia Indian Chiefs – First Nations Heritage Planning Toolkit 2013	This First Nations Heritage Planning Toolkit is intended to assist First Nations in developing their own cultural heritage management policies and becoming proactive in the management of their heritage sites. The toolkit is designed to work within existing government processes and provides background information on the archaeological permitting system and archaeological process within BC, together with an overview of the Heritage Conservation Act, other relevant provincial policy and legislative mechanisms currently available and the Permit Application Referral process. It will play a key role in developing recommendations to improve the protection, management and conservation of First Nations cultural and heritage sites.
Agricultural Land Commission Act	The Agricultural Land Commission Act sets the legislative framework for the administration of the agricultural land preservation program. The ALC is concerned with the establishment and maintenance of farmland. Local and regional governments are expected to plan in accordance with the provincial policy of preserving agricultural land.
Forest and Range Act	The Forest and Range Practices Act and its regulations govern the activities of forest and range licensees in B.C. The statute sets the requirements for planning, road building, logging, reforestation, and grazing.

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Report / Strategy	Focus / Integration
Protected Areas Of British Columbia Act, Park Act, Ecological Reserve Act	Empower a Land Use Committee of Cabinet to ensure that all aspects of the preservation and maintenance of the natural environment are fully considered in the administration of land use and resource development. Government has used this provision to establish protected areas.
Zoning Bylaws	Zoning is the major tool by which the municipalities and regional districts regulate the use, size and siting of land and buildings. The purpose of a zoning bylaw is to provide for the orderly development of the community, and to avoid conflicts between incompatible land uses.

As a heritage tool, zoning can be used to:

•   Regulate land uses, density, siting, and the subdivision of land, buildings and structures, including the shape, dimension and area of parcels
•   Regulate a heritage area to facilitate the conservation of heritage resources
•   Assist in making the conservation of heritage properties viable
•   Facilitates density bonusing, density transfers and amenity zoning |
| **Official Community Plans** | All Community Plans for municipalities and regional districts provide various levels of detail and commitment to the stewardship of heritage resources, including specific policy statements or a simple reference to heritage stewardship in general. |

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3.3 Heritage policies, programs and recommendations

The following **two policies, four programs and program recommendations** encourage residents to respect and conserve identified heritage values in the Basin, expand the heritage inventory so that the Trust has a clear understanding of heritage in the region over time, suggest strategies for effective heritage conservation of historical assets, and determine processes to identify and adjudicate potential heritage projects for conservation funding.

Policy 1
Develop the Basin heritage inventory

Program 1: Basin Heritage Inventory Program

This policy underscores the heritage inventory program which will facilitate the ongoing expansion of the heritage inventory listings. The purpose of the inventory is to:

- Illustrate the diverse themes, values, and places that represent the Basin's heritage.
- Maintain an ever-expanding record of heritage resources in the Basin.
- Provide an assessment tool that lists selection of heritage resources considered to have heritage value for potential Trust funding for recognition or conservation project approval.
- Be available for use as a planning tool for municipalities and regional districts.
- Educate institutions and the public about the many heritage values and resources found in the Basin, and the importance of their recognition and conservation.

The proposed program has two streams: Trust-driven additions and community-driven nominations. This approach ensures the ongoing development and expansion of the inventory by the Trust, even when there are not a lot of nominations coming forward from the public.

The heritage inventory expansion program focuses on the identification and documentation of heritage resources in the Columbia Basin to be included on region-wide and local heritage inventories and registers. The program will support community efforts to identify the significance of their valued heritage buildings and infrastructure and encourage residents to recognize the importance of historical connections and roots in the community.

The program also includes the creation by groups other than the Trust of local heritage inventories, heritage registers and statements of significance, and other initiatives to drive the ongoing understanding of heritage in the Basin.

Basin residents have indicated that arts, cultural and heritage are important to them and that the history and culture of the Basin should be celebrated by a vibrant arts, culture and heritage sector. This program addresses one of 13 strategic priorities the Trust has committed to over the next fiscal years, specifically to identify and document key heritage resources in the Basin.

Specifically, this program supports the identified Trust strategic activity:

- *Explore an appropriate role for the Trust in supporting capacity development in the heritage sector.*

1.1 Trust-driven heritage inventory program[1]

In this stream of the program, the Trust takes a pro-active role in the ongoing development of the heritage inventory.

Program recommendations:

1.1.1 Use a values-based approach when identifying and evaluating heritage resources. Use Basin themes and values to develop the Basin inventory.

1.1.2 Actively engage non-profit organizations, First Nations, municipalities and other Basin groups in developing the inventory.

1.1.3 Use themes and values to guide the creation of the Basin inventory and community heritage inventories and registers.

1.1.4 Encourage the Trust's Managers of Community Relationships to identify heritage resources for the Basin Inventory, using themes and values.

1.1.5 Strengthen and increase capacity within the Heritage Federation of Southeast B.C. to disseminate information about and encourage the preparation of heritage inventories and registers in the Basin.

1.1.6 Support communities in building capacity for developing heritage inventories and registers in the Basin through publicity and education about the heritage inventory, providing funding and disseminating technical or practical expertise about inventories and registers.

1.1.7 Make the inventory widely and easily available to local governments and the public.

1.2 Community-driven heritage inventory program

This program stream is derived from the need for ongoing development of the heritage inventory using the knowledge and understanding of Basin communities. All members of the Basin community are encouraged to identify and nominate heritage resources for the inventory using a nomination form such as the one found in Appendix E.

The form is easy to fill out and provides a base level of information about the heritage resource, including it ownership, use, heritage value, general condition and theme.

Program recommendations:

1.2.1 All resources nominated by the public and identified as having heritage value are to be included on the Basin inventory.

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1 ADDENDUM: While beyond the scope of the current study, it is recommended that the coordination of a database of materials and collections held in Basin community museums, archives and schools be undertaken as a future heritage project. Currently, potentially valuable documents and artifacts may be held in various Basin repositories or private collections, and should be identified, assessed and catalogued before they are lost.

1.2.2   Publicize, educate and encourage the public about the ongoing nomination of new resources for the Basin inventory. Use an appropriate process and the nomination form.

- Fill out the inventory form
- Include a general observation about the resource's condition
- Select resources to include that represent specific resource types
- Select resources to include in Basin regions with fewer or no nominated resources
- Select resources to fund that represent themes that currently have little representation

1.2.3   Publicize and encourage local governments and community organizations to create and adopt community heritage registers throughout the Basin. Formally placing a resource on a heritage register by a local government can assist in leveraging the use of heritage conservation tools and incentives under Part 27 of he Local Government Act.

1.2.4   Stress the importance of using themes and values when developing community heritage inventories and registers

- Encourage the inclusion of Basin regions or communities, themes and resource types that are currently under-represented in the Basin inventory

1.2.5   For new nominated resources, the addition of the resource to the inventory and the completion of the nomination form are pre-requisites for moving on to a funding application.

1.3   Developing the *Heritage Inventory Program Application Guide*

1.3.1   Eligibility

- Registered non-profit and public organizations, First Nations and local governments are eligible to apply to the heritage inventory program.

1.3.2   Program application

- Nominations for resources to be included on the inventory are accepted on an ongoing basis using the nomination form in Appendix E.

Policy 2
Conserve the Columbia Basin's heritage

Program 2: Columbia Basin heritage conservation program

This policy underscores the conservation of the Basin's heritage values through a heritage conservation program that provides capital funding for the conservation of heritage infrastructure including buildings, structures and other valued resources.

Heritage conservation is an umbrella term that includes a range of activities or combination of activities undertaken to conserve heritage resources. Conservation can include activities such as stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, renovation, interpretation and others. The key is to select the appropriate conservation methods for the project at hand. Appendix C outlines the many available

approaches to heritage conservation. Appendix D illustrates a model heritage conservation planning process.

The proposed program has two streams: Trust-driven projects and community-driven projects.

While proposing a single intake of applications per year, the program also recommends discretionary funding for emergencies (floods or fires), needed stabilization to ensure retention of a resource, or compelling cases for protection or other needs that may arise over the course of the year.

The recommendations have been developed in part based on the relatively low capacity within heritage organizations for applying to the Trust for funding and for moving forward with completing and managing large-scale heritage conservation projects.

The Basin heritage conservation program focuses on the conservation (restoration, rehabilitation, renovation etc.) of built heritage resources in the Columbia Basin for re-use and community-building. The program will support community efforts to conserve valued heritage buildings, infrastructure and other resources, and encourages residents to recognize the importance of historical connections and roots in the community.

The program includes planning and construction for the conservation of heritage structures such as landmark buildings, small structures, bridges, trails and other resources, along with feasibility studies and heritage conservation plans.

Basin residents have indicated that arts, cultural and heritage are important to them and that the history and culture of the Basin should be celebrated by a vibrant arts, culture and heritage sector. This program addresses one of 13 strategic priorities the Trust has committed to over the next fiscal years, specifically to explore the conservation of heritage resources in the Basin.

Specifically, this program supports the identified Trust strategic activity:

• *Explore an appropriate role for the Trust in supporting arts, culture and heritage infrastructure.*

2.1   Trust-driven heritage conservation program

In this stream of the program, the Trust takes a pro-active role in conserving heritage resources identified as having heritage value and meeting criteria outlined in Section 3.4, *Heritage Resource Selection Process.* The Trust uses the heritage inventory as a tool to select a particular project for conservation.

Projects completed under this program stream can include both resources where a user or partner is already identified, and those resources requiring stabilization or other work to ensure retention while a user or partner is being sought.

Program recommendations:

A. Heritage Conservation

2.1.1   Use a values-based approach when identifying and evaluating heritage resources for conservation funding.

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2.1.2   Commit the funding needed to fully complete conservation projects (rather than taking a piecemeal approach).

2.1.3   Fund projects in two stages:
- *Stage One:* complete a statement of significance and a project feasibility study, including a high-level condition survey and costing exercise
- *Stage Two:* After application and funding approval, prepare a conservation plan and undertake the conservation work

2.1.4   Document the most at-risk resources and develop and implement stabilization plans. Undertake basic stabilization work on significant resources as needed prior to finding an ongoing or new use, user or partner. Invite proposals for community use or partnership for stabilized resources.

2.1.5   Prioritize conservation work for inventoried resources at risk using a high-level condition survey to help identify year-to-year funding initiatives.

2.1.6   Follow BC Heritage Branch best-practices model of the heritage conservation process. This document can be found in Appendix E.

2.1.7   Refer to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* for guidance on appropriate uses and general conservation measures.

2.1.8   Address full geographical representation when considering funding opportunities.

2.1.9   Develop a coordinated interpretation program for lost or submerged sites.

B. Administration

2.1.10   Create an independent, widely Basin-centred *Columbia Basin Trust Heritage Committee* with a broad geographical scope and appropriate skills to become the granting and adjudication body for heritage projects. Use existing tools developed under the current Columbia Kootenay Cultural Association granting structure to enable the CBT Heritage Committee to assess, adjudicate and recommend projects to the Trust for approval.

2.1.11   Ensure at least two heritage conservation professionals are part of the Columbia Basin Trust Heritage Committee. While continuing to support local experience, look beyond the Basin for appropriate heritage expertise and skills as necessary for the effective and professional functioning of the Heritage Committee.

2.1.12   Provide funding as needed for project management for each individual heritage conservation project.

2.1.13   Establish a process for facilitating heritage conservation by acquiring protective control of significant heritage sites through ownership of the building, structure or site, long-term leases or conservation covenants.

2.1.14   Use this tool to support communities and groups lacking capacity by providing funding and expertise for stabilization or repairs to heritage buildings over the longer term.

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2.1.15   Support communities in building capacity for heritage conservation in the Basin: personnel, volunteers, community groups, capital and operational funding, in-kind contributions, time, human resources, material resources, technical or practical expertise and the effective assignment of roles and responsibilities.

2.2   Community-driven heritage conservation program

In this stream of the program, the Trust considers applications from the public for the conservation of heritage resources identified as having heritage value and meeting criteria outlined in Section 3.4, *Heritage Resource Selection Process.*

Program recommendations

2.2.1   Use a values-based approach when identifying and evaluating heritage resources using Basin themes and values.

2.2.2   Address the lack of capacity within heritage organizations by providing funding to assist with project applications, feasibility studies and the project management of community-led projects.

2.2.3   Publicize, educate and encourage the public to apply for heritage conservation projects, highlighting that funding is available to assist with the application, for a feasibility study and for project management.

2.3   Developing the *Heritage Conservation Program Application Guide*

2.3.1   Eligibility
  * Registered non-profit and public organizations, First Nations and local governments are eligible to apply to the heritage conservation program.

2.3.2   Program application
  * Applications are accepted on a once-per-year intake schedule.
  * The Trust maintains discretionary funding available for emergencies, stabilization or compelling cases that may come forward.

The evaluation criteria have been created using a values-based methodology, which does not assign a score to a heritage resource, but rather reflects the overall significance of a place to the community, town or region.

This ensures that resources are not assessed just for their age or what they look like, but for their value in reflecting the heritage of the community.

3.4   Heritage resource selection process

A historic place may be evaluated for addition to a heritage inventory or register or for heritage conservation such as stabilization, renovation, restoration, interpretation or other form of conservation if it is considered to have heritage value. The following section outlines the selection process and criteria for:

- Identification of heritage value for inclusion on the Basin inventory.
- Identification of heritage value for inclusion on a heritage register and the preparation of a feasibility study or statement of significance.
- To guide the adjudication process for the award of Trust funding for heritage conservation.

Selection process recommendations

1. To be eligible for heritage conservation funding, the heritage resource and the proposed project must be evaluated by an adjudication committee of the CKCA (currently in place) or the future Columbia Basin Trust Heritage Committee based on documented heritage value and evaluation criteria.

2. The committee will consider all properly completed submissions for funding from the once-per-year intake.

3. The committee will be convened as needed in order to make decisions about discretionary funding for heritage resources due to emergency or other similar situations.

4. The adjudication committee must be knowledgeable about the history of the Basin and include at least two members who are heritage professionals (and potentially members of the BCAHP) who understand and are up-to-date on current best-practice and values-based conservation process.

5. Committee members and Trust staff will ensure the administration of good practice based on the identified selection process and criteria.

6. The selection process must meet technical requirements, consider all of the identified heritage values of the resource, and integrate the knowledge, experience and expertise of the expert committee members.

7. The committee will consider statements of significance and feasibility studies submitted with the application.

8. The Trust will undertake a program review each year to ensure the processes and criteria are effective in achieving the conservation of the Basin's heritage resources.

Tools to assist the Trust in funding adjudication

Primary

1. The resource is identified to have heritage value based on information expressed by the community and the criteria related to heritage value and local and regional significance (see below).

2. The resource has heritage value and is endangered due to damage or loss through proposed development, neglect, deterioration or other reasons.

3. The future use or adaptive re-use of the resource after conservation is consistent with the values of the Trust.

4. The resource represents a reasonable financial and human resource investment by the Trust.

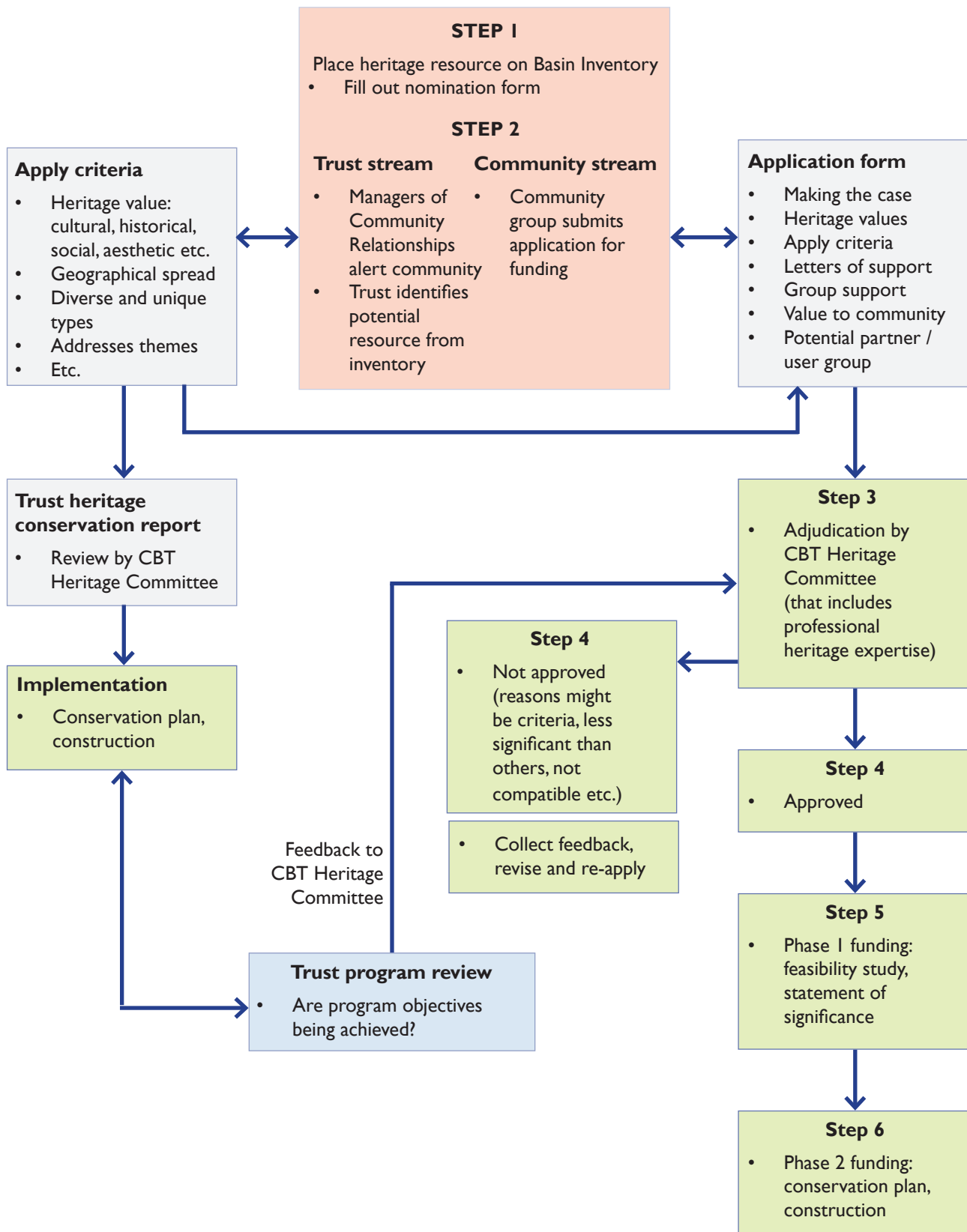5. The project has the support of the community which is backed up by evidence such as letters of support.

Secondary

6. The project has an identified end-user or partner already in place.

7. The proponent is able to supply 10% matching funds for the amount of funding requested.

8. The proponent has completed a feasibility study and statement of significance.

Criteria related to heritage value and local and regional significance

1. The heritage resource reflects the history of the town, region or Basin.
2. The place is important in demonstrating the evolution, theme, pattern, or community identity in the history of the Basin.
3. The heritage resource resonates strongly with the community, town or region.
4. The heritage resource is important for its ability to reflect or recall the lost history or lost physical heritage features of the Basin.
5. The heritage place helps fulfill the representation of themes and resource types.
6. The heritage place helps represent heritage resources that are geographically dispersed throughout the Columbia Basin.

