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# SLOCAN'S HISTORY WALK

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SLOCAN VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
2018

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

In 2013, an opportunity to fund an historic walking tour came through artsVest, a signature program of Business for the Arts in partnership with Columbia Basin Trust. The Slocan Valley Historical Society participated in this program locally and developed partnerships with local businesses and corporations to raise just under \$10,000 for the project. This was not enough to realize the vision and plans stalled until early 2017. After a successful grant application with BC|Canada 150 and a partnership with the Village of Slocan, the gears started working again. Funding through Columbia Basin Trust small grants program and a grant through Columbia Kootenay Cultural Alliance topped up our available funds to see the completion of Slocan's History Walk.

This project would not have been possible without our supporters. We are grateful to:

### **Our Sponsors**

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### **Our Funders**

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### **The amazing people who worked with us**

Kootenay-Slocan Lions Club  
Kalesnikoff Lumber  
Ian Fraser & Associates  
Shauna Fidler - r|brand  
Village of Slocan staff

And the many, many people who contributed their photos and stories.  
It took the whole village ...

The Slocan Valley Archives provided much of the information that was used for this project.

For more than 50 years Innes Cooper, with the assistance of Peter Watson and Greg Nesteroff, collected information, photographs and memorabilia relating to Slocan's early years. In 2013, Mr Cooper donated his vast collection to the Village of Slocan. This is the foundation of the Slocan Valley Archives.

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## Welcome to Slocan's History Walk!



The Village of Slocan has a colourful past. With the loss of so many of the buildings that would highlight the history of the community, our challenge was to recognize and honour the past without the physical buildings of yesteryear.

This tour is about the beginnings of our community and the significant developments along the way. It about the people who built and re-built the community. It's about resilience and determination. This is a tour of what can no longer be seen but is the story of the Village of Slocan.

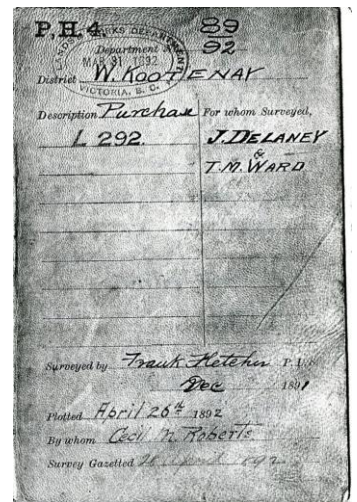


### Slocan's Beginnings

In 1891, James Delaney and Thomas Ward submitted an application to the BC Government for the purchase of 196 acres at the south end of the Slocan Lake. Frank Fletcher surveyed the land which would become Slocan City. According to the *Slocan Pioneer* 1 May 1897, Mr Hodgins and Frank Fletcher acquired a 1/8 interest in the city and Frank Fletcher became the trustee.

The City was laid out with 14 streets, 7 running east – west and 7 running north – south. Lots measured 110x30 ft with a 12-foot alley in each block. Harold Street was 100 feet wide, Main and Arthur Streets each 75 feet wide and all the rest were 66 feet wide. From 1893 to 1896 lots sold for \$50 each. This price in the next year would make several jumps and by 1897 were selling for \$1000 each. Of course, the town founders had left a “liberal” right of way on the lake front for the CPR and the first train arrived in 1897.

Incorporated in 1901, Slocan City was once known as the smallest incorporated city in the British Commonwealth, perhaps in the world. In 1958 Slocan City re-incorporated as a village and is now known as the Village of Slocan (from



slocanvalley.com/community/slocan-village) although it is still often referred to as Slocan City.

### **Location A at the corner of Slocan and Giffin Ave at the ballpark**

In the early 1950s many of the historic buildings were torn down in order to “beautify” the village and make it attractive to would-be residents. Behind this sign is the ballpark used throughout the spring, summer and fall for sporting events, outdoor markets and celebrations. It was the initial location for the Slocan Logger Sports, which sometimes ran at the same time as ball games were going on.



Across the road is a housing complex where once stood the Slocan Inn. It was a perfect location for stopping on the way through Slocan for a meal. At times it was the location of the pub, the library, a restaurant as well as providing rooms to rent. In 1965, the Slocan Inn celebrated its grand opening. **(See the following Nelson Daily News article for details.)** It fell into disrepair and the site was eventually purchased in 2008 by developers and the current housing units were built.