7. The heritage place has cultural or social value:
    • It contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
    • Has association with traditions, rituals or events important to the community.

8. The heritage place has aesthetic, design or physical value:
    • Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, use or construction method.
    • Displays craftsmanship or artistic merit.
    • Demonstrates technical or scientific achievement.

9. The heritage place has historical, scientific, educational or associative value:
    • Is associated with a significant theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution.
    • Has the ability to demonstrate a use, method, process or system.
    • Reflects of the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

10. The heritage place has contextual value:

    • Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.
    • Has physical, functional, visual or historical links to its surroundings.
    • Is a regional or community landmark.

Heritage resource selection process

STEP 1

Place heritage resource on Basin Inventory
- Fill out nomination form

STEP 2

Trust stream
- Managers of Community Relationships alert community
- Trust identifies potential resource from inventory

Community stream
- Community group submits application for funding

Apply criteria
- Heritage value: cultural, historical, social, aesthetic etc.
- Geographical spread
- Diverse and unique types
- Addresses themes
- Etc.

Application form
- Making the case
- Heritage values
- Apply criteria
- Letters of support
- Group support
- Value to community
- Potential partner / user group

Trust heritage conservation report
- Review by CBT Heritage Committee

Implementation
- Conservation plan, construction

Step 3
- Adjudication by CBT Heritage Committee (that includes professional heritage expertise)

Step 4
- Not approved (reasons might be criteria, less significant than others, not compatible etc.)

- Collect feedback, revise and re-apply

Step 4
- Approved

Feedback to CBT Heritage Committee

Trust program review
- Are program objectives being achieved?

Step 5
- Phase 1 funding: feasibility study, statement of significance

Step 6
- Phase 2 funding: conservation plan, construction

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3.5   Potential case studies

The intent of this section is to identify potential projects that have been identified as having heritage value for potential testing by the Trust of the selection process and criteria. Based on the criteria, the following resources may be good candidates for investigation through initial case studies, particularly because of their endangerment due to poor or neglected condition.

Castlegar: Doukhobor Water Line

Nelson: Kootenay Cooperative Radio

Creston: Grain Elevators

Cranbrook: CPR Water Tower

Kimberley: Mount Evans Mining Cabin

Golden: 1904 CPR Station

Meadow Creek: Billy Clark Cabin

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Waneta Dam 1956.
BC Archives i-28266

4.0   THE BASIN INVENTORY

Inventory tables

The following inventory tables contain resources nominated by the community and consultant team's identification given the various community's heritage values. For building types such as arenas, school houses, community halls, churches etc. the consultant team has extrapolated their understanding of the values expressed by the nominations to include resources that reflect what is important to communities in the Basin.

While all of the identified heritage features on the inventory have been identified as having heritage value and may be considered for funding by the Columbia Basin Trust, structures on the inventory has been separated into two categories.

- **Category A heritage features (1-75)** represent those heritage structures currently considered as primary candidates for Trust funding

- **Category B heritage features (76-155)** represent those heritage structures currently considered as secondary candidates for Trust funding

A closer scrutiny of each resource based on the evaluation criteria would need to be done at the time of funding application. For example, a private owner applying to the Trust may wish to have his building occupied by a non-profit or

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other appropriate group interested in buying, renting or occupying their building.

The inventory and its resources:
- Express best practices approach to heritage by using a values-based methodology
- Express the diversity and connectivity seen in the history of the Basin
- Is a community resource that expresses the Basin's heritage
- Is representative of what the community has identified and finds valuable

Resource condition notes

The condition of a heritage building, structure or other resource has implications for its treatment. Each resource's table entry includes a high-level observation about tis physical condition based on the appearance of the exterior structure. The usefulness of this high-level understanding is to help the Trust gauge the level of conservation that may be indicated or needed for the resource to continue to represent its current heritage values.

The inventory tables use the terminology **Minor / None, Moderate** and **Severe** to indicate the **general** condition of the building, structure or place.

A more detailed condition assessment should be prepared for each resource at the time of application for Trust funding, along with a statement of significance. Following this would be the preparation of a conservation plan and steps for implementation. At a minimum the following information should be included in the condition assessment.

Evaluation:

Investigate the structure for its condition, check the appropriate boxes and identify any other issues.

	Minor / None	Moderate	Severe
Collapsed or moved off foundation	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Leaning or other structural damage	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Damage to windows or doors	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Chimney, parapet or other falling hazard	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Roof damage	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Foundation damage	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Siding damage	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Damage to electrical, mechanical, AC systems	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe
Landscape deterioration or damage	❑ Minor / None	❑ Moderate	❑ Severe

❑ Other damage _____

Total Estimated Building Damage
- ❑ None
- ❑ 1 - 10%
- ❑ 10 - 30%
- ❑ 30 - 60%
- ❑ 60 - 90%
- ❑ 90 - 100%

Potential Hazards
- ❑ Electrical
- ❑ Lead
- ❑ Asbestos
- ❑ Mould
- ❑ Other _____

4.1 RESOURCE INVENTORY MAP

Revelstoke:
1 Columbia Park Horse Race Track and Agricultural Hall
2 Anglican Church and Manse
3 Revelstoke United Church
4 Revelstoke Museum and Archives
5 Revelstoke City Hall
6 Mountain View School
64 Revelstoke Courthouse
81 Turnross Hill
83 Revelstoke Cenotaph
84 Farwell Cairn
85 McKinnon Memorial Drinking Fountain
88 Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #46
90 Moberly Cairn
91 Big Eddy Bridge
95 Woodenhead
100 Prince Edward War Memorial
101 Revelstoke Cemetery
153 Campbell Avenue Spur Line

Arrowhead and environs:
107 Cemeteries at Donald, Trout Lake, Camborne and Braeberry
109 Arrowhead, Beaton, Camborne and Taft (Crazy Creek) B.C
110 Trout Lake General Store
111 Windsor Hotel
152 Arrowhead South Line

Slocan Valley:
42 Slocan Valley Threads Guild
62 Lemon Creek Fire Lookout
89 Slocan Valley Rail Trail
87 Bhava Ultraea Wood Soda Kiln

Castlegar and environs:
31 CPR Station Museum
32 Doukhobor Discovery Centre
33 Zuckerberg Island Chapel House
34 Provincial Police Station
53 Robson Community Church
86 Doukhobor Water Line
92 Union of Spiritual Community in Christ
93 Kinnaird Community Hall

Warfield/Trail and environs:
54 Stone Walls
55 Park Siding School, Fruitvale
61 Knox Church (Trail United Church)
97 Warfield Municipal Building
102 Trail Memorial Arena
104 Waneta Bridge
105 Pend-D'Oreille Cemetery
116 Casino School, Casino B.C.
117 Fire Hall, Trail
118 City Hall, Trail
120 Cenotaph and Park

Valemount:
45 Valemount Museum

Nakusp, Edgewood, Burton and Fauquier:
28 Centennial Building
68 Nakusp Courthouse
69 Our Lady of Lourdes
70 Saddle Mountain Fire Lookout
73 St. Mark's Anglican Church
128 Cemeteries
131 St. Agnes Anglican
132 St. Andrew's United
136 Fauquier Community Hall
137 Burton Community Hall
138 Nakusp Cemeteries
139 Edgewood Legion
141 Nakusp Marina
144 Leland Hotel
147 Spicer's Farm

New Denver, Sandon and environs:
11 Bosun Hall
12 Knox Hall
13 Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre
14 Silvery Slocan Historical Museum
30 Idaho Peak Fire Lookout

South Slocan and environs:
7 West Kootenay Power Staff House
63 Glacier Alpine Hut, Slocan Chief
121 Vallican Whole Community Centre
123 Logging Flumes

Rossland and environs:
35 Drill Hall
36 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
37 Glazan Block
38 Sacred Heart Catholic Church
39 Rossland Courthouse
40 Miner's Union Hall
41 Old Glory Fire Lookout
82 Bodega Hotel

Ymir B.C.:
125 Hotel Ymir

Golden:
59 1904 CPR Station
130 Edelweiss Village
131 Edward Feuz House
132 Aemmer House
133 Ernst Feuz House
134 Heiman (Heimann) House
135 Haesler Senior House

Field:
75 CPR Log House
145 Field Train Station

Southern B.C.:
96 Dewdney Trail

Creston and environs:
29 Creston Grain Elevators
72 Boswell and Kuskanook Harbours
113 Stone Terracing , Sirdar
114 Sirdar General Store
116 Wynndel Grain Elevator
126 Canyon Park
127 Canyon Community Hall

Meadow Creek & Argenta:
44 Argenta Community Hall
56 Lardeau Valley Museum Building
57 Billy Clark Cabin
58 Bosworth Railway Station Shed
106 Dutch Bread Ovens
108 Gerard Fish Hatchery Outbuilding

Kaslo:
8 The Langham
9 S.S. Moyie National Historic Site
10 St. Andrew's United Church
71 Kaslo Municipal Hall
74 Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church
149 St. Mark's Anglican Church

Ainsworth Hot Springs and Balfour:
43 J.B. Fletcher General Store
60 Original Anscomb Wheelhouse

Invermere, Edgewater:
65 Pynelogs
66 Windermere Valley Museum
67 The Legion Building
140 Edgewater Flumes
155 Earl Grey Cabin

Kimberley and environs:
15 Old Marysville Schoolhouse
99 Mount Evans Mining Cabin
129 Kimberley Elks Lodge #90

Cranbrook:
47 Elko Station
48 CPR Water Tower
49 CPR Freight Shed
50 Cranbrook Water/Electric Building
51 Cranbrook Fire Hall No.2
52 Ktunaxa Nation Government Building

Sparwood:
46 Michel–Natal–Sparwood Heritage Museum

Fernie:
16 The Arts Station
94 Old Section of St. Margaret's Cemetery

Nelson:
17 Kootenay Cooperative Radio
18 Touchstones Museum of Art and History
19 Royal Canadian Legion
20 Nelson Civic Centre (Civic Theatre)
21 Capitol Theatre
22 Nelson Courthouse
23 St. Saviour's Pro-Cathedral
24 Cathedral of Mary Immaculate
25 Nelson Fire Hall
26 Land Registry Office
27 CPR Station
76 Nelson Home Furnishing
77 Nelson Coke and Gas Works 1
78 BC Telephone Company Building
79 Boy Scout Hall
80 708 & 712 Railway Street

98 Mt. Saint Francis
103 Cartolina Store Building
112 KWC Block
119 Bank of Montreal
122 Nelson Coke and Gas Works 2
124 Nelson Daily News Building
142 Medical Arts Building
143 Lawrence Hardware Building
146 Mara-Bernard Block
148 McDonald Jam Factory
149 Jackson's Hole
150 Front Street Emporium
151 A. MacDonald Warehouse
154 Nelson Home Furniture (Keenan Block)

1

COLUMBIA PARK HORSE RACE TRACK AND AGRICULTURAL HALL
Revelstoke Golf Club, Revelstoke, B.C.
1912

Description: Golf course with clubhouse
Current Use: Golf Club
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continued use as recreational grounds for Revelstoke citizens • Adaptive re-use of Hall • Record of change in recreational pastimes (from horse-racing and Agricultural Fairs to golf)	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Physical value as early wood building • 12. Historical value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Clubhouse	• Good, sound wood structure, heated, dry

Supplementary notes: Change of use from racetrack/agricultural hall to golf club reflects the changing demographics of Revelstoke following WW1 (fewer men), changing recreational habits (a turn to golf) and economy (passing of the agricultural fair).

2

ANGLICAN CHURCH AND MANSE
622 Second Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1896 (church); 1898 (manse)

Description: Church and Manse (residence)
Current Use: In transition
Ownership: St. Peter's Anglican Church

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Remaining pioneer wood church in the community • Rare rope-pulled bell in tower • Continuous use as a place of Anglican worship for over 115 years	• 11. Rare surviving example of building type • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Fair, requiring envelope maintenance

Supplementary notes: A "temporary" church that was never replaced by a grander, more permanent structure.

3

REVELSTOKE UNITED CHURCH
314 MacKenzie Avenue, Revelstoke, B.C.
1937

Description: Church
Current Use: United Church and community use
Ownership: St. Peter's Anglican Church

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as a place of United Church worship for over 77 years • Blend of Moderne and Collegiate Gothic styles • Association with Sharp & Thompson Architects • Valued place for community functions	• 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Fair to Good

Supplementary notes: Pioneer building of the recently-amalgamated United Church (amalgamation 1925); architectural style a rare blend of emergent Moderne and the traditional Collegiate Gothic styles

4

REVELSTOKE MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES
315 First Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1926

Description: Museum and Archives
Current Use: Tourist Attraction and Archive
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Record of Federal government presence and importance of the city to the nation • Compatible adaptive re-use as museum and archives since 1974	• 10. Repository for many artifacts from the region • 11. Physical presence	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Institution	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Originally a Federal building functioning as Post Office and Customs Office, later general Federal government offices; purchased by the City of Revelstoke in 1974 for its present use as the city's museum and archives.

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REVELSTOKE CITY HALL
216 MacKenzie Avenue, Revelstoke, B.C.
1939

Description: Civic Institution
Current Use: City Hall
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• City historical building in forward architectural style • Record of civic investment between the Depression years and WWII	• 11. Physical presence	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Institution	• Good, sound

Supplementary notes: Designed by renowned Vancouver architect C.B.K. Van Norman. Displays forward modernist architectural language.

6

MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL (Revelstoke High School)
601 Second Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1914

Description: School Building
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: School District 19, Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• City historical building of typical school building design • Record of population growth before WWI • Last surviving example of early masonry school building • Excellent example of institutional Neoclassical architecture	• 11. Physical presence • 10. Cultural touchstone • 13. Rarity	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• School	• Good, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Originally built as Revelstoke High School. The building is indicative of the importance of Revelstoke as a major city in the interior of the province, and is an important landmark representing the heritage of the Basin.

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WEST KOOTENAY POWER STAFF HOUSE
3100 Station Road, South Slocan, B.C.
c. 1920s

Description: Office Building
Current Use: Recently vacated offices
Ownership: Fortis BC

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important reminder of the early development of hydro power in the Columbia Basin, and its first local roots • Association with early dam operations • Dramatic location related to early dam site/reservoir	• 1. Endangered (vacant) • 2. Rare early infrastructure	• Harnessing River and Land	• Offices	• Good, but will require maintenance of envelope to escape deterioration

Supplementary notes: Originally built as staff offices by West Kootenay Power; quaint traditional residential-style architecture of its time

8

THE LANGHAM
447 A Avenue, Kaslo, B.C.
1896

Description: Hotel
Current Use: Cultural Centre and Museum
Ownership: The Langham Cultural Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important physical remnant of early town development • Long history of adaptive re-use • Site of Japanese Canadian internment during WWII • Successful community-led restoration project in 1974	• 10. Cultural landmark • 13. Rare early building	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Centre	• Fair, but requiring maintenance of envelope and foundations to escape deterioration

Supplementary notes: History as hotel, bottling plant, bank, internment centre for Japanese Canadians, and current cultural centre over the span of its existence. The Langham Cultural Society runs the small Japanese Canadian Museum and supports regional and national professional artists as well as emerging Columbia Basin artists by providing opportunities to show their work

9

S.S. MOYIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
324 Front Street, Kaslo, B.C.
1898

Description: Sternwheeler
Current Use: Museum and National Historic Site
Ownership: City of Kaslo

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• The ship is the oldest surviving, intact vessel of her type in the world. It was the last passenger-carrying, sternwheeled steamboat operating in western North America when service was discontinued in 1957.	• 3. Rare early sternwheeler • 10. Cultural landmark	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Centre	• Good, but requiring constant maintenance / restoration work

Supplementary notes: The ship is a fine example of the ships that plied the interior lakes and rivers of British Columbia. In nearly 60 years of service, very few changes were made to the ship's cabins, hull and machinery. Currently managed by the Kootenay Lake Historical Society.

10

ST. ANDREWS UNITED CHURCH
500 Fourth Street, Kaslo, B.C.
1893 (interior completed 1896)

Description: Church
Current Use: United Church
Ownership: St. Andrew's United Church

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as a place of worship and sanctuary • Association with Japanese Canadian community internment • Venue for community musical and other events • Volunteer maintenance • Pioneer Gothic style	• 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Good, but requiring constant maintenance / restoration work

Supplementary notes: Houses the regionally-significant North Kootenay Lake Community Services Food Security Project, which operates a food bank and other food-related initiatives. St. Andrew's Heritage Hall, rebuilt in 1967 following a fire and located at the south end of the sanctuary, is used by over thirty different community groups.

11

BOSUN HALL
115 Slocan Avenue (710 Bellevue Avenue), New Denver, B.C.
1897

Description: Hall
Current Use: Community hall
Ownership: Village of New Denver

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as a place for concerts and community events • Association with J.C. Harris, Bosun Mine owner • Age marks the silver mining boom experienced in the town and region	• Landmark • Community driven conservation and programming	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Hall	• Good, recent restoration work

Supplementary notes: Built by Bosun Mine owner J.C. Harris as an opera house. Wood frame structure on stone foundation. Proceeds from The Donation Store (on Main Street) support its operation.

12

KNOX HALL
521 Sixth Avenue, New Denver, B.C.
1897

Description: Hall
Current Use: Community hall
Ownership: Village of New Denver

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as a place for community events • Pioneer Gothic Presbyterian Church building re-purposed to continue to serve a vital community role • Age marks the silver mining boom experienced in the town and region	• 10. Community driven conservation and programming • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church / Community Hall	• Fair; ongoing envelope maintenance required

Supplementary notes: Capacity of 44 people. There is a no alcohol policy in this hall so please refer to the Bosun Hall for events including liquor. Rental rates, before applicable taxes, are $25/hour, $70/half day, $110/full day. Community groups may be eligible for a discounted rate of $350/year. Bookings can be made through the Village Office.

13

NIKKEI INTERNMENT MEMORIAL CENTRE
306 Josephine Street, New Denver, B.C.
1942

Description: Residential compound
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Village of New Denver

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• National Historic Site, dedicated to telling the story of over 22,000 Japanese Canadians who were forcibly relocated during World War II	• 2. Rare surviving internment compound	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Residential Cluster	• Good, likely requiring constant envelope maintenance • Well maintained grounds

Supplementary notes: Located on the site of "The Orchard" internment camp, the Nikkei Internment Memorial Centre contains original buildings, period artifacts and interpretive displays as well as the Heiwa Teien Peace Garden, designed by the renowned Japanese Canadian gardener, Tomomichi (Roy) Sumi.

14

SILVERY SLOCAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM
New Denver, B.C.
1896-7

Description: Bank
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Village of New Denver

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• First Bank of Montreal in BC where much of Sandon's silver was stored • Conveys the silver mining history of New Denver and the region • Continuous use as Bank of Montreal until 1969 • Repository of museum artifacts • Association with Japanese Canadian internment (west wing is site of administrative offices)	• 11. Rare, one of the last wooden bank buildings with brick vault in province • 13. Landmark for community	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Bank building	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Purchased by Village of New Denver in 1969. Restored it to original period to house the museum.

15

OLD MARYSVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE
546 309th Avenue, Kimberley, B.C.
1910

Description: Schoolhouse
Current Use: Heritage Schoolhouse
Ownership: Kimberley District Heritage Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• It is the first school in Marysville and one of the oldest buildings in Kimberley which has not been altered. The surrounding landscape is the current Marysville Elementary School, which gives significance to Marysville's heritage	• 4. Resonates with Basin community	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Schoolhouse	• Good

Supplementary notes: The building is an example of a classic one room schoolhouse circa 1910, which existed in nearly all of the small communities in the Basin. Built by the Marysville School Trustees for the village of Marysville, which is now part of Kimberley.

16

THE ARTS STATION
601 1st Avenue, Fernie, B.C.
1908

Description: Railway Station
Current Use: Arts and Cultural Centre
Management: Fernie and District Arts Council

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Artifact of Fernie after the second fire • Association with the CPR Crowsnest Route line, an all-Canadian rail line to the rich mineral fields of the Kootenays • Successful community-driven heritage • Key cultural and social centre	• Landmark • Rarity as a intact CPR railway sta-tion	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	Railway Station	• Good • Vital resident organizations to ensure stable maintenance funding

Supplementary notes:

17

KOOTENAY COOPERATIVE RADIO
308a Hall Street, Nelson, B.C.
c. 1905

Description: Laundry
Current Use: Radio Station
Ownership: Kootenay Co-operative Radio

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important remnant of Nelson's Chinatown • Important early commercial building • Value for adaptive re-use as home for community radio voice	• Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Commercial building/Chinese Laundry	• Fair to poor
Supplementary notes: Originally a Chinese Laundry				

18

TOUCHSTONES MUSEUM OF ART AND HISTORY
502 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
1902

Description: Post Office and Customs House
Current Use: Museum, Archives, Shop, Art Galleries
Ownership: City of Nelson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Architecturally valuable landmark representative of type • Home of valued historical material and artifacts • Key cultural institution in the city • Valued for adaptive re-use and rehabilitation	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 10. Cultural or social value • 12. Educational value	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Post Office/Customs house	• Good
Supplementary notes: Spokane pink brick and Kaslo marble provide an interesting and picturesque mixture of textures and patterns to this building. Locals were furious when the construction contracts for this Chateau–style structure were awarded to Eastern Canadian firms. This building has also served as a Museum, 1955– 59, City Hall, 1960–2005 and since 2006 as Touchstones Nelson: Museum of Art and History:				

19

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION
402 Victoria Street, Nelson, B.C.
1909

Description: YMCA Building
Current Use: Legion and community meeting rooms
Ownership: Royal Canadian Legion

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Physical presence; its history in the development of Nelson's culture • Culturally important to the Basin development of urban life.	• 10. Cultural and Social value • 11. Unique building in the Basin • 12. Association with YMCA organization	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Institution	• Good to fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes:				

20

NELSON CIVIC CENTRE (CIVIC THEATRE)
719 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
1935

Description: Arena, theatre, community centre
Current Use: Theatre, sports, meetings
Ownership: City of Nelson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important emblem of community identity • Socially valued for being built during the Depression to stimulate local economy • Historically valuable for being Boeing aircraft parts plants in WW2 • Significant art-deco building; landmark status at the end of Vernon Street.	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and Social value • 11. Representative design from the 1930s • 13. Landmark in the city	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Arena, theatre	• Good, possibly with long-term concrete envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes: Addition of theatre in 1936. City rents spaces to a variety of community groups including the Civic Theatre Society (movie theatre), Dance Umbrella, Sports Council, Gymnastics Club. The Civic Centre was designed by the architectural firm McCarter & Nairne, but many in the community felt that local architect Alexander Carrie should have received the commission. The building became a model studied by other communities seeking information and guidance in building similar civic centres.				

21

CAPITOL THEATRE
421 Victoria Street, Nelson, B.C.
1924

Description: Movie house
Current Use: Live performing arts theatre and community events
Ownership: Capitol Theatre Restoration Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Second theatre that was built in Nelson • Contribution to local arts community • Landmark in downtown Nelson; • Marks Nelson's emergence as an important arts centre in the region and province.	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Physical and aesthetic value • 13. Contextual value as landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Movie house	• Good to fair, possibly with long-term envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: This unpretentious structure was built as the Central Garage. In 1927, Nelson contractor, A.H. Green, commissioned Vancouver architects to redesign it into an Art Deco theatre, which was officially opened on September 5, 1927 at a cost of $75,000. After serving as a movie house and catering to live performances for many years, the building slowly deteriorated. It was sporadically used until restored and reopened as a fine 426–seat theatre in 1988.

22

NELSON COURTHOUSE
320 Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.
1909

Description: Courthouse
Current Use: British Columbia Family Court
Ownership: Province of British Columbia

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Excellent example of provincial courthouse • Associated with F.M. Rattenbury, noted architect for provincial institutional and commercial buildings • Iconic landmark for the city	• 6. Represents Basin themes • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Aesthetic value • 13. Landmark status	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Provincial courthouse	• Good, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: F.M. Rattenbury, noted architect of British Columbia's Parliament Buildings and Empress Hotel in Victoria, designed this building that cost $109,145.88. It is a fine example of Beaux Arts Chateau style architecture with its high–pitched roof, tower with conical cap, gables and paired windows. Ironically, in February 1909, men from the gaol were commandeered to "hurry things into shape" for County Court sittings.

23

ST. SAVIOUR'S PRO–CATHEDRAL
701 Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.
1898

Description: Church and Hall
Current Use: Church and community hall
Ownership: Anglican Church of Canada

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Excellent Anglican church design • Continuous use as place for worship and fellowship • Administrative centre for Anglican Church • Part of early established church building in city	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Excellent building design • 13. Landmark status	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Anglican Church	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: St. Saviour's Church was opened at Nelson in 1898. At the first meeting of the Synod of the newly organized Diocese of Kootenay in 1900, St. Saviour was chosen as the Cathedral, but since the 1960's it has been designated as a Pro-Cathedral. Besides the various areas progressively separated from the original Nelson Missionary District, the parish also included St. Andrew-by-the-Lake, Willow Point until this congregation was transferred to the parish of Kokanee in 1957. In 1966 the parish of the Church of the Redeemer was joined with St. Saviour's Parish.

24

CATHEDRAL OF MARY IMMACULATE
813 Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.
1899

Description: Catholic Church
Current Use: Catholic Church
Ownership: Catholic Church of Canada

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique design and setting on side hill • Social and cultural value as centre for Catholic worship and communion • Part of early established church building in city	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Excellent building design • 13. Landmark status	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Church	• Fair, possibly with long-term envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Corner lot at Mill and Ward Streets in Nelson was purchased and construction began on the present facility designed by George Dillon Curtis. The hefty cornerstone for the Church of Mary Immaculate was blessed and inserted into the northwest corner of the foundation on 9 October 1898. However, work was not completed until a year later when Father N. Coccola formally dedicated the church on 22 October 1899.

25

NELSON FIRE HALL
919 Ward Street, Nelson, B.C.
1913

Description: Fire Hall
Current Use: Fire Hall
Ownership: City of Nelson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important for its historical and continued use as a fire hall • Aesthetic value of its striking architectural design.	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Aesthetic value for its singular design	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Hall	• Good, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: On August 26, 1912, city council approved tenders for the construction of the new fire hall and awarded the contract to John Burns and Son in the amount of $17,973. Construction proceeded immediately and was completed in June 1913, when the fire department took occupancy. Completed in 1813 by John Burns & Son on the corner of Ward and Latimer streets, the building is designed in an Italian Villa style, modified to accommodate motorized fire vehicles. Its brick construction, belfry, hose tower and formal facade give it a sense of both strength and design, an architecturally important building designed specifically to house the fire hall functions.

26

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE
403 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
1900

Description: Office
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: To be confirmed

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Historically valuable as an integral part of the development of the region • Aesthetically important for its singular design and construction	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Singular physical nature	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Office	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: This High Victorian building used fire–retardant materials retractable heavy metal shutters and a metal fire door to protect the main entrance. It was commissioned by J. Fred Hume, a Nelson hotelier, member of the B.C. Legislature and Minister of Mines.

27

CPR STATION
Nelson, B.C.
1901

Description: CPR Railway Station
Current Use: Chamber of Commerce offices
Ownership: Nelson Chamber of Commerce

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the arrival of the Canadian railway to Nelson, defining the City of Nelson as the region's centre of economic power and transportation hub • Community-led rehabilitation / adaptive re-use	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Physical value as rare representative of a CPR railway station • 12. Close association with the CPR • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• CPR Railway station	• Good; recently rehabilitated

Supplementary notes: The CPR station, built in 1901, was vacant and derelict for many years before the Chamber of Commerce acquired it.

28

CENTENNIAL BUILDING
92 6th Avenue N.W., Nakusp, B.C.
1912

Description: Schoolhouse
Current Use: Library, Archives and Museum
Ownership: Arrow Lakes Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Museum collection displays the history of the Arrow Lakes region since the establishment of Nakusp in 1892 • Community landmark connecting many in the community to their own childhoods and as a school in many residents' memories • Current museum and archives	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Schoolhouse	• Good to fair

Supplementary notes: Nakusp's third school (first on Broadway in 1893; second next to the library in 1895). This school was sold to the Centennial Committee in 1957 and became The Centennial Building and Library in 1958. After Village incorporation in 1964, the Village Office was added upstairs and the Museum added to the bottom floor in 1967.

29

GRAIN ELEVATORS
Highway 3, Creston, B.C.
1936

Description: Grain Elevators
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: To be researched

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Represents agricultural history of the Creston area • Scientifically valuable for the interior workings • Iconic structures of Creston	• 1. Endangered (vacant, and without an easy adaptive re-use) • 2. Integral to Basin history • 7. Geographical diversity • 11. Powerful presence • 12. Historical, scientific, and educational value • 13. Landmarks	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land	• Grain Elevators	• Poor

Supplementary notes: Today, Creston's grain elevators are one of the most significant heritage sites in the Creston Valley. They represent an agricultural industry that exists throughout Creston's history. They are also among the few remaining representatives of the entire Canadian grain industry. This books highlights everything about them, from their construction and threatened demolition to their operation.

30

IDAHO PEAK FIRE LOOKOUT
Sandon, B.C.
1940

Description: Fire Lookout
Current Use: Fire Lookout, recreational destination
Ownership: Province of British Columbia

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of fire watch lookouts built in the region and province during the 1940s	• 6. Represents Basin theme of harnessing the land • 12. Historical and scientific value	• The Columbia's Northern Water-shed • Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Lookout	• Good

Supplementary notes: Bickford-style lookout, typical of lookouts designed/built in the 1940s in B.C. Notable for being a wood-frame cabin on tower, with a flat roof.

31

CPR STATION MUSEUM
400 13th Ave Castlegar, B.C.
1907

Description: CPR Railway station
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Castlegar and District Heritage Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Houses a Museum that exhibits local history • Rail Travel, Cultural, heritage • Houses a Museum that exhibits local history	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Representative of early small CPR stations	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• CPR Railway station	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built in the wye of the tracks, the station had a second storey with living quarters for the station agent and his family. The first station burned to the ground in the late winter of 1906 as Station Agent Harry Gage and his family escaped with only their night clothes and one mattress in which Mrs. Gage had hidden the family savings. It was immediately replaced by the present station. After almost 100 years it is still one of the best preserved in the province.

32

DOUKHOBOR DISCOVERY CENTRE
112 Heritage Way, Castlegar, B.C.
1971

Description: Settlement compound
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Kootenay Doukhobor Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Represents the 1908 - 1938 era of Doukhobor history in Castlegar and the surrounding area.	• 3. Demonstrates Basin community	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Settlement Compound	• Good

Supplementary notes: Represents the 1908 - 1938 era of Doukhobor history in the Castlegar and surrounding area.

33

ZUCKERBERG ISLAND CHAPEL HOUSE
Zuckerberg Island Heritage Park, Castlegar, B.C.
1935 to 1961

Description: Residence
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: City of Castlegar

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rehabilitation as a Heritage Park • Location of heritage structures, culture centre • Associated with sites of past First Nation habitation • Community-led rehabilitation	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value • 12. Historical, scientific and educational value	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• House	• Good

Supplementary notes: Influenced by Russian Orthodox country chapel architecture, this house is built in its style and setting as a reflection of the painting 'Beyond Eternal Peace' by the Russian mystic and painter Isaac Leviton. Alexander Zuckerberg was an Estonian, educated in Czarist Russia as a civil engineer, a self-taught cabinetmaker and sculptor. Lakes Salish people first fished and built their winter pit houses here; almost 200 years ago, in 1811 David Thompson canoed down the Columbia River past this island.

34

PROVINCIAL POLICE STATION
400 13th Avenue, Castlegar, B.C.
c. 1934

Description: Police building (office and jail)
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: City of Castlegar

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Venue for displaying policing artifacts and history • Association with British Columbia Provincial Police before amalgamation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police • 1994 community-driven relocation and rehabilitation	• 2. Integral to Basin policing history • 12. Historical value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Police building	• Good

Supplementary notes: Used as police building 1934 to 1959; originally on Columbia Avenue just a block east.

35

DRILL HALL
2095 Monte Christo Street, Rossland, B.C.
1905

Description: Drill Hall
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Rossland

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the Kootenay Rifle Company and Company No.1, Rocky Mountain Rangers • Valued as noteworthy institutional construction of the early 20th Century in Rossland • Valued for varied significant role played in community social, educational and recreational life	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural value • 11. Value as singular building of notable stature • 12. Historical value for association with military units, and adaptive re-use as school institutional use	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Drill Hall	• Fair, possibly with long-term envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes: Date of Construction 1905. Architect was David Ewart, Chief Dominion Architect for Ministry of Defense.				

36

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2100 First Avenue, Rossland, B.C.
1898

Description: Presbyterian Church
Current Use: United Church and community events
Ownership: United Church of Canada

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• A place of spiritual and religious importance. • Iconic Landmark. The Red Roof is visible from anywhere in town. Has been the subject of many photos and paintings. • St. Andrew's embodies religious, spiritual, social and cultural aspects	• 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Fair
Supplementary notes: The Annex, adjoining the Sanctuary on its western side, has social and cultural significance to Rossland citizens since its construction in 1912. It was built to meet recreational and social needs the congregation and the community and its large, open space (30'X 50') is well used by a diversity of user groups.				

37

GLAZAN BLOCK
1916 First Avenue, Rossland, B.C.
1902 (original 1896 building burned in 1902)

Description: Store
Current Use: Seniors' Centre
Ownership: City of Rossland

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Adaptable mercantile building, most noted as offices for B.C. Telephone Company 1909-1958 • Embodiment of fire safety by-laws introduced following disastrous 1902 fire	• 10. Cultural value for history of adaptive re-use • 12. Historically valued for story of fire safety	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile building	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Following its initial use as a new and used furniture store, the building was sold to the B.C. Telephone Company in 1909. That company used the building as an office and exchange until it sold the structure to the City of Rossland in 1958. Since then, it has been the home of the City's Seniors' Centre.

38

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH
2396 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B.C.
1915

Description: Catholic Church
Current Use: Catholic Church
Ownership: Sacred Heart Parish

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of Spanish Mission Style churches built in early 20th Century • Cultural and social value as a centre of devotion for many Rossland residents	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Aesthetic value as representative of a style of church	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Catholic Church	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Designed in the style of Spanish Mission churches of California, the integrity of the original building has been kept, the only exception being the location of the main church entrance that was moved to create safer and easier access. There are five buttresses visible on the exterior walls, allowing the interior of the Church to be open with no need of pillars or posts. A bell acquired by the Sacred Heart Parish in 1900, resides in the bell tower. Four beautiful and large stained glass windows are located on both the east and west sides of the Church, and one on the south side facing Columbia Avenue, all in their original positions.

39

ROSSLAND COURTHOUSE
2288 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B.C.
1901

Description: Courthouse
Current Use: Courthouse
Ownership: City of Rossland

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued as landmark institutional building in Rossland • Representative of a distinctive regional form of Canadian court house that emerged in British Columbia during the 19th Century	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Representative courthouse building • 13 Landmark	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Courthouse	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Architect was J.J. Honeyman; constructed of buff brick over a stone basement, the building's distinctive design incorporates projecting tower sections on all four corners, three of which are crowned by steep tile-clad pyramidal roofs. The building's exterior wall surfaces are richly ornamented with polychromatic detailing. Its interior is beautifully preserved and distinguished by the wood panelled court room and massive stained glass window bearing the provincial coat of arms flanked by the coats of arms of colonial Chief Justice Matthew Baillie Begbie and colonial Governor James Douglas.

40

MINERS' UNION HALL
1765 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B.C.
1898

Description: Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: City of Rossland

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Historic building associated with miner's union movement • Valued for its adaptive reuse and rehabilitation	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Aesthetic value • 13. Landmark in Rossland	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Hall	• Good

Supplementary notes: Architect E.J. Weston. The Miners' Hall was built in 1898 by the members of Branch #38 of The Western Federation of Miners. From 1898-1929 used by the Miners' Union, 1929-1952 owned by Knights of Pythias, 1952-1968 re-purchased by the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers Union. From 1968 until 1978 The Rossland Light Opera Players used the Miners' Hall for set construction, practices and storage under a lease agreement with the Steelworkers. In 1978, the Rossland Heritage Society, the City of Rossland and Steelworkers Union 480 started a major restoration which was completed in 1983.

41

OLD GLORY FIRE LOOKOUT
Rossland, B.C.

Description: Fire lookout tower
Current Use: Recreation
Ownership: Province of British Columbia

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Represents an active presence on the mountain by the B.C. Forest Service from 1926 to 1977 • Part of a community recreation effort by Friends of the Rossland Range	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 10. Social value	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Lookout	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: Forest Service records show that the original 1926 building was reconstructed in 1930, and eventually demolished and replaced with the present structure, on more secure foundations, in 1963. Early "lookout-men" reached the Old Glory lookout on foot or on horseback, partially along the "Old Glory Road," a reconstructed logging road that passed by the Torreson farm, and then following Wilf Gibbard's trail to the top of Old Glory. (Wilf's original trail-building and packing contracts were to service the lookout; later he packed to both the lookout and the weather station). The lookout is part of the Rossland Range provincial recreation site. Friends of the Rossland Range (FORR) are discussing the restoration of the forest fire lookout as a recreational and interpretive feature.

42

SLOCAN VALLEY THREADS GUILD
7112 Perrys Back Road, Winlaw, B.C.
c. 1930s

Description: Schoolhouse
Current Use: Centre for Fibre Arts Society
Ownership: Slocan Valley Threads Guild

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Place that older community members remember as school • Example of adaptive re-use that has conserved heritage fabric • Close association with rail line (used as footpath then and now)	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 7. Geographical diversity • 10. Social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Schoolhouse	• Fair • Challenges: relative under-use, resident society likely deferring maintenance

Supplementary notes: Local residents recall attending school here, walking down the former railway track, which is now a recreational trail. Renovations have respected the original structure.

43

J.B. FLETCHER GENERAL STORE
Ainsworth Hot Springs, B.C.
1896

Description: General Store
Current Use: Seasonal public amenity
Stewards: JB Fletcher Restoration Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rare remaining building from the early settlement • Successful community-led conservation project • Long history as supplier of goods to the region, closing only in 1973	• 1. Endangered: rare • 10. Community pride • 13. Visible early landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• General Store	• Fair: envelope maintenance required (painting) • Struggle to find funding for proper ongoing maintenance

Supplementary notes: Built in the small mining town of Ainsworth, B.C., in 1891, the Fletcher Store was the only main source of supplies to the people living there. The Fletcher Store represents a great part of the history of Ainsworth, as it was built during the early development of the town and has remained as an asset to the community, restored 1987, with front and back entrances rebuilt in 2012.