### **Nelson Daily News article Oct 29, 1965**

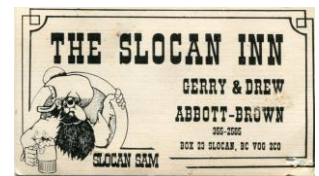
By Bob Campbell

The search-weary sourdoughs who gouged a silver empire out of the wild tapestry of mutinous rock that eventually became known as Slocan City, would stare bug-eyed and stupefied at a sleek, ultra-modern two-storey structure just recently completed at the east end of town.

They might have found more identification and kinship with the man who conceived the \$300,000 oasis of luxury, B. P. Fagan.

“They called it Fagan’s Folly”, says the gentleman who shares his faith and vision with the other partners in this venture.

Although designed to blend with nature – carved topography that was responsible for the birth pains of “Silver City”, the new 23 room hotel is a far cry from the rugged, history hewn architecture that surrounds it.



Officially opened today, the Slocan Inn is the epitome of luxury in a rustic environment, with bath, showers, TV and telephone services in all rooms. Feature of lobby is a large stone fireplace.



Not just a place to ease the body-aches or find respite from the elements, the Slocan Inn has all the other elite accoutrements the name implies such as dining room, coffee shop, beer parlor, cocktail lounge and banquet rooms.

Long range plans also include a shopping centre adjacent to the hotel.

Why such a luxurious investment in what armchair speculators consider an “unlikely locale”?



“All concerned feel the area is definitely going to grow,” and this view is shared by partners Allan Gray, the architect who designed the inn. Paul Schwab, the contractor and president of the firm, and John Bartholomew, secretary-treasurer.

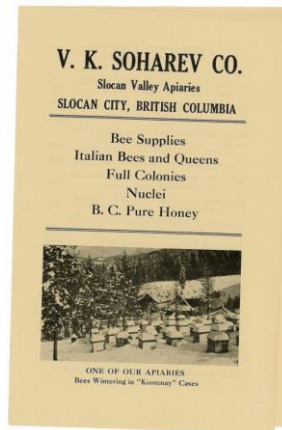
Managers Thomas Morrell and Mrs. Morrell have been in the hotel business for 15 years. Their most recent operation was in Cayman, British West Indies, where they spent a year and a half. Their first hotel was the Turf at North Surrey, B.C. They went on to the Oasis at Cache Creek, B.C., then the Gallion Beach and Coral Caymanian hotels in the Indies. Mr. Morrell was formerly in the automobile business in Hong Kong.

If you continue north on Slocan Street, just past the creek on your right you will see the remnants of the Columbia Apiaries. Little more than a dilapidated shack now, this was once a thriving industry up and down the Slocan Valley. Founded by V.K. Soharov in the 1920s and from 1943 to 1956 it was owned and operated by the Howard family.



The following is taken from a description by Joan Perugini (nee Howard):

“V.K. Soharov was a well-respected professor at a Russian university before 1916. Sometime in the 1920s while travelling through BC, he happened into the Slocan area. At the time there were many large orchards and truck gardens. He saw a business opportunity to supply the orchards and gardens with bee supplies. At that time, these



supplies needed to be shipped in from eastern Canada or California. He was successful in his application to the provincial government to set up an experimental apiary in the (Slocan) Valley. Thus, was born Columbia Apiaries which he set up near Springer Creek.

He set up groups of 5 to 15 beehives where needed in the Valley - the farmers benefited, and he hauled in enormous amounts of honey.

Education being his first profession, he continued to educate the public, lecturing at conventions and having a demonstration hive in Slocan. He was also a physical fitness enthusiast, seen doing calisthenics as he walked down the street and extolling its benefits to any children nearby."

### **Location B at the corner of Slocan and Delaney Ave outside the Village office**

To the east of this location, and about a block and a half away is the hamlet of Brandon, founded by W.H. Brandon. In 1896, William H. Brandon filed a pre-emption for 160 acres in the community that bears his name. He built the first house in the community and in 1897 he was offering lots for sale. The property was finally surveyed in 1898 to complete the process.