44

ARGENTA COMMUNITY HALL
Argenta, B.C.
1984

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall, Library, Post Office
Manager: Lardeau Valley Opportunity Links Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Gathering spot for community • Functions and is considered as the heart of the community, including being the site for the Post Office, and adjacency with cemetery, sports field • Informal rural character that expresses the community's sense of itself • All community events happen in the hall/on site • Home of the Argenta Community Hall	• 10. Cultural and Social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Hall	• Good • Maintained by the Society and community

Supplementary notes: Current hall replaces original 1950s hall that burned down in the 1980s.

45

VALEMOUNT MUSEUM
1090 Main Street, Valemount, B.C.
1914

Description: Railway Station
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Valemount Historic Society & Museum

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Typical of Canadian Northern Railway station • Residence conveys remote valley location • Relocation to Valemount from nearby Swift Creek marks early development or rail lines and community • 1980s community-led conservation initiative	• 1. Rare building integral to Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value as museum	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Railway Station	• Good • Relocation on new foundation in 1992 • New roof and rehabilitation in 1992

Supplementary notes: Past uses include a railway station, relocation and rehabilitation in 1992. Restored caboose also at the museum site.

46

MICHEL - NATAL - SPARWOOD HERITAGE MUSEUM
Sparwood, B.C.
1953

Description: RCMP Building
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Credit Union

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued for collection of material on disappeared mining communities Michel, Natal, and Middleton in the Sparwood region	• 10. Cultural value as holder of archival material	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Office	• Good

Supplementary notes: The Heritage Society has a mini-museum in the building, which they do not consider to be in a good location.

47

ELKO STATION
1 Van Horne Street, Cranbrook, B.C.
1901

Description: CPR Railway Station
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Cranbrook

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Relocated rare CPR • Crowsnest Style "B" railway station • Community-driven relocation and rehabilitation in 1985	• 1. Endangered: vacant • 10. Cultural and social value as recent museum and rehabilitation project	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Railway Station	• Fair
Supplementary notes: The museum obtained the building in 1987, as a tax deductible donation, and moved the building to the museum site in Cranbrook on July 10, 1987. This move took three nights on the main highway, with substantial power and telephone line lifting to allow the tall building to move easily.				

48

CPR WATER TOWER
1 Van Horne Street, Cranbrook, B.C.
1896

Description: Water Tower
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Cranbrook

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rare surviving representative of typical water tower across the CPR rail system	• 10. Cultural value • 11. Aesthetic value for its design/construction • 13. Landmark	• Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Water tower	• Fair
Supplementary notes: This tower used to sit across the yard but was moved to the present location in the 1990s. It has been spruced up and given it's owned by the museum.				

49

CPR FREIGHT SHED
Cranbrook, B.C.
1898

Description: Freight Shed
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Cranbrook Archives Museum and Landmark Foundation

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Shows the integral role that the CPR played in Cranbrook's early history. • Siting integral to its function	• 10. Cultural value • 11. Aesthetic value for its design/construction	• Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Railway shed	• Fair

Supplementary notes: CPR was a driving force for economic development in Cranbrook and surrounding area. Without the railway there would be no Cranbrook.Yes, the surrounding context and landscapes adds to its heritage significance.

50

CRANBROOK WATER / ELECTRIC BUILDING
Cranbrook, B.C.
1926

Description: Utility building
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Cranbrook

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• It shares a heritage area with Cranbrook City Hall and the second Cranbrook Fire Hall. One of the very few structures remaining built of Crnabrook brick and one of two still exhibiting the quoin corner construction common at the time of its construction	• 10. Social value for the community led drive to restore the building	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Work building	• Good (recently restored, including new roof)

Supplementary notes: Used as a working area for City water and electrical system workers; It is a humble brick structure that adds materially to a visual sense of Cranbrook's past. It represents former industries and the fact that Cranbrook managed its own electrical system before being forced to sell to the Province.

51

CRANBROOK FIRE HALL No.2
1st Street at 11th Avenue, Cranbrook, B.C.
1929

Description: Fire Hall
Current Use: City offices, up for sale
Ownership: City of Cranbrook

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• The building provides an historic anchor to Cranbrook's downtown business district. The structure is imposing and attractive. It is in close association with Cranbrook's historic City Hall and the Water/ Electrical Building and in close proximity to the Star Theatre and several other old structures.	• 1. Endangered: vacant, for sale • 6. Represents Basin themes • 10. Cultural value • 13. Building of stature in the downtown	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Hall	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Built by the City of Cranbrook in 1929 for the purpose of fire control and prevention. Used as principal fire hall until abandoned by City in favour of Fire Hall #3. Currently empty and for sale, but housing the City's digital services and Bylaw Prevention office, City will have material relevant to this. Columbia Basin Institute of Regional History and Cranbrook Heritage Association can direct to other information sources.

52

KTUNAXA NATION GOVERNMENT BUILDING
220 Cranbrook Street North, Cranbrook, B.C.
1909, additions 1920 and 1960

Description: School
Current Use: Ktunaxa Nation Government Building
Ownership: Ktunaxa Nation Council

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• There are very few heritage buildings left in Cranbrook. This one is of significant size and age. • This school was one of the largest and oldest buildings left in the region that many residents attended.	• 10. Cultural and social value as place of many memories, and adaptive re-use as offices for present owners 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• School	• Good

Supplementary notes: "The Central School building fits with our long-term financial plans," said Kathryn Teneese, Ktunaxa Nation chair. "It also achieves our desire to have a more visible presence in Ktunaxa traditional territory, as we feel that it is important for our neighbours to know that we are alive and well and active in our territory. The building is historically iconic and we value the preservation of culture, tradition and heritage. We weren't looking specifically for a heritage building, but this feels symbolic."

53

ROBSON COMMUNITY CHURCH
Robson, B.C.
1907

Description: Church and school
Current Use: Church
Ownership: Robson Community Church and Resker Hall

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Represents typical functions and style of of early 20th Century mission church/school compounds • The building and grounds serve the community for services and burials.	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Good example of small mission church and associated school	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church and school	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built as the Baptist Mission Church in 1907. In 1913 it became affiliated with the Anglican Church of Canada in the Anglican Diocese of Kootenay. It was, for a time, operated as a sub-parish of the Parish of St. David in Castlegar. It has no affiliation at present.The Robson cemetery is on the same site and the remains of people from Renata displaced due to the dam are buried here.

54

STONE WALLS
Trail, B.C.
c. 1920s to 1960s

Description: Rock retaining walls
Current Use: Rock retaining walls
Ownership: City of Trail

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique legacy of walls and stairs built largely by Italian community (paid by the City of Trail) to regularize and better access the slopes in this area of the city	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Walls	• Good

Supplementary notes: For the first 50 years, City employees were dispatched to shovel snow off the 1,800 meters of stairs. Twenty-five years ago, the city began installing metal roofs to shelter users from snow and rain and to provide lighting for safety at night. Among the hundreds of people interviewed for the book were 15 stone masons or the families of those who built the rock walls, including 95-year-old Bill DiDomenico and Louie Bedin, who is now 75. Most of the rock walls were built in winter with government work grants. By the 1960s, equipment was being used to excavate for the rock walls and lift the huge rocks into place. The results are literally hundreds of rock walls, many of them holding up the roads lined with quaint houses that lead up Lookout Mountain.

55

PARK SIDING SCHOOL
Highway 38, Fruitvale, B.C.
1912-3

Description: Schoolhouse
Current Use: Schoolhouse museum
Management: Beaver Valley and Pend d'Oreille Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Only log schoolhouse left in the West Kootenays. It has been moved to the site of the second school which burned in 1947. • One of few remaining one room schools. Contains local and regional children's school desks along with a number of local artifacts.	• 11. Rare remaining example of building type	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Schoolhouse	• Good

Supplementary notes: First Park Siding School, superceded by second school constructed in 1922; used as School, hay barn, chicken coop.

56

LARDEAU VALLEY MUSEUM BUILDING
Highway 31 North, Meadow Creek, B.C.
1919

Description: Residence
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Lardeau Valley Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• It was a prominent structure of Gerrard, BC (now a ghost town); it is preserved/restored as a the main Museum building in Meadow Creek, BC. • Now, it houses a rich diversity of artifacts connected to the history of the Lardeau and Duncan Valleys	• 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land	• Compound of relocated buildings	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built by Federal Fisheries. It was the Residence for staff employed at the Gerrard, B.C. Fish Hatchery. Now the main building of the Museum.

57

BILLY CLARK CABIN
Highway 31 North, Meadow Creek, B.C.
1922

Description: Log cabin
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Lardeau Valley Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• A one-room log building that beautifully represents early cabin construction, and supports learning about the pre-dam history of Howser, BC.	• 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Relocated cabin	• Poor • Basically sound, but requires a foundation and restoration of some of its roof

Supplementary notes: Once it is restored, it will serve to house artifacts related to cabin living, hunting, trapping and fishing, as well as snowshoe construction, activities that occupied Billy Clark during his life.

58

BOSWORTH RAILWAY STATION SHED
Highway 31 North, Meadow Creek, B.C.
c. 1930s

Description: Railway station shed
Current Use: Museum storage
Ownership: Lardeau Valley Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
nly visible structure marking the existence of Bosworth as a railway stop serving a small, scattered group of people residing between Gold Hill and Howser, BC.	• 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Relocated shed	• Fair

Supplementary notes: It was built by the Arrowhead & Kootenay Railway (a branch of the CPR) alongside the track at Bosworth (now a ghost town). At Bosworth it served as a temporary shelter for incoming and outgoing goods (and occasionally people) traveling by train or rail-taxi. After the railroad was dismantled in the 50s, Highways Department moved the shed to Lardeau where it served for some years as a fuel/utility shed. It was moved to the Lardeau Valley Museum grounds in 2009. Although this is not a large building, once restored it will make a fine venue for interpreting early railway infrastructure and travel between the early villages of Lardeau and Gerrard, BC.

59

1904 CPR STATION
Golden, B.C.
1904

Description: CPR railway station
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Golden Museum

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Artifact of the history of CPR in the region, including demise of passenger service • Excellent example of railway station architecture • Place of arrival for immigrants that made the community • Valued by community as evidenced by relocation	• 1. Endangered (without purpose) • 2. Integral to Basin history	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• CPR Station	• Poor, stabilized

Supplementary notes: Past uses: CPR railway station

60

ORIGINAL ANSCOMB WHEELHOUSE
Balfour, B.C.
1946

Description: Wheelhouse
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Heritage Committee of the Balfour and District Business and Historic Association

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of the ferry operations that helped define the community	• 4. Resonated with Basin community	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Wheelhouse	• Good (relocated, restored)

Supplementary notes: The M.V. Anscomb was commissioned in 1946 and plied the waters of Kootenay Lake until the Osprey 2000 replaced her in 2000. In 2003 the MV Anscomb sank off Woodbury Point and currently lies in 160 feet of water. Some of our major benefactors to date that are giving this project their support are Columbia Basin Trust, our Regional District Central Kootenay, Osprey Community Foundation, Nelson and District Credit Union, Columbia Kootenay Cultural Alliance, and Columbia Power Corporation. Thank you. We also owe the people and businesses of the area a big thank you for contributions large and small. It is all helping to bring this piece of history to fruition.

61

KNOX CHURCH (TRAIL UNITED CHURCH)
1300 Pine Avenue, Trail, B.C.
1921

Description: Presbyterian Church
Current Use: United Church
Ownership: United Church of Canada

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Place of devotion for residents of Trail • Important for history of personal and community events held in the church	• 10. Cultural and social centre • 11. Imposing building • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built in 1921 at a cost of $32,000, it was designed by local architect N. Emms Reid. This church formally opened in December 1921 as Knox Presbyterian Church. Following a union with the Trail Methodist Church in 1925, it became Knox United Church. It is a beautiful stone building with an imposing square bell tower at the front and stylized Gothic windows all around. It has three stained glass windows in the centre of the front wall, the Memorial Window high on the rear wall, and two more in the bell tower. This church has been designated a heritage building by the City of Trail. In May of 1895, a Presbyterian missionary conducted the first Protestant service in Trail. The need for a church soon became evident and plans were made to erect a suitable building, which was opened for worship in September 1886. This was the first church built in Trail and made available for use by other denominations.

62

LEMON CREEK FIRE LOOKOUT
Lemon Creek, B.C.
1948

Description: Fire lookout tower
Current Use: Recreation
Ownership: Province of British Columbia

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of fire watch lookouts built in the region and province during the 1940s • Recreational value as a high mountain destination and venue for events	• 6. Represents Basin theme of harnessing the land • 12. Historical and scientific value	• The Columbia's Northern Water-shed • Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Lookout	• Good, exposed

Supplementary notes: The tower offers excellent views of the Slocan Valley and some of the rocky peaks in Valhalla Park. The outhouse also has an excellent view into the Valhallas, with Gladsheim Peak, Mt. Dag, and Asgard Peak being the most prominent.

63

SLOCAN CHIEF GLACIER ALPINE HUT
Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, South Slocan, B.C.
1896

Description: Log cabin
Current Use: Interpretive Centre
Ownership: BC Parks

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Evidence of mining history in the region • Example of recreational use following industrial origins • Recreational use • Scientific value as log cabin structure • Community-driven rehabilitation	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 7. Geographical diversity • 11. Building construction and aesthetic rare	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Log cabin	• Fair, exposed, volunteer maintenance

Supplementary notes: The Slocan Chief Cabin is in the backcountry of Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, in the Selkirk range of British Columbia. The historic two story miners' cabin was built in 1896.

64

REVELSTOKE COURTHOUSE
1123 Second Street, Revelstoke, B.C.
1913

Description: Courthouse
Current Use: Courthouse and BC Services offices
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Notable landmark in Revelstoke and region • Evidence of Revelstoke importance as an administrative centre • Site of several memorials	• 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Courthouse	Good to fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Revelstoke Court House was built between 1912 and 1913, when growth in the province was booming, and when Revelstoke was one of the largest centres in the interior of the province. The building of the courthouse was indicative of Revelstoke's significant provincial position, as well as the growth and development that the province was experiencing at that time. The building is very significant in terms of its architecture, and there have been few changes to the exterior. Property is site of other monuments to history of place and culture.

65

PYNELOGS
1720 4th Avenue, Invermere, B.C.
1861

Description: Log house
Current Use: Art Centre (Gallery)
Ownership: District of Invermere

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Log building on original site • Adaptive reuse of building	• 13. Landmark	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Log House	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built by R.R. Bruce, constructed as a private home, donated to the community for a hospital, then used as a seniors' home.

66

WINDERMERE VALLEY MUSEUM
222 6th Avenue, Invermere, B.C.
1923

Description: Log railway station building
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: District of Invermere

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique log structure CPR train station • Representative adaptive reuse of station building as museum, including its relocation off CPR property • Recalls history of train travel in the valley	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Railway Station	• Good

Supplementary notes: Built by the CPR, and used as a station until it was relocated in 1979 and became a museum

67

THE LEGION BUILDING
222 6th Avenue, Invermere, B.C.
1919

Description: Club House
Current Use: Museum display building
Ownership: District of Invermere

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative small log building • Representative for history of reuse • Cultural value as early club house, and legacy of the Canadian Legion	• 13. Landmark	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Log building	• Good
Supplementary notes: Originally built as a memorial to the veterans of WW I. The Legion Clubroom was purchased from the School Board for $1.00. This was the second museum building. It originally housed display cases donated by families of early day settlers, the Walkers, Soles, Watkins, Tegarts, McKays, Blakleys and Clelands.				

68

NAKUSP COURTHOUSE
Nakusp, B.C.
1910

Description: Courthouse
Current Use: Courthouse
Ownership: City of Nakusp

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• A rare minor form of courthouse building in the region	• 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark in the town	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Courthouse	• Fair
Supplementary notes: The building is on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.				

69

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES
96 5th Ave NW, Nakusp, B.C.
1905

Description: Church
Current Use: Roman Catholic Church
Ownership: Roman Catholic Church

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Notable landmark in Nakusp	• 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark in the town	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

70

SADDLE MOUNTAIN FIRE LOOKOUT
Nakusp region, B.C.
c. 1930s

Description: Fire lookout tower
Current Use: Recreational destination
Ownership: Province of B.C., operated by Nakusp and Area Community Trails Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Remnant of forest service watch before use of airplanes • Typical 1930s lookout design • Current value as recreational destination with prospect over the region	• 1. Endangered • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin • Harnessing River and Land	• Fire Lookout	Fair to poor
Supplementary notes: The location was chosen as a Forest Service fire lookout because of the panoramic view of the surrounding peaks and valleys, also making it a fantastic alpine hike.				

71

KASLO MUNICIPAL HALL
Village of Kaslo, B.C.
1898

Description: City Hall
Current Use: City Hall
Ownership: Village of Kaslo

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Notable landmark in Kaslo • Wood-frame structure is the oldest remaining town hall on the British Columbia mainland • Unique and ornate architectural style • Continued use as municipal hall	• 4. Resonates with Basin Community • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• City Hall	Fair

Supplementary notes: Designated a National Historic Site of Canada. Built at the height of the great mining boom that transformed the Kootenay region of British Columbia, and just five years after the establishment of Kaslo as an important service, transportation and administrative centre, this municipal hall symbolized the aspirations and optimism of its citizens for the future of their community. The Kaslo Municipal Hall was built to house the municipal council chambers and administrative offices, the provincial court, the fire and police departments, and the jail.

72
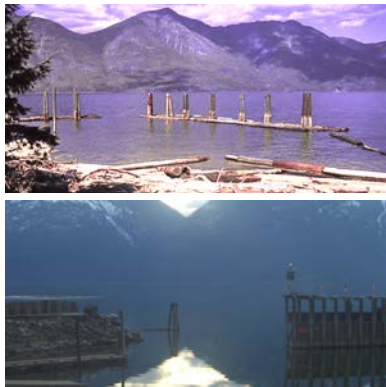
BOSWELL AND KUSKANOOK HARBOURS
Boswell and Kuskanook, B.C.
c. 1900

Description: Harbours
Current Use: Harbours and Marinas
Ownership: Harbour Societies

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Reminder of early rail and lake transportation con-nections • Associated with pier and wharf infrastructure for steamboat service	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 4. Resonates with Basin community	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Harbour and marine facility	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

73

ST. MARK'S ANGLICAN CHURCH
601 Fifth Street, Kaslo, B.C.
1895

Description: Church
Current Use: Anglican Church
Ownership: Anglican Church of Canada

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Second oldest church in the Village of Kaslo • Good example of modest-sized early pioneer church • Interior hammer beam trusses and vaulted ceiling, unique in Kaslo, characterize the construction methods of the late nineteenth century • Continuous use as church	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	Fair

Supplementary notes: Use as a place of worship and sanctuary for the Anglican community with spiritual services have been held here for over a hundred years since its construction. Plays an important role in the community by hosting spiritual and social services such as meetings, knitting guild, Tai Chi, and other events.

74

SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
313 Fifth Street, Kaslo, B.C.
1902

Description: Roman Catholic Church
Current Use: Roman Catholic Church
Ownership: Roman Catholic Church

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Early building in Kaslo • Good example of modest-sized early pioneer church • Illustrates early twentieth century design styles of Catholic churches in the Kootenays • Continuous use as church	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Church	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Services have been held continuously at this location since the church was built in 1902.

75

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY LOG HOUSE
Field, B.C.
c. 1928

Description: Log house
Current Use: Unknown
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• It is one of typical log structures built in Field to house employees • Style in keeping with National Park setting	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 7. Geographical diversity • 13. Landmark in town	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Log house	Fair
Supplementary notes: One of the remaining buildings of a once-major railway complex located at Field. The CPR constructed these log homes for employees from 1883 until 1952 when the railroad switched from steam to diesel-powered locomotives and ceased to be the major Field employer.				

76

Nelson Home Furniture
561 Josephine Street, Nelson, B.C.
Construction date unknown

Description: Stone warehouse building
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the history of economic development in the Basin	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Harnessing River and Land	• Warehouse	• Fair to good
Supplementary notes: A prominent granite building (across from Koootenay School of the Arts). After the Kerr Apartments fire in 2011 the store closed due to smoke damage and has not yet reopened.				

77

Nelson Coke and Gas Works
610 Railway Street, Nelson, B.C.
1900

Description: Stone industrial building complex
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Nelson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the economic and industrial development of Nelson and the Basin	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Harnessing River and Land	• Coal processing buildings	• Fair
Supplementary notes: With the establishment of the gas works, which involved contracting with the Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Co. Ltd. of Toronto and London England, Nelson developed a critical piece of infrastructure representative of the economic development of the Basin region.				

78

BC TELEPHONE COMPANY BUILDING
Victoria and Stanley Streets, Nelson, B.C.
Construction date unknown

Description: Utility office building
Current Use: Telus telephone company building
Ownership: Telus

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the history of communications in the Basin and across BC	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Harnessing River and Land	• Communications utility office	• Good

Supplementary notes: The Vernon and Nelson Telephone Company, formed in 1891, started working toward the goal of building a province-wide telephone service. Over time they grew increasingly successful, and in 1904 changed their name to British Columbia Telephone Company Limited, the precursor to today's BC Tel. They expanded operations by purchasing a number of smaller companies and soon came to dominate the market.

79

BOY SCOUT HALL
Victoria and Stanley Streets, Nelson, B.C.
c.1930s

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with community building and activity related to the Boy Scouts	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Expressing diverse Basin arts, culture and heritage	• Community hall	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: A wood log structure, two storeys, kitchen/washrooms in basement and hall space upstairs. Previously used as a community hall.

80

708 and 712 RAILWAY STREET
Nelson, B.C.
Construction date unknown

Description: Residential buildings
Current Use: Residential
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Association with the history of settlement and population growth in the Basin • Possible association with railway workers	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Harnessing river and land • Populating the Basin	• Residential buildings	• Poor
Supplementary notes: Two mid-twentieth-century residences with original wood cladding and wood windows.				

81

TURNROSS HILL
719 Track Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1908

Description: Paved path up slope
Current Use: Access trail to Mt. Revelstoke Park
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Tangible evidence of the uninterrupted connection of the city to the natural environment • Association with trail built in early 20th Century, and named after then-mayor Lindmark	• 8. Rare example of resource type • 9. Enduring recreational path	• Harnessing River and Land • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Landscape	• Good managed ground plane
Supplementary notes: In continuous use for more than 100 years, the modified old roadbed – thought to be part of the Lindmark Trail, built in honour of Mayor Lindmark in 1908, to provide access to Balsam Lake; valued for being a direct physical connection to locally natural landmark, Mount Revelstoke within Mount Revelstoke National Park				

82

BODEGA HOTEL
2054 Washington Street, Rossland, B.C.
1896/7

Description: Hotel and Saloon
Current Use: Rossland Light Opera Company
Ownership: City of Rossland

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Value as representative of early small Rossland hotels • Valued for history of commercial tenants and later adaptive re-use by the Rossland Light Opera Company • Valued for its original materials and details	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Value of building form, materials and details	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Hotel	• Fair

Supplementary notes: One of Rossland's earliest and smallest hotels, best known for its saloon, the Bodega was constructed between 1896 and 1898. The dining room and the kitchen were located below the ground floor and the main floor had the bar-room, two clubrooms and a reading room. There were a total of 32 bedrooms in the hotel and just one water closet.

83

CENOTAPH
Garden Ave. & First St. West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1922

Description: Monument with three plaques
Current Use: Remembrance Day Ceremonies, Public Park
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continued use for the remembrance of Revelstoke citizens felled in wars, and for Remembrance Day Ceremonies • Typical siting at the crossroads of main civic streets	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. High social and cultural value • 11. Representative of cenotaphs in the Region	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Monument	• Good

Supplementary notes: Erected by the Women's Auxiliary of the Great War Veteran's Association, as a memorial to Revelstoke citizens felled in WW1.

84

FARWELL CAIRN
1124 Second Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
Date unknown

Description: Stone masonry obelisk
Current Use: Monument
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important as tangible evidence of early history of settlement	• 2. Sole physical reminder of history of place • 11. Good example of highly typical monument form	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Monument	• Good, sound
Supplementary notes: Monument recognizing the townsite Farwell, subsumed by new townsite Revelstoke after claim by Arthur Stanhope Farwell lost against the CPR.				

85

McKINNON MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN
Queen Elizabeth Park. Ninth Street East, Revelstoke, B.C.
1930

Description: Stone masonry drinking fountain
Current Use: Memorial
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important as tangible evidence of early history of settlement • Memorializes eminent early civic governor • Marks expansion of city and its recreational culture	• 10. Cultural and social value • 12. Valuable connector with early important governor of the region	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Monument	• Good, sound
Supplementary notes: Monument recognizing Hector Francis McKinnon, mayor of Revelstoke for ten years (1914, 1916-19, 1925-29) and first president of the Parks Board for parks established during his leadership.				

86

DOUKHOBOR WATER LINE
Castlegar, B.C.
1927-8

Description: Water pipes
Current Use: In ruins
Ownership: N/A

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Part of the unique Doukohobor heritage of Castlegar.	• 1. Endangered • 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land	• Agricultural infrastructure	• Poor

Supplementary notes: No longer functional. Walking trail follows waterline path. Example of agriculture's importance in the region and of the type of infrastructure built to support it. 3.5 km walking trail follows the historic waterline built by the Doukhobor Community in 1927-28 to irrigate their orchards in Ootischenia. The original line, which began high on Big McPhee Creek, consisted of 16-inch wooden stave paipe that was prefabricated in a communal factory in Ootischenia. Portions of the waterline and the trestles that carried the line across gullies still remain today.

87

BHAVA ULTRAEA WOOD SODA KILN
6913 Slocan River Road, Winlaw, B.C.
2009

Description: Wood-fired kiln
Current Use: Soda ash kiln
Ownership: Pamela Nagley Stevenson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Social value as shared infrastructure for community of professional potters and ceramicists • Support of the work of ceramic artists in the Basin	• 10. Social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Kiln	• Good

Supplementary notes: Constructed by studio potter Pamela Nagley Stevenson with assistance of Cameron Stewart and local potters; high-temperature wood soda firings at least annually for community that built it and invited guests; classic catenary arch; 2 chambers, total volume 73 cubic feet.

88

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION, BRANCH #46
600 First Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1963

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Legion Hall
Ownership: Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #46

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as a Legion Hall • Modernist building • Valued place for community functions • Reminder of the organization's long-standing service to community and country	• 10. Cultural and Social value • 11. Singular post-war building • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Hall	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Built on site of predecessor Legion Hall that burned to the ground, the new home of the Legion illustrates principles of the emerging West Coast architectural style – use of small dimension lumber for vertical screening of exit stairs; Legion Hall #46 was built at the time when the Royal Canadian Legion was the largest service organization in the Canada

89
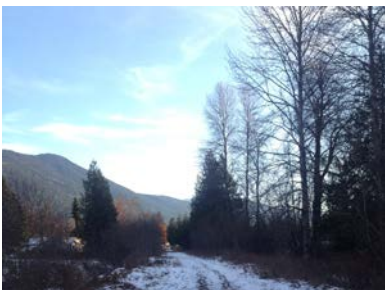
SLOCAN VALLEY RAIL TRAIL
Winlaw, B.C. and Slocan Valley
Rail bed: 1895

Description: Regional trail on old rail bed
Current Use: Trail
Ownership: Regional District of Central Kootenay

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rail right-of-way built by CPR in 1895 • Recreational corridor	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 7. Geographical diversity • 10. Recreational and educational value to community	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Rail bed	• Good

Supplementary notes: Railroad feeding the initial silver boom in the region. This was followed by over 100 years servicing industries and communities throughout the greater Slocan Valley;

90

MOBERLY CAIRN
719 Track Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
c. 1920s

Description: Stone cairn and plaque
Current Use: Memorial
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Monument commemorates Walter Moberly, pioneer surveyor, engineer, and road builder, and leader of the government-sponsored Columbia River exploration in 1865	• 12. Historical value recalling key pioneer	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Monument	• Good, sound

Supplementary notes: Walter Moberly surveyed Eagle Pass in 1860s, a vital link in the route of the Canada's first trans-continental railway.

91
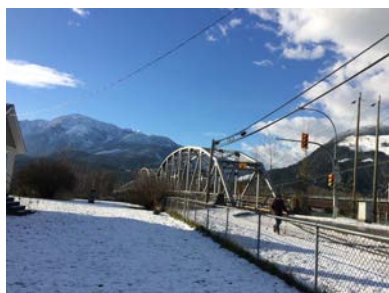
BIG EDDY BRIDGE / OLD COLUMBIA RIVER BRIDGE
Wilson Street to Big Eddy Road, Revelstoke, B.C.
1923

Description: Steel truss bridge
Current Use: Single-lane vehicular and pedestrian bridge
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Key link in first highway connecting Revelstoke with region, and first cross-Canada road network • Engineering feat, thought to be longest structure of its kind in the province,	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Rare resource type • 13. Has landmark status	• Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Bridge	• Fair • Requiring ongoing high level of maintenance due to exposure to weather

Supplementary notes: This bridge is impressive and noteworthy as a long multi-span truss bridge located in a beautiful landscape. The bridge has spans with two different truss configurations. Two of the spans are Parker truss spans while the remaining four spans are uncommon double-intersection Warren truss spans.

92

UNION OF SPIRITUAL COMMUNITY IN CHRIST
Castlegar, B.C.
1977

Description: Community Centre
Current Use: Community Centre
Ownership: Union of Spiritual Community in Christ

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Location at the historical heartland of the Kootenay Doukhobor community • Cultural expression of the Doukhobor community	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 10. Cultural and social value	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Centre	• Good

Supplementary notes: It serves local Doukhobors as a prayer home, meeting and convention hall, and as a performance and cultural activities center for various festivals, banquets, weddings and funerals and is available for use by the wider community.

93

KINNAIRD COMMUNITY HALL
2320 Columbia Avenue, Castlegar, B.C.
Construction date to be determined

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: City of Castlegar

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Cultural value as neigh-bourhood's social centre	• 10. Social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Hall	• Good

Supplementary notes: Kinnaird Community Hall has been a community organization favourite for dance instruction, group meetings and music recitals. A wheelchair friendly location, we offer a large and well-lit space for non-alcohol related events. While our kitchen is not for rent, the fridge and sinks are available for your use during your rental time. Set up and clean-up of tables, chairs, etc. is the responsibility of the renter.

94

OLD SECTION OF ST. MARGARET'S CEMETERY
St. Margaret's Road, Fernie, B.C
1899

Description: Cemetery
Current Use: Cemetery
Ownership: City of Fernie

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use for since 1899 for deceased citizens of Fernie • Physical record of settlement in city and region • Catholic, Protestant and Chinese burial grounds • Aesthetic value for statuary, stone work, and setting	• 4. Resonates with civic community • 10. Cultural value as resting place of ancestors	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Landscape and Monuments	• Appropriate patina of aging

Supplementary notes: Fernie Heritage Cemetery Restoration Society helps manage the old sections of the cemetery

95

WOODENHEAD
1901 Mutas Loop, Revelstoke, B.C.
c. 1930s

Description: Wood sculpture
Current Use: Tourist attraction
Ownership: City of Revelstoke, Parks Department

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of a generation of roadside monuments in the early days of the automobile • Marks the opening of the Big Bend Highway • Move to present location marks the superceding of the Big Bend Highway by the present Trans Canada Highway	• 12. Historic associations • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Monument	• Good, sound, stable, sheltered

Supplementary notes: Sculpture and set it along the highway as one of the first road safety warnings in B.C. "Woodenhead" was created in the 1930's by local resident Peter Fuoco in his free time while working on the Big Bend Highway project.

96
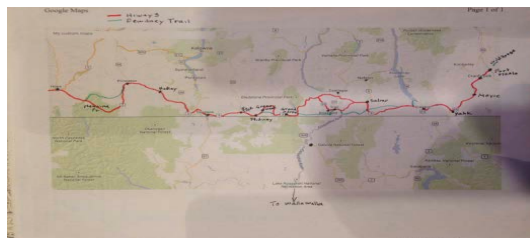
DEWDNEY TRAIL
Southern British Columbia
1865

Description: Trail
Current Use: Recreation
Ownership: Various institutions

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Key artifact of the formation of the province • First cross-province route near the US border for goods and governance • Key early link within the Columbia Basin that was solely outside US territory • First Nation involvement as guides	• 1. Endangered through disuse of extant sections, and lack of marking • 2. Integral to Basin history • 12. Early physical evidence of newcomer activity	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Historical and recreational trail	• Good to poor
Supplementary notes: Many parts requiring clearing; many parts now crossing through privately held property, and inaccessible				

97

WARFIELD MUNICIPAL BUILDING
211 Hode Road, Warfield, B.C.
1955

Description: Municipal government building
Current Use: Municipal administration
Ownership: Village of Warfield

| Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Postwar building marks expansion of this suburb of Trail • Modernist design	11. Postwar building 12. Marker of postwar expansion of communities in the Region	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Municipal Building	• Good
Supplementary notes: Postwar building of Warfield's first phase of development in the 1930s.				

98

MT. SAINT FRANCIS
11th and Fell Street (1300 Gordon Road), Nelson, B.C.
1950

Description: Infirmary, hospital, seniors' home
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Interior Health Authority

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Social, spiritual and community values • Philanthropic vision to serve the entire Kootenay-Boundary region.	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Physical value as existing large building with potential	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Hospital	• Fair to poor, due to being out of use for a number of years
Supplementary notes: The Sisters of St. Ann ministered at Mount St. Francis Hospital (Nelson) from 1947 to 1996. The hospital is now in disuse, however it still is a fine example of Art Deco architecture popular of the time. Plaque: Mount St. Frances				

99
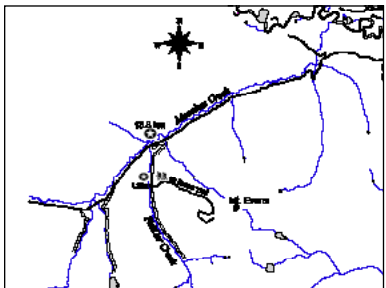
MOUNT EVANS MINING CABIN
Mt. Evans Trail, Meachen Creek Forest Service Road, Kimberley, B.C.
c. 1930s

Description: Miner's cabin
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Crown Land

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of first wave on newcomer settlement, associated with mining	• 1. Endangered (long vacant and moldering) • 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage • 12. Educational value as an example of early miner's cabin	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Miner's cabin	• Very poor, in state of collapse
Supplementary notes: It has collapsed and the area is only used by hikers now. People likely visit the cabin to take a look, but it is most certainly not habitable - No roof, quite rotten.				

100

PRINCE EDWARD WAR MEMORIAL
1124 Second Street West, Revelstoke, B.C.
1919

No image available

Description: Brass plaque mounted on stone masonry wall
Current Use: Memorial
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Monument represents a time when pro-British, pro-Royal, and colonial Canadian sentiments were strong • Historical value for marking the first visit by Prince Edward to the outpost Province of British Columbia	• 12. Representative of past cultural ties to Britain	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Monument	• Good, sound

Supplementary notes: Located on the Revelstoke Court House property, erected by the Women's Canadian Club

101

REVELSTOKE CEMETERY
(MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY)
Big Bend Highway, Trans Canada Highway, and Laforme Boulevard, Revelstoke, B.C.
late 1880s

Description: Cemetery
Current Use: Cemetery
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use for more than 125 years as the sole burial ground in Revelstoke • Physical record of settlement in city and region • Catholic, Protestant and Chinese burial grounds • Aesthetc value for statuary, stone work, and setting	• 4. Resonates with civic community • 10. Cultural value as resting place of ancestors	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Landscape and Monuments	• Appropriate patina of aging

Supplementary notes: Oldest stone monuments (grave markers) date from 1893.

102

TRAIL MEMORIAL ARENA
1051 Victoria Avenue, Trail, B.C.
1955

Description: Sports complex; Library and community centre
Current Use: Sports arena; Trail and District Library
Ownership: City of Trail

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• There are significant historical memories and articles in the Memorial Arena complex • The library holds a collection of books on local history as well as the microfilm of newspapers from 1896 on that are in the process of digitization	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value as recreational centre • 11. Building of stature • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Arena	• Good

Supplementary notes: On April 30 1958, the Trail Public Library room was presented to the City of Trail by members of the Trail District Recreational Projects Society; The room is contained in the addition that was added to the then named Cominco Arena. There are several plaques in the main entrance that give this history. We have been a Library continuously in this space since 1958.

103

CARTOLINA STORE BUILDING
652 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
1899

Description: Mercantile Block
Current Use: Stores and offices
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Culturally valued for history of mercantile tenancy • Persistence of much original material and detail	• 10. Cultural value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Good

Supplementary notes: Designed by local architectural firm Ewart and Carrie and built in pressed white brick. Even before its completion in late 1899, it was rented to grocers Christopher Morrison and William J. Caldwell, who apparently did business in an existing building on the site.

104

WANETA BRIDGE
Regional District of Kootenay-Boundary, B.C.
1893 or 1896

Description: Rail bridge
Current Use: Provincial highway bridge
Ownership: Ministry of Highways

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• This is the oldest provincial highways bridge in B.C. • The bridge provided a railway link to Spokane, Washington, and the United States generally when the Kootenay Lake area was being settled.	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Physical value • 13. Landmark	• Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Rail bridge	• Fair • Subject to extreme weathering

Supplementary notes: constructed by Order in Council, Ottawa; earlier called the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Bridge

105

PEND-D'OREILLE CEMETERY
Regional District of Kootenay-Boundary, B.C.
c. 1909

Description: Cemetery
Current Use: Cemetery
Ownership: Regional District of Kootenay-Boundary

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued as cemetery for the pioneer families in the Pend d'Oreille Valley and the Waneta area. • Heritage of place respected	• 4. Resonates with civic community • 10. Cultural value as resting place of ancestors	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Cemetery	• Appropriate patina of aging

Supplementary notes: The Pend d'Oreille Cemetery is a very small cemetery with few remaining headstones, most of which are unreadable. There appears to be a small area designated for children. The newest grave site is of Lillan Wray. She was 106 years old at the time of her passing, 1882 - 1998. There are approximately 30 known gravesites.