It is only a few houses on a couple of streets hidden at the foot of the mountains, and for many people is an extension of Slocan. But Brandonites will happily disavow anyone of that notion – they are a very separate community. Their water supply comes from an underground spring - said to be the best tasting water around. On foot a person could access Brandon from the highway, but most folks travel through Slocan to get to it. In the late 1890s, Mr Brandon was not happy to see so many people erecting buildings on the lots in his town without purchasing them. Two hotels were transgressors and in 1897 we see The Park Hotel (being the first to be built in Brandon) operated by Billy Harrington and Jack Lowes and the Victoria Hotel operated by the Sloan Brothers moved to Slocan. The buildings were simply picked up and skidded through the woods to their new locations. The Victoria's new location was on this corner where our current village office stands, and the Park situated itself across Delaney Avenue on the corner. The Victoria offered free transportation to the wharf according to ads in the *Slocan Pioneer*.

In 1904, the Victoria was no longer in operation and the property became part of the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Company holdings. The City had a huge tax sale in 1904 and advertised it far and wide. This got them into a bit of trouble when they couldn't pay the advertising bill. That and a deal with the Slocan-Ontario Lumber company the year before put the community in a difficult financial position and the City was seized for debt. In 1907, a special Act was passed to mitigate the situation.

In 1921, this property reverted to the City and eventually in 1955 it was sold to BC Forestry and the current building was built. It served the Forestry until 1966 when it was transferred back to the community which was now designated a village. Extensive renovations were completed in 2009.

In 1928, a road from the north was built over Cape Horn and down the side of the granite wall and through a short iconic tunnel as a one lane (with pull outs) road and was used in this way for more than 45 years. The road linked the other communities on Slocan Lake to Slocan and onward. This would be the beginning of the demise of the sternwheeler traffic. The tunnel has since partly collapsed but the road is still visible. Falling rock makes it dangerous to explore the old byway.



A new road was built in 1973 which bypassed the bluff road and the Village. An article in the *Revelstoke Review* quoting a letter written by the Village of Nakusp to the Minister of Highways in 1988, described the road into Slocan as "...what was a one-way road hanging on a precipice is now a virtually impassable trail clinging to a mountain side." The road was known to be quite a hazard and in 1989 it was widened to the highway we travel today.

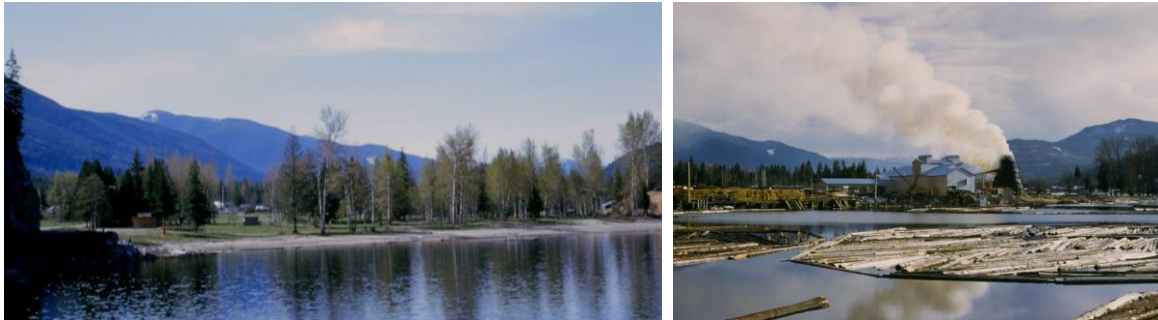


In the summer of 1946, Adam Clough purchased a lot from the city for \$75, for tourist cabins, which he built along the roadway entering Slocan. He paid an annual water fee to the City of \$18. They





were known as Clough's Cabins and catered to the motoring travellers and with an amazing beach within easy access it was a great attraction for visitors. By 1965, the iconic Clough's Cabins were gone making way for a sawmill.