106

DUTCH BREAD OVENS
Cooper's Creek, near Meadow Creek, B.C.
c. 1920s

Description: Historical rock bread ovens
Current Use: Derelict ovens
Ownership: Crown Land

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• constructed by Chinese camp workers who cooked for miners at Cooper Creek Canyon. • Protection of these ovens and their surrounding landscape was one of the founding objectives of the LVHS, but has yet to be realized.	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage • 10. Cultural value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Rock bread ovens	• Poor

Supplementary notes: These are domes made of local rock and were used as ovens to make bread.
These ovens are very significant artifacts of the early post-contact history of our area and hence deserve to become a protected for interpretation/education for generations to come.

107

CEMETERIES AT DONALD, TROUT LAKE, CAMBORNE AND BRAEBERRY
Donald, Trout Lake, Camborne, and Braeberry, B.C.
No precise dates

Description: Cemeteries
**Current Use:** Non-operating cemeteries
Ownership: Crown Land

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use for more than 125 years as the sole burial ground in Revelstoke • Physical record of settlement in city and region • Catholic, Protestant and Chinese burial grounds • Aesthetic value for statuary, stone work, and setting	• 4. Resonates with civic community • 10. Cultural value as resting place of ancestors	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Landscape and monuments	• Poor, advanced patina of aging

Supplementary notes:

108

GERRARD FISH HATCHERY OUTBUILDING
Highway 31 North, Meadow Creek, B.C.
1918

Description: Fisheries outbuilding
Current Use: Museum
Ownership: Lardeau Valley Historical Society

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
The building is significant as an original companion building to the Gerrard Fish Hatchery Residence. Both buildings are now part of the Lardeau Valley Museum complex at Meadow Creek.	• 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• The Columbia's Northern Water-shed • Harnessing River and Land	• Relocated fisheries outbuilding	• Good
Supplementary notes: Built by Federal Fisheries. Initially served as an outbuilding of the Gerrard Fish Hatchery Operation Building, possibly as a generator shed. In 2014 it was reunited with the Hatchery Residence Building which is currently the Lardeau Valley Museum main building. The Outbuilding is undergoing restoration and will become part of the interpretive and educational experience of the Lardeau Valley Museum complex.				

109
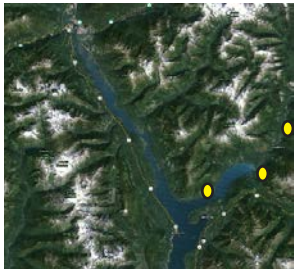
ARROWHEAD, BEATON, CAMBORNE AND TAFT (CRAZY CREEK), Arrowhead Lakes B.C.
1892, 1895, 1899, c. 1890

Description: Ghost towns, submerged towns
Current Use: Historic sites
Ownership: Crown land

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued as ghost towns (Camborne, Taft) or towns submerged by the raising/expansion of Arrow Lake behind the Hugh Keenleyside Dam	• Integral to Basin history	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Ghost towns • Submerged towns	• Trace remains only
Supplementary notes:				

110

TROUT LAKE GENERAL STORE
Highway 31 at Ferguson Road, Trout Lake, B.C.
c. 1920s

Description: General Store/gas bar
Current Use: General Store/gas bar
Ownership: Trout Lake General Store

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Commercial establishment that functions as the community "centre" • Heritage gas bar with gravity feed bowsers, possibly relocated from Wagon Wheel Ranch near Bridesville in 1955	• 4. Resonates with the local community • 7. Adds geographical diversity • 10. Cultural hub • 12. Scientific value for bowsers	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• General Store	• Fair
Supplementary notes: May not fit with need to be non-private ownership and/or operation.				

111

WINDSOR HOTEL
518 Kellie Street, Trout Lake, B.C.
1892

Description: Hotel
Current Use: Hotel
Ownership: Windsor Glacier Lodge

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continued-use as hotel since its construction (perhaps with years of vacancy before relatively recent restoration)	• 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage • 7. Adds geographical diversity • 13. Landmark in this small community	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Hotel	• Fair, requiring constant maintenance of exterior woodwork
Supplementary notes: May not fit with need to be non-private ownership and/or operation.				

112

KWC BLOCK
Baker Street at Ward, Nelson, B.C.
1901

Description: Mercantile Block
Current Use: Stores and offices
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Excellent example of mercantile building • Aesthetically valued for intact turret and other formal design elements	• 11. Aesthetic importance • 13. Landmark in city	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile block	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope mainte-nance issues

Supplementary notes: Built as grocery store and market; Merchants, Kirkpatrick, Wilson and Clements, paid $10,500 for the lots. Designed and built in one year, it long remained the largest mercantile block in Nelson. At street level, one of the City's finest grocery stores offered delicacies from afar. The turret, once typical of many corner buildings, is the only one remaining on Baker Street. Arches over the windows on the third storey, decorative brick work and pilasters tie the structural elements together.

113

STONE TERRACING
Sirdar, B.C.

Description: Terraced stone walls
Current Use: Terraced stone landscape feature
Ownership: Village of Sirdar

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique legacy of walls in creating the physical community of Sirdar	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value	• Populating the Basin • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Stone walls	• Unknown

Supplementary notes: No information as yet.

114

SIRDAR GENERAL STORE
Sirdar, B.C.
Construction date unknown

Description: General Store
Current Use: General Store
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rare representative general store still used as such	• 1. Endangered: not a type of resource that is lasting • 10. Cultural and social value for local community	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• General Store	• Fair to poor
Supplementary notes: More research required.				

115

GRAIN ELEVATOR
Wynndel, B.C.
c. 1935

Description: Dismantled grain elevator
Current Use: Dismantled
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Represents agricultural history of the Wynndel area • Scientifically valuable for the interior workings • Iconic structure of Wynndel	• 1. Endangered (dismantled by now) • 2. Integral to Basin history • 7. Geographical diversity • 11. Powerful presence • 12. Historical, scientific, and educational value • 13. Landmark	• Harnessing River and Land	• Grain Elevator	• Likely dismantled
Supplementary notes: May no longer exist except for foundations.				

116

CASINO SCHOOL
Casino (Trail), B.C.
c. 1939

Description: Schoolhouse
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Unincorporated community of Casino

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued as remnant of original community, constructed at the end of the 1930s	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Schoolhouse	• Fair

Supplementary notes: According to Trail of Memories, in 1929, D.B. Merry built a sawmill at the foot of the hill and logged timber in the Casino Creek drainage, part of which became the Casino townsite. He sold land at $25 per acre to the settlement's original homesteaders, who organized as the Security Cooperative Society. The old Casino school still stands as a community hall.

117

FIRE HALL
Trail, B.C.

Description: Fire Hall
Current Use: Muffler Shop
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valuable early Modernist building	3. Demonstrates the evolution of community	• Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Fire Hall	• Fair

Supplementary notes: Research on history and current ownership required.

118

CITY HALL
Trail, B.C.
1961

Description: City Hall/Fire Hall
Current Use: City Hall
Ownership: City of Trail

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Representative of 1960s Modernism in BC cities • At the time of its design/construction, displayed a dynamic new image for the city	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Value for its modernist aesthetic	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• City Hall/Fire Hall	• Good

Supplementary notes: This is the second city hall at this location, on the corner of Pine Avenue and Spokane Street. Brown's Hall was built on the corner of Pine Avenue and Spokane Street about 1897 and housed an undertaker's parlour, a store and lodge meeting rooms. In 1920 the building was acquired for Municipal Offices by the city but by 1928 the building was in danger of collapse and had to be demolished. The new City Hall was built as an extension to the 1923 fire hall and has a cadmium cylinder containing civic records concealed in a cornerstone. In 1961 the building's exterior was remodelled by architects Smith & McCulloch of Trail. The Trail city archives are located in this building. Though the fire hall has since moved, this remains Trail's City Hall.

119

BANK OF MONTREAL
298 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
1899

Description: Bank building
Current Use: Bank building
Ownership: Bank of Montreal

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• At the time of its construction, it was considered on of the finest commercial buildings in the Interior, enhancing the prestige of the city and region	• 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 11. Aesthetic value as superb example of building type with regional importance • 13. Landmark status	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Bank building	• Good, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: This High Victorian building with Italian influences creates an atmosphere of stability, security and permanence. Elements such as the high parapet, the varied use of arches, the intricate brickwork and the terracotta inlays with the Bank's insignia all convey elevated status.

120

CENOTAPH AND PARK
Trail, B.C.
1951

Description: Monument
Current Use: Monument
Ownership: City of Trail

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Social value as memorial to war dead • Names of the dead on plaques	• 2. Resonates with Basin community • 10 Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Monument	• Good
Supplementary notes: The Trail Cenotaph was constructed in 1951 in memory of those residents of Trail who died in WWI, WWII, and Korea. The inscription on the Cenotaph reads: "They fought for peace with honour 1914-1918 1939-1945"				

121

VALLICAN WHOLE COMMUNITY CENTRE
Vallican, B.C.
c. 1970s

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Village of Vallican

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valued as centre for community life and entertainment • Valued for grassroots beginnings including volunteer construction	• 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Design aesthetic of the 1970s	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Community Hall	• Good
Supplementary notes: A unique, warm, post and beam building, nestled on 11 beautiful forested mountain acres, close to the Little Slocan River in the beautiful Slocan Valley of British Columbia, operated by the Rural Alternatives Research and Technology Society. Kitchen with 2 ovens; outdoor spaces and sculpture park. A multi-use community hall built by community volunteers. The 'Whole' as it is affectionately known, has hosted countless weddings, memorials, benefits, dances, film screenings, and musical performances.				

122

NELSON COKE AND GAS WORKS
614 Railway Street, Nelson, B.C.
c. 1900

Description: Industrial building
Current Use: Brewery
Ownership: City of Nelson

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Important early building marks development of industrial capabilities of the city and region • Physically distinctive stone / timber construction • Social value for being early community-led conservation project • Adaptive re-use	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 11. Aesthetically distinctive, and expressive of technical requirements • 13. Landmark industrial building	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Industrial	• Good to fair, • possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Designed and engineered by L.L Merrifield and David Morris, the Gas Works building complex is important for its use of indigenous materials including red brick and granite from the quarry near the Hall Mines Smelter.

123

No image available

LOGGING FLUMES
South Slocan, B.C.

Description: Logging flume
Current Use: Landscape feature
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valuable remnants of logging industry in the valley • Interesting testament to human ingenuity	• Represents the early resource-based economy of the region	• Harnessing River and Land	• Flumes	• Poor

Supplementary notes: Photos and more research is required.

124

NELSON DAILY NEWS BUILDING
266 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
1899

Description: Mercantile building
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: Unknown

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Building is important for its aesthetic and historical significance • Cultural and social value as the former home of the local news organization.	• 1. Endangered (vacant) • 2. Integral to Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value • 12. Historical value for being home of Nelson Daily News	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Mercantile	• Good (currently under rehabilitation)

Supplementary notes: Designed by local architect and former city engineer Arthur Edward Hodgins and built by the firm Ellis and Martin for London & British Columbia Goldfields Co. Ltd., the building, constructed in 1899, is an example of building development in the city financed through funds from the promotion of local mining ventures. The building was purchased by The Daily News in 1908.

125

HOTEL YMIR
Ymir, B.C.
1896

Description: Hotel
Current Use: Hotel
Ownership: Ymir Hotel

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• One of the oldest buildings remaining in the region • Representative of 19th Century mining boom development of Ymir, and the Kootenays in general • Continuous use as hotel	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 7. Geographical diversity • 10. Cultural and social value • 11. Good example of early wood-frame hotels in the region • 13. Landmark	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Hotel	• Fair, possibly with long-term envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: Extensively restored/rehabilitated in 2006.

126

CANYON PARK
4727 – 48th Street, Canyon, B.C.
1939

Description: Community Park with Hall and Pavilion
Current Use: Community Park
Ownership: Canyon Community Association

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Community-led establishment of park	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Park / Hall / Pavilion	• Good

Supplementary notes: Purpose of construction :A gathering place for the residents of Canyon and their descendants. The Canyon Park, established in 1939 has served as a major gathering place for the people of Canyon and the whole Creston Valley for Canada Celebrations, horse and soft/base ball tournaments, family reunions, and general recreation. The area around Canyon attracted settlement by both Indigenous and white settlers as the area was a rich source for lumber, food and fish. The building of the hydro dams including the Canyon, Libby and Duncan dams has greatly affected the fish populations on the goat river which flows through Canyon. Many people stayed in the Canyon area to log, homestead, and live, and wanted a central park for community celebrations etc., so 10 families purchased the land and donated the 20 acres to the people of Canyon to form the Canyon Park

127

CANYON COMMUNITY HALL
4110 – 43rd Street, Canyon, B.C.
1976

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Canyon Community Association

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique look, blue and gold Quonset style building, is a visual landmark in the Creston Valley	• 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark in the valley	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Hall	• Good

Supplementary notes: To provide an enclosed meeting and gathering place for Canyon residents. Monthly Coffee House featuring local talent.

128

Fauquier Cemetery, Edgewood Cemetery, Old Burton Cemetery, 1923
Relocated c.1966

Description: Cemeteries, relocated cemeteries
Current Use: Cemeteries, relocated cemeteries
Ownership: Associated townships

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Cemeteries associated with relocation of remains as a result of the raising of the Arrow Lake water level in the 1960s	• 3. Demonstrates the Basin identity • 5. Recalls lost Basin heritage • 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Cemeteries	• Fair
Supplementary notes:				

129

KIMBERLEY ELKS LODGE #90
240 Howard Street, Kimberley, B.C.
1950

Description: Service club lodge, lounge, and hall
Current Use: Service club lodge, lounge, and hal
Ownership: Kimberley Elks Club

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• It is one of the only manually operated bowling alley's remaining in Canada. • Lodge continues to provide hall to youth organizations free of charge, and provides funds to children with hearing and speak problems.	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Service Club Lodge	• Fair, possibly with long-term envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes:				

130

EDELWEISS VILLAGE
Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: Cluster of chalets
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C.	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: Tourism in Golden became popular in the early 1900s when the CPR employed experienced Swiss guides to help tackle the mountain trails. To make them feel more at home, the CPR constructed in 1911 six Swiss-style chalets and called their accomplishment Edelweiss Village. Thus began the golden age of mountaineering that still remains a focus for both residents and visitors. Found on a hillside at the west entrance to town, the original homes still stand overlooking Golden and the Columbia Valley.

131

EDWARD FEUZ HOUSE
402 Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: House
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C. • Association with early Swiss guide	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: Named for Edouard Feuz Sr., who along with Christian Haesler signed a seasonal guiding contract with the CPR in 1899 to come to the area to act as a mountain guide in the summer seasons; This house was built in 1911 and is part of a village of houses built by CPR. Architect - Wilson and Rees from Calgary. Builder unknown.

132

AEMMER HOUSE
390 Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: House
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C. • Association with early Swiss guide	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor
Supplementary notes: Named for Rudolph Aemmer, who was hired by the CPR in 1901 to come to the area to act as a mountain guide, part of the second wave of hirings by the CPR; This house was built in 1911 and is part of a village of houses built by CPR. Architect - Wilson and Rees from Calgary. Builder unknown.					

133

ERNST FEUZ HOUSE
379 Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: House
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

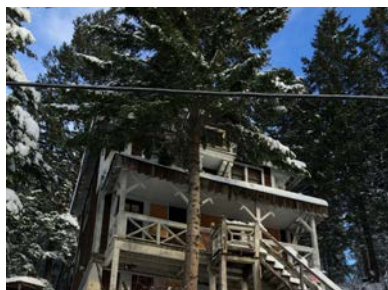| Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C. • Association with early Swiss guide	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor
Supplementary notes: Sons of Edouard Feuz, Ernst (aka Ernest, Ernie), Edouard and Walter Feuz were contracted by the CPR in 1901 to do seasonal mountain guide work, along with Christian Haesler; This house was built in 1911 and is part of a village of houses built by CPR. Architect - Wilson and Rees from Calgary. Builder unknown.					

134

HEIMAN (HEIMANN) HOUSE
376 Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: House
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C. • Association with early Swiss guide	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Water-shed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: Likely named for guide, but possibly named for Martha Heimann, who became wife of Edouard Feuz Jr.; house built for guiding family to move to Golden, instead of persisting with annual migrations of guides; This house was built in 1911 and is part of a village of houses built by CPR. Architect - Wilson and Rees from Calgary. Builder unknown.

135

HAESLER SENIOR HOUSE
370 Ottoson Road, Golden, B.C.
1911

Description: House
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: City of Golden

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Unique story linking CPR, early international tourism, winter sport and early pioneering community in Golden, B.C. • Association with early Swiss guide	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 11. Rare cluster of heritage houses	• The Columbia's Northern Water-shed • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Wood-frame houses	• Fair to poor

Supplementary notes: Named for Christian Haesler, who in 1899 signed a seasonal guiding contract with the CPR along with Edouard Feuz Sr. to come to the area to act as a mountain guide in the summer season; residence built for Haesler family to move to Golden, instead of persisting with annual migrations of guides; This house was built in 1911 and is part of a village of houses built by CPR. Architect - Wilson and Rees from Calgary. Builder unknown.

136

FAUQUIER COMMUNITY HALL
Fauquier, B.C.
c. 1966

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Community of Fouquier

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Landmark in this new (relocated) community	• Recalls lost Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Hall	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

137

BURTON COMMUNITY HALL
120 Burton Main Road, Burton, B.C.
c. 1966

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Community of Burton

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Landmark in this new (relocated) community	• Recalls lost Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Hall	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

138

Nakusp Downtown Cemetery
914 Broadway Street, Nakusp, B.C., 1897

Glenbank Cemetery
(remains from flooded Arrow Park Cemetery)
575 Alexander Road, Nakusp, B.C., 1966

Description: Service club lodge, lounge, and hall
Current Use: Service club lodge, lounge, and hal
Ownership: Kimberley Elks Club

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Downtown cemetery with old family names • Glendale Cemetery associated with relocation of remains as a result of the raising of the Arrow Lake water level in the 1960s	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Cemeteries	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

139

EDGEWOOD LEGION AND COMMUNITY HALL
234 Granby Drive, Edgewood, B.C.
c. 1960s

Description: Community Hall
Current Use: Community Hall
Ownership: Community of Edgewood

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Landmark in this new (relocated) community	• Recalls lost Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Community Hall	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

140

EDGEWATER FLUMES
3774 Highway 95, Spillimacheen, B.C.
1912

Description: Flume
Current Use: Flume
Ownership: East Kootenay Regional District

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Notable landmark in Edgewater region • Evidence of early agricultural infrastructure • Associated with community's genesis	• 11. Rare unique wood structure and scientific achievement • 12. Historical value • 13. Landmark	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin	• Courthouse	Good to fair
Supplementary notes:				

141

NAKUSP MARINA
Waterfront, Nakusp, B.C.
c. 1890s (shipyards and steamboat landing)

Description: Wharf, Boat launch and Marina
Current Use: Wharf, Boat launch and Marina
Ownership: City of Nakusp

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• In location of early CPR shipyards and steamboat landing • Value for contribution to continuation of lakeshore culture and lake transport	• 10. Social value as recreational infrastructure • Historial value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Harnessing River and Land	• Service Club Lodge	• Fair
Supplementary notes: See associated history of Leland Hotel.				

142

MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
Nelson, B.C.
1930

Description: Mercantile building
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Good example of mercantile blocks supported by City of Nelson • Culturally valued for displaying development of Nelson as regional services centre	• 10. Cultural value as regional services centre • 11. Aesthetic value for established mercantile development	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Good to fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes:				

143

LAWRENCE HARDWARE BUILDING
446 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
1897

Description: Mercantile building
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Good example of mercantile blocks supported by City of Nelson • Culturally valued for displaying development of Nelson as regional services centre	• 10. Cultural value as regional services centre • 11. Aesthetic value for established mercantile development	• Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Good to fair
Supplementary notes: This building was the first three–storey structure on Baker Street. Note the highly decorative brickwork facade, arched windows and a high parapet. The cornice projects so far from the parapet that it required the support of cast–iron modillions.				

144

LELAND HOTEL (RATHWELL HOUSE)
92 Fourth Avenue West, Nakusp, B.C.
1892

Description: Hotel
Current Use: Hotel
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Continuous use as hotel on the Nakusp waterfront • Architecturally unique accretion of building and additions in prominent location • Association with transportation and economic development of Nakusp and the West Kootenays	• 4. Resonates with Basin community • 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Harnessing River and Land	• Service Club Lodge	• Fair

Supplementary notes: In 1897 the modes false-front structure of the Leland Hotel was expanded significantly with two three-storey gabled wings to accommodate crews building CPR steamboats at the Nakusp shipyards. Listed in 2011 on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

145

FIELD TRAIN STATION
Field, B.C.
1954

Description: Train Station
Current Use: Train Station
Ownership: CPR

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• A unique Modern 50s-era train station • Part of modernization program including use of diesel train engines • Visual link to Field's role as a division point, crew change site and locomotive service centre	• 10. Cultural and social value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Service Club Lodge	• Fair

Supplementary notes: One of the remaining buildings of a once-major railway complex located at Field. It retains relationship with tracks. The building is an excellent example of a small station designed in the International style. Its exterior finishing materials render the building compatible with its Yoho National Park setting. Listed in 2006 on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

146

MARA–BERNARD BLOCK
421 – 431 Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
1897

Description: Mercantile
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Good example of mercantile blocks supported by City of Nelson • Culturally valued for displaying development of Nelson as regional services centre	• 10. Cultural value as regional services centre • 11. Aesthetic value for established mercantile development	• Harnessing River and Land • Populating the Basin • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Good to fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes: Built for F.S. Barnard and J.A. Mara, this structure was one of the Province's earliest branches of the Royal Bank of Canada. This elaborate High Victorian style building's second storey bay windows are the only ones remaining in the City's commercial district.				

147

SPICER'S FARM (BAY VIEW DAIRY)
Nakusp, B.C.
1897 (farmhouse)

Description: Farmstead
Current Use: Farm
Ownership: Privately run farm

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Rare remnant of early agricultural lands • Continuous use as farm with community focus • Farmstead outbuildings including barn	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 10. Cultural and social value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Farmstead	• Fair
Supplementary notes:				

McDONALD JAM FACTORY
303 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
1911, 1920

Description: Industrial
Current Use: Commercial
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Good example of industrial use supported by City of Nelson and surrounding region • Culturally valued for displaying development of Nelson as regional services centre, and rehabilitation with adaptive re-use	• 10. Cultural value as industrial and commercial centre related to orchard production • 11. Aesthetic value for industrial/ mercantile development	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Industrial	• Good to fair • Possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues

Supplementary notes: A two–storey frame structure was built as a jam factory in 1911 with a stone warehouse added in 1920. The design included two–foot thick granite walls to serve as the street's retaining wall. The owner, James Albert McDonald declared that his jam should be "absolutely pure and free of false colouring, glucose and other cheap substitutes." The Jam Factory received Nelson's first Heritage Building of the Year awarded in 1980.

149

JACKSON'S HOLE
524 Vernon Street, Nelson, B.C.
1897

Description: Mercantile
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Culturally valued for history of mercantile tenancy • Culturally important as set for part of Hollywood hit "Roxanne", which raised the profile of the Basin	• 10. Cultural value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope mainte-nance issues

Supplementary notes: Built in 1897 by A. MacDonald and Company, the present Jackson's building started its life as a grocery store. Over the past 115 plus years, the building has seen many tenants, including the Nelson Electric Tramway Society, Mayor J.A. MacDonald, and the Horswill Company Merchants, which you will still find painted on the front of the building. Throughout this time, the interior of the building has seen extensive renovations many times, however, the walls and floors remain thesame as they were in 1897.

150

FRONT STREET EMPORIUM
601 Front Street, Nelson, B.C.
1909

Description: Mercantile
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Valuable for helping mark original lake shoreline • Culturally valuable for its history of owners and mercantile uses	• 5. Recalls lost lakeshore location • 10. Cultural value for mercantile history	• The Columbia's Northern Watershed • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes: Front Street was once known as Water Street because it was the last street before the Kootenay River. 601 was built beginning in mid April of 1909 as a jam factory, the home of the Kootenay Jam Company. Designed by local architect Alexander Carrie, it was ready for jam making equipment three weeks later and was officially opened by Premier McBride on June 23rd, 1909.				

151

A. MACDONALD WAREHOUSE
625 Front Street, Nelson, B.C.
Construction date unknown

Description: Mercantile Block
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Culturally valued for history of mercantile tenancy	• 10. Cultural value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Fair, possibly with long-term masonry envelope maintenance issues
Supplementary notes:				

152

ARROWHEAD SOUTH LINE – ILLECILEWAET CROSSING
Southeast edge of Revelstoke, B.C.
Constructed 1893 (tracks and bridge removed in 1968)

Description: Railway bed, bridge abutments, contemporary pedestrian bridge
Current Use: Pedestrian bridge and recreational trail
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Historical CPR rail link between intercontinental line at Revelstoke and mining resources via Arrowhead steamboat landing • Social recreational network	• 2. Integral to Basin history • 3. Demonstrates Basin identity • 5. Recalls lost Basin history or heritage	• Populating the Basin • Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Rail Corridor • Recreational Network	• Sound contemporary bridge structure

Supplementary notes: Railbed re-purposing as recreational trail makes for potentially direct and meaningful connection with rail history and the flooding of the Arrow Lakes for hydroelectric power

153

CAMPBELL AVENUE SPUR LINE
Campbell Avenue – South Blvd., Revelstoke, B.C.
c. 1884

Description: South side of Campbell Avenue boulevard
Current Use: City street
Ownership: City of Revelstoke

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Alignment identifies historical link between CPR mainline and Columbia River steamboat traffic • Off-grid alignment betrays singular origin as rail spur right-of-way	• 5. Recalls lost Basin steamboat history or heritage • 12. Accessible link to rail and industrial history • 13. Rare physical remnant of spur line	• Harnessing River and Land • Inhabiting and Governing the Basin • Engaging a Submerged Past	• Rail corridor • City street	• Good, maintained city street

Supplementary notes: Alignment also identifies the location of the Kootenay Smelting and Trading Syndicate which collapsed into the river in 1898. Past uses include a streetscape of coal sheds and industrial warehouses.

154

NELSON HOME FURNITURE (KEENAN BLOCK)
North side of 600 Block Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.
c. 1899

Description: Mercantile Block
Current Use: Mercantile
Ownership: Private

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Culturally valued for history of mercantile tenancy • Original brick structure • Rehabilitation	• 10. Cultural value	• Harnessing River and Land • Expressing Diverse Basin Culture	• Mercantile	• Good (rehabilitated following 1976 fire)

Supplementary notes: The building burned down in 1976 while occupied by Nelson Home Furniture. Now known as the Keenan Block, it was rebuilt incorporating the scorched but still-standing brick walls. At the same time as the construction of the Keenan Block, Dr. G.A.B. Hall erected a very similar-looking block immediately adjacent on the west with the same materials and labour.

155

EARL GREY CABIN
Earl Grey Pass at Toby Creek, 40 km southwest of Invermere
c. 1909

Description: Recreational cabin
Current Use: Vacant
Ownership: BC Parks

Values	Criteria	Theme	Type	Condition
• Culturally valued for history outdoor recreation • Association with Earl Grey • Association with pass from Kootenay Lake to the Columbia River Valley and the Purcell Mountain wilderness	• 10. Cultural and recreational value	• Expressing Diverse Basin Culture • Enjoying the Sporting Life	• Cabin	• Very poor

Supplementary notes: The cabin falls within the Purcell Wilderness Conservancy, which is administered by B.C. Parks. Despite its fascinating history there is no formal heritage protection or designation for the site. The cabin was built by the Governor General of Canada, Albert Grey, the fourth Earl Grey, who lends his name to the famed football championship, the Grey Cup. He first crossed the pass from Kootenay Lake to the Columbia River Valley in 1908. Impressed by the beauty of the Purcell Mountains, the Earl built the cabin for him and his family to enjoy the area.

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Columbia Basin Trust
Heritage Inventory · Strategic Directions
Denise Cook Design · Birmingham & Wood
Stephanie Fischer

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7.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Glossary of heritage terms

Archaeological Site

A geographically defined location that contains physical evidence of past human activity for which the application of scientific methods of inquiry (i.e., site survey, excavation data analysis, etc.) are the primary source of information. These sites do not necessarily hold direct associations with living communities. Examples of archaeological sites may include shell middens, lithic scatters, house pits, petroglyphs, pictographs etc.

Canadian Register of Historic Places

The pan-Canadian list of historic places of local, provincial, territorial and national significance. The Register is administered by the Government of Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments. Historic registers can be created by local governments. Historic places on local government registers are submitted to BC Heritage Branch for placement on the BC and Canadian heritage registers.

Character-defining elements

The materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place, and which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value.

Conservation

All actions or processes that are aimed at safeguarding the character-defining elements of a cultural resource so as to retain its heritage value and extend its physical life. This may involve stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, interpretation or a combination of these actions or processes. A listing of potential conservation treatments can be found in Appendix C, Approaches to Heritage Conservation.

Designation

The classification of real property in whole or in part under Part 27, Division 4, Section 967 of the Local Government Act, if a local government considers that the property has heritage value or heritage character.

Heritage character

The heritage character of a place or community is formed by the synthesis of all of its heritage values. Heritage character is the overall effect produced by traits or features which give a property or area a distinctive quality, appearance and sense of place that distinguishes it from other areas in a municipality or region.

Heritage inventory

A listing of heritage resources that a community, local government, group or individual has identified as having heritage value, based on particular criteria.

Listing on a heritage inventory does not require formal recognition by local government and does not imply protection of a heritage resource.

Heritage register: BC Register of Historic Places

The official provincial list of historic places in British Columbia that have been formally recognized for their heritage value by local governments, regional governments and/or the Province, using heritage conservation powers available in the Local Government Act (LGA) or other legislation. Listing on a heritage register allows the local government to access heritage conservation tools.

Heritage resource

A structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, artifact, archaeological site or other place or feature that embodies or contributes to the historical significance of a place and which has been recognized as having heritage value.

Heritage value

The aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a place as recognized by a community for past, present or future generations. The heritage value of a historic place is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings.

Historic place

A structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place in Canada that has been formally recognized for its heritage value.

Minimal intervention

The approach that allows functional goals to be met with the least physical intervention.

Registration

The official listing of a community's historic places on its Community Heritage Register.

Statement of Significance (SoS)

A statement that identifies the description, heritage value, and character-defining elements of a historic place. A statement of significance is required in order for a historic place to be listed on a local, provincial or Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Traditional Use Site

A geographically defined location that has been customarily used by one or more contemporary groups of Indigenous people for some type of culturally significant activity. These sites may not reveal physical evidence of use. Traditional use sites are usually documented through oral, historical, and archival sources. Examples: ritual bathing pools, resource gathering areas, locations of culturally significant events, etc.

Appendix B: Some place names of lost indigenous and newcomer resources[1]

The Canadian (upper) Columbia Basin has a high concentration of lost heritage due to its narrow valleys, rapid settlement and hydro-electric development. For the purposes of this document, the term "lost heritage" refers to indigenous village sites with still visible or previously recorded house pits, culturally modified trees, fish weirs, buildings, boats or wharves. The focus in this document is on what might today be considered of historical value, had the heritage elements survived.

Heritage losses for indigenous history include trees marked by harvesting of bark (culturally modified); root gathering fields (remnants visible in the "oxbow" at the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers); a fish weir recorded by early explorers at the mouth of the Slocan and mouth of the Kootenay; permanent (winter) villages marked by visible house pits. Most of the cultural sites listed are connected to the Sinixt/Arrow Lakes Interior Salish tribe and have been flooded or destroyed by reservoirs.

Place names recorded by more than one ethnographer and more than one indigenous informant over a span of many decades are a reliable indicator of cultural use. The following place names are extracted from the records of Teit (early 1900s), Ray (1930s) and Bouchard & Kennedy (1970s).

skxikn and **selxwe7itkw** ("big water"), a major village site opposite present-day Revelstoke and the Illecillewaet River.
nk'mapeleks ("head of the lake") or as it came to be known, Comaplix. Incomappleux (river) is derived from this Sinixt word.
kwespits'a7 ("buffalo robe") at townsite of Arrowhead, north end of Upper Arrow Lake.
kwusxenaks and **nkwusp** now known as "Kuskanax" Creek, the area around the creek mouth was a village. **nkwusp** ("something in the lake comes together") is now Nakusp.
xaieken a sizable village at the mouth of Caribou Creek in narrows between upper and lower Arrow Lakes, now Burton.
nmimeltm ("having whitefish") the Whatshan Lake area.
memagtsintn ("log used for crossing") somewhere on the lower Arrow Lake
plu'me at present-day Deer Park on lower Arrow Lake
sm-a'ip ("large log leaning against a tree")
kp'itl'els Large village at present day Selkirk College/Castlegar. Visible vestiges of this village site remain on Zuckerberg Island
slhu7kin ("pierce, strike on the head") survives today as the widely used "Slocan."
snt'ekwltkw ("much river food") an extensive village site at present-day Slocan Pool with several still-visible house pits.
tkelgaytskst (possibly "trout ascend") a village at Wilson Creek mouth, north

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1   Pearkes, Eileen Delehanty. "A Survey of Lost Heritage in the Canadian (upper) Columbia Basin." December 2015.

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end of Slocan Lake.

snk'mip ("head of a lake") possibly located at mouth of Shannon Creek, west shore of Slocan Lake.

ntsakwulhwihxw ("cave in the rocks") seasonal village opposite Nelson.

i7a7skekeni ("place of kokanee") Seasonal village at Lasca Creek on Kootenay Lake West Arm.

Coyote Rock a pillar of rock beside Lower Bonnington Dam mentioned in more than one historical account as being an important heritage symbol in Salish and Ktunaxa culture.

Grohman Creek village site covered by gravel from Kootenay River dredging.

tsagwixi'lhts'a ("wash body") a seasonal village at Trail.

snskekeliwm a place of seasonal use at Topping Creek, near Trail.

k'lwist ("up in the hills") Rossland.

kmarkn ("smooth top") Red Mountain.

nkw'lila7 ("burned area") Large village near the mouth of Pend Oreille River and the Waneta Dam.

Major towns and small cities flooded by reservoir water in Arrow Lakes Valley include **Arrowhead, Beaton, Nakusp, East and West Arrow Park, Burton, Needles, Edgewood, Renata** and **Deer Park**. Each of these communities had at least a post office, school, churches and a general store.

Nearly two-dozen smaller settlements in the Arrow Lakes Valley, most with ferry landings and many with extensive fruit orchards, were also inundated. They include **Six-mile, Mt. Cartier, Greenslide, Wigwam, 12-mile, Sidmouth, Hall's Landing, Comaplix, Pingston, Galena Bay, Fosthall, Shoreholme, East and West Demars, Glendevon, Bird's Landing, Makinson's, Graham's Landing, Carroll's Landing, Bellvue, Oatscott, Apple Grove and Broadwater.**

The **Gates of St. Leon** resort hotel, which was constructed in the early 20th century. St. Leon Hot Springs burned to the ground under suspicious circumstances following a controversy between the owner, Mr. Gates, and B.C. Hydro over financial compensation for the loss of the grand old hotel.[2]

Little known in the region is the heritage preservation success of the recently restored **Halcyon Memorial Chapel**. The chapel survived a devastating fire in 1955 that otherwise completely destroyed the Halcyon Hot Springs Hotel constructed around 1900.

In the Duncan River valley, the communities of **Howser** and **Healy's Landing** were both inundated by the Duncan Dam. Howser had a marina, store and post office. Healy's Landing, further north, was the site of a small hotel.

In the Kootenay River valley, **Waldo, Wardner** and **Baynes Lake** were all flooded by the Koocanusa Reservoir in the early 1970s. Heritage losses documented by photographer Stanley G. Triggs include **St. Michael's Anglican Church** located between Baynes Lake and Waldo, the **McGinnis Garage** and

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2   *Arrow Lakes News* 15 November 1968.

the **Krag Hotel** in Waldo, the **Waldo School**,[3] and a **dovetailed log home** near Waldo that was owned by the Sandberg family.

The **SS Minto** was a steamer that traversed the Arrow Lakes valley from 1898-1954 and was an iconic symbol of the first settlement period in the Columbia River valley. Adapted over the years, it stopped at many individual and town landings along the river, connecting communities in a valley that had a limited road system. The Minto's last run was in 1954. Preservation of the ship seemed possible for a time, but in the early 1960s the provincial government claimed it could not find funding to restore it and the ship received a "Viking's funeral" (burned and scuttled) near Galena Bay on the upper Arrow Lake.

3   http://touchstonesnelson.ca/exhibitions/triggs/gallery/displayimage.php?album=2&pid=351#top_display_media

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Appendix C: Approaches to heritage conservation

When developing heritage conservation approaches, consider: "Has the heritage place, element or feature any significance? If so, what?" Conservation decision making for a historic place and its component parts is based on an understanding of significance and specific character-defining elements. The following table illustrates the broad range of possible conservation approaches that can be used in combination and with the guidance of the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.

Conservation approach	Definition
Recording / Documenting	Objectively describing - through oral, written, graphic, and photographic means - the present configuration and condition of an historic resource. This provides necessary basic data for the preparation of conservation research, analysis, design, and maintenance activities, as well as ensuring the historical or technical information contained in a site is not lost.
Monitoring	The systematic and regular inspection or measurement of the condition of the materials and elements of an historic place to determine their behavior, performance, and rate of deterioration over time.
	Monitoring is undertaken to ensure that adverse impacts on archaeological sites, buildings and structures, landscapes, and biological life-forms that could not be predicted or evaluated prior to site alteration or construction activities are addressed. For archaeological sites, monitoring requires the presence of a licensed archaeologist; for other heritage resources, it should be carried out by appropriate heritage professionals.
Maintenance	The most primary form of conservation is a site and building maintenance program. It is the routine, cyclical, nondestructive actions necessary to slow the deterioration of an historic place. It entails periodic inspection; routine, cyclical, non-destructive cleaning; minor repair and refinishing operations; replacement of damaged or deteriorated materials that are impractical to save.
Stabilization	A minimum amount of work done to safeguard a resource from the elements and/or destruction and to protect the public from danger. This work may involve emergency structural reinforcing, cabling (with trees), protective coverings, or hoardings of a temporary nature.
	In most cases, stabilization is undertaken in order to preserve the character-defining element for future heritage conservation work.
Mothballing	The temporary closure of a building or other structure to protect it from the weather and secure it from vandalism. It is intended to safeguard a character-defining element over an extended period until such time as it is decided to proceed with conservation.