In 1964, the Pacific Logging Company built the mill on the lakeshore and the logging industry was booming. There was much division in the community regarding the loss of their beautiful beach and a referendum was held to determine the will of the community. In the spring of 1964, just about 90 per cent of the residents turned out to cast their ballots and of the 126 residents who voted, 100 voted to take the deal that the mill offered (which meant jobs), 25 were against it, and one ballot spoiled. In return for the lakefront property, Pacific Logging Company developed a new beach area complete with diving float, lifeguard chair, dressing room and toilets; the ballpark and a new curling rink near the ice arena for the community. The mill had many owners through the years and finally closed in 2011. As you travel west on Delaney for the next two blocks on your right you may see remnants of the mill which provided jobs for local residents for nearly 50 years.

**Location C on the building once known as the “Oddfellows Hall” at the corner of Harold and Delaney**



The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was one of the many organizations formed in Slocan. Others included the Orangemen, Rebekahs, Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters, Miner's Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Women's Institute, Agricultural Association, Rifle Association, Slocan City Band, and many others. The Rebekahs were the female counterpart of the IOOF, often

the men would belong to the IOOF and their wives belonged to the Rebekahs. They shared the building and had their meetings there.

IOOF began in 1897 meeting every Thursday night in the Bull building on Main street (*Slocan Pioneer* 7 Aug 1897), and in 1904 the *Slocan Drill* (12 Feb 1904) reported that they had purchased the "Sturch" building and lot on Main Street at



Delaney Avenue. This was the location of the first hall which worked well for them until the early 1920s. The group then decided it was time to move and purchased property from the City at the corner of Harold and Delaney, the current location. The work on this



hall was completed in the fall of 1923 (as reported in the *Nelson Daily News*) and became the primary place for events in the community. They proudly mounted the "three rings" on the outside of the building which stood for "Friendship, Love & Truth" and this symbol can be seen in some of the pictures.

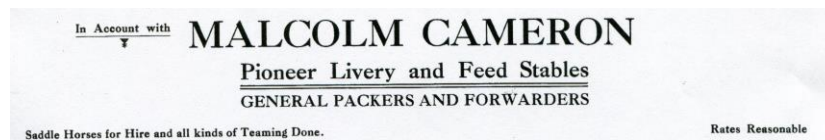
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge #40 operated in Slocan for about 50 years before the building was purchased by the Village. The Village leased the building to a local senior citizens group in 1973, who received a grant of more than \$24,000 for renovations to the building. It was renamed the Silvery Slocan Social Centre.

In 1999 it was leased to the Royal Canadian Legion. This hall continues to play an important role in the community. Weddings, funerals, plays, fairs, dances and many other events have been held here throughout the years. You can still see the "bones" of the original building, though various renovations and upgrades have taken place. During some external renovations done on the building in late 2014, the contractor uncovered some Japanese signatures on the paint under old siding. After some enquiries, it seems that graffiti is not a new concept, but one that's been around for a lot of years!



This appeared in the *Slocan Drill* on October 31, 1902:

The sixth annual ball of the local lodge of Oddfellows, held in the Music Hall Friday night, was an enjoyable affair, there being about 40 couples present. A long programme was presented and it was in the wee small hours when the shine was brought to an end. Mine host Baty, of the Slocan Hotel, who provided the supper, put up the best spread the burg has yet see, all the delicacies in the market being on parade. The Adcock orchestra provided the music and Wm Hicks acted as floor manager. A small cash balance resulted to the Oddfellows after all expenses, the ball being voted a success. Grand Master Graham, of Victoria, who has been visiting the various Oddfellows lodges in the province called on the local organization Friday. He afterwards took in the ball given by the society in the Music Hall.



Additionally, from this location, you can see two other buildings which hold historic importance. They are both private homes now, but the house diagonally opposite to the Hall once belonged to Malcolm Cameron who ran the Pioneer Livery and Feed Stables – General Packers and Forwarders – in the early 1900s. Here a saddle horse could be rented for \$2 per day. Mr Cameron had teams of horses that he used for hauling jobs, including moving ore from the mines for shipping to the refinery.



And directly across the street is a building with a false front built in the 1930s. This was known as Clough Bros General Merchants. Ed Clough and his wife Agnes lived upstairs and ran the business downstairs. After 35 years in business, they sold the store in 1974 and built a house across the river in West Slocan. (courtesy of Greg Nesteroff's Mayors of Slocan book). Prior to this location, the Cloughs had a store on Main street.