Conservation approach	Definition
Repair	The process of returning a character-defining element to its prior condition when it has undergone changes attributed to failure, decline, wear, normal use, or abuse. A repair action does not alter or enhance the integrity, character, performance, or design intent of the heritage feature.
	Repair may include patching of existing components using technologically compatible materials and methods; limited replacement in-kind of components; complete replacement in kind of a component when the degree of change it has undergone precludes any other type of action.
Preservation	The action or process of protecting, maintaining, and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form, and integrity of a historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.
Restoration	The process of accurately revealing, recovering, or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, as accurately as possible, while protecting its heritage value.
	Restoration is considered the primary treatment when the significance of a particular place during a particular time period significantly outweighs the loss of existing character-defining elements from other periods, and if there is substantial evidence of its appearance at an earlier time.
Rehabilitation	The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of a historic place or landscape, or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value. Rehabilitation makes possible an efficient contemporary use while retaining those portions and features which are significant to the resource's heritage values. New work is designed to be physically and visually compatible with and distinguishable from, the original historic place.
	For landscapes, rehabilitation is the most common intervention, as it allows changes necessary to satisfy present-day demands upon the site.
	In continued use rehabilitation, changes are made to a historic place that continues to be used for its original purpose. In adaptive re-use, the historic place is converted to a new use.
Reconstruction	A building, site feature, or artifact that no longer exists is reproduced with new construction that exhibits the shape, material, and detailing (and often construction methods) of the resource as it once appeared.
	Good documentary information without conjecture is essential in order to justify a reconstruction. With landscapes, planning should consider the age and arrangement of vegetation, allowing for growth and maintenance to continue an appearance that replicates the historical period.
Replication	Making an exact copy of portions of an existing structure, feature, or artifact, usually to replace a missing or decayed component in order to maintain aesthetic unity and harmony. Replication is often used for cosmetic reasons in restoration work. If valuable cultural property is being threatened or damaged irretrievably by its environment, it may have to be moved to a more protected environment. A replica may be substituted in order to maintain heritage integrity and the unity of a site or building.

Conservation approach	Definition
Renovation	Occurs when extensive changes and/or additions are made to an existing building internally and externally in order to 'renew' the structure. Cultural landscapes can also be renovated. These changes are often made in response to the need for more space, repair, general improvements, or lifestyle considerations.
Deconstruction or salvage	The process of retaining and protecting from deterioration historic fabric or elements that have been removed from their original context. Selected parts of a building or landscape are protected for renovation or reuse, consisting of actions to carefully dismantle and reassemble building, structure, or artifact; in situ if possible, but often ex situ on another site.
	This process is often undertaken out of structural necessity, for the protection of significant individual features from permanent loss, to repair deteriorated material, to observe historic construction techniques or protect materials for future re-use. The term also replies to natural heritage and landscape values such as plants.
Re-use or symbolic conservation	Re-using or reinstalling components of deteriorated buildings, structures or landscapes in-situ, elsewhere on the site or in another location. Symbolic conservation refers to the recovery of unique heritage resources and incorporating those components into new development, or using a symbolic design method to depict a theme or remembrance of the past.
Managed decline or ruinification	Allows a character-defining element to remain on site and slowly degrade or deteriorate rather than be moved or demolished. Over the long-term the natural forces of nature are used to allow the site to become a historic ruin. The first phase of managed decline typically involves carefully documenting the character-defining elements and then removing but storing in situ salvageable or unsafe parts of the building or structure.
	Documenting the process of decline is an important component of site interpretation. It is managed through measures such as temporary scaffolding or supports using appropriate historical elements, and maintenance such as removal of leaves and debris, to prolong the life of the resource and celebrate its disappearance.
Interpretation	A process of communicating messages about cultural and natural heritage, or telling stories about a place, that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience and meanings inherent in the resource. The presentation can relate to the way the place is now, has been, used, seen, touched, smelled and tasted, giving impact to evocative stories and meanings.
	The range of interpretive techniques is vast, and can include such things as interpretive signs, the retention of parts of buildings or structures, interpretive interventions designed into new construction, site furnishings, landscape design, planting, artifacts, features embedded into the landscape, public art, hands-on techniques, audio, video and many others.

Appendix D: Heritage conservation planning process

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"A Conservation plan is simply a document which explains why a place is significant and how you will sustain that significance in any new use, alteration, repair or management. It is based on a very simple thinking process which starts with describing what is there, why it matters, what is happening to it and the principles by which you will manage it and then sets more detailed work programmes for maintenance, management, access, use or other issues. A plan helps you care for a site by making sure you understand what matters and why BEFORE you take major decisions."

~Kate Clark – English Heritage 2005

Conservation planning differs from traditional management planning because it is specifically designed to conserve heritage value. Conservation planning identifies policies that strike a balance between use and significance and that provide a useful framework when making decisions about an historic place. A conservation planning process should always form the basis of planning for the sustainability and longevity of an historic resource.

A successful conservation plan requires consensus resolution of the heritage values of the place, including social, economic, and environmental values. If well written it should mitigate the negative effects often stemming from ambiguity in the identification and management of value. And of course, it should provide the policy framework for the sustainable use, maintenance, repair, alteration, and management of the historic place.

A conservation plan is not a schedule of repairs or a feasibility study for adaptive re-use. Neither is it a document that says this place is old, we know all about it, therefore it should be restored. It is a statement of policy that informs the direction of conservation and stewardship decisions. Ideally it should exist before such decisions are made. In practice, it is the need for decision-making for an historic place that prompts the development of a conservation plan.

CONSERVATION PLANS

PURPOSE

- A conservation plan is a succinct synthesis of the significance of an historic place, its contemporary context, and policy to guide the retention of heritage values through effective interventions.
- It is based on a simple thinking process that considers what is there, why it matters, what is happening to it (or is being contemplated) and the principles by which conflicts between physical change and significance (heritage values) are mitigated.
- A conservation plan facilitates sustainable stewardship decisions by requiring an understanding of what matters, and why, BEFORE major decisions are made.

Conservation plans are useful in guiding a variety of types of projects or interventions to historic places, including:

- Conservation interventions for preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration
- Adaptive re-use
- Building performance upgrades
- Stabilization

- Additions
- Urban design
- Alterations
- New structures in an historic context
- Accessibility provision

CONSERVATION PLANNING PROCESS

The flow chart for the Conservation Planning process in BC looks like this:

Each stage involves the following actions and considerations:

STAGE A -UNDERSTAND THE HISTORIC PLACE

Understanding the historic place subject to the Conservation Plan is critical to being able to make values-based decisions for its conservation. This first stage of the planning process is intended to allow decision makers to have a clear understanding of what the place is, what its current context is in terms of physical and planning issues, and how it has evolved over time to become what it is today. There are three components that should be addressed when endeavouring to understand the historic place. These are:

1. **Description** – This is a clear written explanation of the physical attributes that comprise the historic place. It is not a condition assessment; however, it can include information such as a listing of buildings and structures, description of physical boundaries, legal description, or geographic context. The Conservation Plan report can include current photographs of the place, maps to provide location information, and written descriptions of what is there now.

Planning Context – Identify the following for the historic place:

    a.   *Cultural context* – what are the economic, social, political (etc.) conditions impacting the conservation of the historic place?

    b.   *Formal recognition status* – Is the place on the Community Heritage Register, or does it have National Historic Site designation or some other type of formal recognition?

    c.   *Legal protection status* – Is it legally protected through designation, covenants, heritage revitalization agreements, inclusion within a development permit area, protected for its natural values or as part of a heritage conservation area?

    d.   *Zoning status and regulations* – what is the zoning for this place? Are there other planning or building regulations or guidelines in place which may impact conservation decision making?

    e.   *Official Community Plan (OCP)* – information about the place in planning documents, neighbourhood or precinct plans, and heritage plans etc.

3. **Chronology** – Research should be done to create a record of the evolution of the place over time. The local archives or planning department may be an excellent source of information. It is important to understand the historical evolution of the community and area where the historic place exists to better understand its specific development. Record your findings in a way that relates the structural history of the place to the transforming impulses that caused the physical changes observed. Use plans, elevations, isometric sketches, room-data sheets and photographs or other methods to illustrate how a place has changed over time and why.

STAGE B – EVALUATE SIGNIFICANCE

Understanding the heritage values and significance of an historic place is integral to guiding the development of policies in the conservation plan. The purpose of conservation is to retain the heritage values of an historic place while change happens, so a clear articulation of the values of the place is essential for the development of an effective and practicable plan.

The analysis undertaken in Stage B of the Conservation Planning process is synthesized in document called the Statement of Significance (SOS). Unlike the SOS normally produced for a Community Heritage Register or a designation bylaw an SOS in a conservation plan must be more detailed in order to facilitate comprehensive policy development, but must still be values-centred. The enhanced SOS may be seen as more of a significance report, including all of the necessary information to clearly articulate the values of the place to guide conservation policy development.

Stage A of the process provided the description of the place, so that piece of the Statement of Significance process does not need to be repeated in Stage B. The key focus of Stage B is on the articulation of heritage values, and the identification of character-defining elements (CDEs). The considerations for developing this part of the conservation plan are as follows:

1. **Heritage Values** - In some cases an SOS may already exist for the place. If so, it may require expanding, editing or rewriting in the light of the findings of the understanding phase (Stage A).

   Similar to the typical development of an SOS, the SOS for the conservation plan should be developed through a public process which identifies community values. Speak to people with a current interest in the historic place, including the owner, the local government, other statutory bodies, local people, and interest groups whose fields intersect with aspects of the historic place. Through these conversations, develop an understanding of how the place is valued now. A review of existing published documentary research and primary historical documents must also be undertaken to form an understanding the values of the place over time.

   Heritage values go beyond just the aesthetic and historic qualities of the place that may be important for the community. There are two categories of values that should be considered: 1) academic values - historic, scientific, archaeological, philosophical, architectural etc. - these are the values most often identified by 'experts'; and 2) amenity values – contribution to streetscape or neighbourhood, community, cultural association, social etc. - these are the values identified by the community. Both lenses are essential to the understanding of value.

   Expect values to be contested – inevitably different interests will see the values of a place in different ways. An absence of contested values is more likely to suggest inadequate consultation than an uncontested historic place. In fact, the more effectively these contested values are gathered, the better the chances are of the conservation plan mitigating these conflicts in its policies.

2. **Character-Defining Elements** – Character-defining elements (CDEs) are the physical and sometime intangible elements of the place that must be conserved in order for values to be retained. They are the physical embodiment of the heritage values in the place.

   In a typical SOS, the CDEs comprise a short, point form list outlining the elements of the place that must be conserved in order for values to be retained. In the conservation plan, the CDEs should be much more detailed. Provide clear and detailed information about what each element is, so that the policies developed for conservation can be clearly related to relevant CDEs. It is important to note that the CDEs are not a statement of the condition of each element; the CDE list in the SOS report should describe what is each element to be conserved.

   The arrangement of the CDEs may be by specific area of the historic place, or by specific phases that illustrate the chronological development of the place. Use methods that are suited to the nature of the historic place. CDEs might be listed differently for a large cultural landscape than for a historic house museum for instance.

STAGE C – ASSESS POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Conservation planning goes beyond simply considering how the physical acts of preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration of physical fabric could impact the values of an historic place. Many other regulatory factors related to planning and building regulation can have an impact on the heritage values of the place, and must be addressed in the conservation plan's policy in order to mitigate the potential negative consequences of conservation interventions. The following is a short-list of other factors beyond simple repair that can have a potential impact on heritage values:

- ♦ Accessibility upgrades
- ♦ Archaeology plans for site
- ♦ Specification for repair/replacement/restoration of character defining elements
- ♦ Code compliance upgrades
- ♦ Tenant improvements
- ♦ Interior or exterior redecoration
- ♦ Emergency stabilization plan
- ♦ Environmental control upgrades
- ♦ Fire detection and suppression upgrades
- ♦ Management plan for historic place
- ♦ Maintenance program, short, medium and long term
- ♦ Security upgrades

The key areas of consideration for assessing potential impacts on heritage values are:

1. **Requirements for retaining significance** - how the heritage value and sustainable use of the historic place is affected by its present circumstances (circumstances may range from physical condition to legal context, from physical layout to zoning, from misunderstanding to poor past decision making).

2. **Client Requirements** – Consider the impacts of any changes that are required to allow the place to continue to serve a socially useful purpose. This includes considering how external factors such as a need for universal access, a parking requirement, or an emerging community value impact the character-defining elements of the place.

3. **Physical Condition** – undertake a proper condition survey of the historic place. Assess all of its elements, record each defect (with photography and note-taking), and describe what the issue is and how it affects and relates to other physical elements of the place. Recommend solutions or mitigation strategies for each defect, and prioritize these activities in order of urgency. Provide costing for this work by using a quantity surveyor if necessary.

4. **External Factors -** Consider the impact of addressing relevant laws and bylaws including the Building Code. Consider how responses to climate action will have an impact on the values of the historic place.

STAGE D – DEVELOP CONSERVATION POLICIES

Write policies that guide the mitigation of the potential impacts identified. Refer to both the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, and any specific guidelines for the character-defining element being considered. Write policies which:

- ♦ sustain significance,
- ♦ mitigate the effects of change of use or other physical intervention on the character-defining elements, and
- ♦ facilitate the beneficial, sustainable use of the historic place.

It may be useful to organize this information in a format that allows each proposed intervention, impacted character-defining element, and policy for guiding conservation work to be grouped together. The policies section should follow the following format:
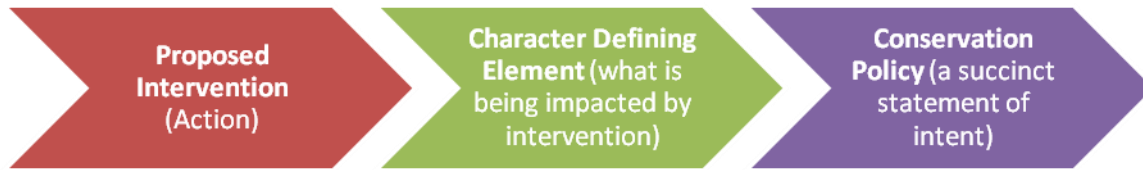
An effective conservation policy is written as an imperative and states what approach will be taken to minimize the effect of an intervention on heritage value. Policy development should be guided by reference to the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada but should take that guidance and tailor it to the historic place in question.

For instance, in contemplating the addition of an external fire-escape stair, the standards and guidelines recommend:

> "Upgrading character-defining elements to meet health and safety requirements in a manner that assures their conservation."

The conservation plan policy would be specified for a particular project like this:

> "New alternative means of egress shall be located in the area shown on the attached plan to evoke the form and character of the lean-to structure in this location demolished in 1972."

Such a policy should have been guided by an evaluation of significance that places value on the evidence of the lost stair. Policies may simply be written agreements that reassure stakeholders of a predictable outcome when works are undertaken:

Party A will facilitate public access to certain areas of the historic place identified in Plan X. Party A will work with Party B to make the historic place safely accessible to guide groups, and will facilitate public access for 26 days per annum.

Once complete the plan should provide sufficient policy to enable guide the management of change at the historic place. A successful plan will develop policy that both reacts to change that is being contemplated, and that pre-empts change that may be encountered.

NEXT STEPS

The conservation plan must then be used as a guide. Conservation plans may be provided to registered professionals to guide their design work; they may be provided to local governments for reference in a Heritage Revitalization Agreement; or they may be pulled out when a new service is being installed to see what policy advice they have to offer.

For more information contact Berdine Jonker, Senior Heritage Planner, BC Heritage Branch, at berdine.jonker@gov.bc.ca, or at 250-356-1044.

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Columbia Basin trust

Heritage Inventory Nomination Form

Columbia Basin Trust (the Trust) is preparing a comprehensive inventory and understanding of the significance of heritage assets in all areas of the Columbia Basin Trust region (the Basin). The purpose of the inventory is to create a list of those heritage resources that may guide the Trust in the appropriate review of Basin heritage and for future Trust funding projects.

The goal is to recognize key heritage resources in the Basin that have the potential to provide a benefit for their communities, and to achieve an inventory that is useful to both the Trust and the wider Basin communities.

Please complete a separate survey for each heritage resource you wish to identify. You can fill out as many surveys as you wish.

The Trust will not collect, use, or disclose personal information using this nomination form. The nomination form is voluntary and a response is encouraged, but not required.

Return this form to the nearest Columbia Basin Trust office http://www.cbt.org/Contact_Us/

1. Contact information for the organization that owns/manages the building/structure.

Name of Organization

_____

Contact Name for Organization

_____

Address

_____

_____

City/Town _____

Postal Code _____

Email Address _____

Phone Number _____

2. Resource Types

The buildings and structures placed on the inventory can include any type of individual or group of buildings. Examples of building and structure types include commercial buildings, churches, government institutions, schools, agricultural buildings, industrial plants or structures, transportation and communications-related places, theatres, museums and other arts and cultural buildings, recreational or sporting structures or features, and / or any others you can think of.

Criteria for resources on the inventory:

- A resource must be publicly owned, or if privately owned, it must be managed by an organization and have a community use or function;
- A resource must have potential for rehabilitation for public or community use; and
- A resource must not be a privately owned residence.

Buildings and structures that have been funded by the Trust in the recent past include Nelson's Touchstones Museum of Art and History, Capitol Theatre and CPR Station; the Miner's Hall in Rossland; Kaslo's City Hall; the Revelstoke Museum; Buchanan Fire Lookout; Brilliant Suspension Bridge; Gray Creek Community Hall; SS Moyie; Revelstoke's BC Interior Forestry Museum; the Fernie Museum and others.

3. About your institution or organization

Does your institution or organization have any existing inventories, lists or registers of heritage buildings or structures that could be made available to the Columbia Basin Trust?

_____

_____

4. About the heritage resource

What is the name of the resource, and where is it located?

Name of building or structure

_____

Street address

_____
_____

Municipality or region

_____

Postal code _____

What is the date of its construction? Which organization built it?

_____
_____

What was the purpose of its construction? What were its past uses?

_____
_____
_____
_____

What is its current use?

_____
_____

Where can research material be found on the building or structure?

_____
_____

Which organization should we talk to about the history or significance of the resource?

_____
_____

What is the heritage significance or importance of the resource to the Basin? Does the surrounding context or landscape add to its heritage significance?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

What is the general condition of the resource?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Themes

Heritage resources can be associated with historical themes relevant to the Columbia Basin region. What general historical theme does the building or structure fit into?

❑ **Theme 1: The Columbia's northern watershed**

- The natural history and landscape of the Basin

❑ **Theme 2: Populating the Basin**

- The Basin's earliest inhabitants
- Migration and immigration
- Settlement
- Education, social well-being, health care
- People shaping the natural environment

❑ **Theme 3: Harnessing river and land**

- Hunting and gathering
- Extraction and production of natural resources, manufacturing, energy, service industry
- Trade and commerce
- Communication and transportation
- Technology and engineering
- Labour

❑ **Theme 4: Expressing diverse Basin culture**

- Community organizations
- Religious institutions
- Architecture, design, science
- Social movements
- Arts, culture and artistic expression

❑ **Theme 5: Enjoying the sporting life**

- Sporting competitions throughout the Basin
- Outdoor recreation and mountain culture

❑ **Theme 6: Inhabiting and governing the Basin**

- Politics and the political process
- Government institutions
- Security and the law
- Military and defence
- Connecting the region to the province and country

❑ **Theme 7: Engaging a submerged past**

- Places of loss and memory