Moving south on Harold you'll be entering the present-day commercial area of Slocan and just down the block on the right, you will see our next stop - the former Kino's Market.

### Location D on Harold Street on the Slocan Village Market



The Japanese Canadians interned here during the Second World War, brought with them their skills, expertise and culture. Many were very successful business owners and craftsmen. The Matsumoto family were boat builders and their expertise was immediately employed to build the houses that

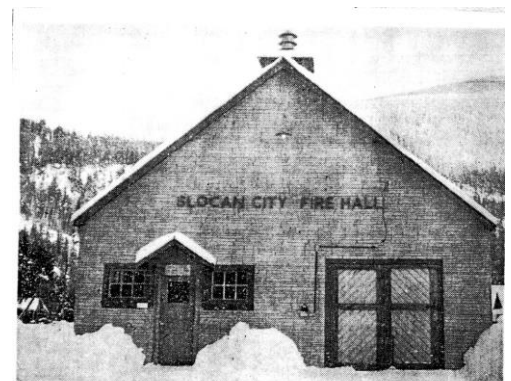


they were all to live in. Schoolteachers began schools, Ministers created places of worship, green grocers such as the Kinoshitas found work in local stores. Stores began to stock many of the goods that were Japanese staples. Druggists, tailors, and forestry workers all found work as the sleepy community of less than 500 swelled to thousands.

A search of the New Canadian newspapers through the 1940s and 1950s shows "Seasons Greetings" from various businesses including Photocraft (Tak Toyota), Slocan Tailors (Kichiei Sakamoto and family), Murakami Sawmills (Mickey M. Murakami), and Slocan Soya Company (H. Matsubayashi and son) to name a few.

This panel highlights one of those businesses - Kino's Market. We can still see today at the Slocan Village Market the original lines of the new store that James Kinoshita designed for their family market. It has been an important part of our community for more than half a century.

Diagonally opposite to this building to the south you can see another small building with murals that is currently not in use but was once the Village office. It was in this building that a small fire in a garbage can destroyed the town's only record of cemetery burials. The building also served as the fire hall and, for a number of years after the fire hall had moved, local residents remember hearing the fire siren which was on a timer. It sounded every Sunday morning - more regularly than the church bells!

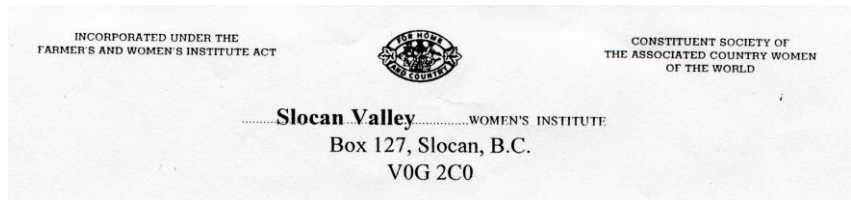


HOUSING SLOCAN CITY OFFICE is the firehall pictured above. Office is at left of building. Council last year also approved installing of a civil defence office in the same building.—Daily News photo. 23 MAR 1957



In later years, this building served the as the Women's Institute base of operations. The BC Women's Institutes have been a force for good works and community building since they were first organized in 1909, twelve years after the birth of the first Women's Institute at Stoney Creek, Ontario. The founder, Adelaide Hoodless, saw the need for a meeting of country women to discuss common problems, and work together for their homes and their country. Their motto was fittingly chosen, "For Home and Country". The Women's Institute early became a vital part of each community. Fall Fairs and Flower shows were organized, lectures on subjects of interest were given, and classes in cooking and dressmaking were held. Social welfare, and the welcoming of new citizens was stressed. During the two World Wars, they were actively engaged in war work of all kinds, such as knitting for the Red Cross, canvassing for the Patriotic Fund, making jam for overseas, and helping the bombed-out people of Britain with contributions of cash, clothing and wool filled quilts.

When the local chapter of the Women's Institute moved into the building, they did extensive



renovations. When this building was no longer habitable, the Women's Institute moved down the block to share space in the Silvery Slokan Social Centre (also known as the Legion). The Women's Institutes in BC were instrumental in improving the lives of the people in their communities and many things we take for granted today are due to the selfless actions of these groups. Things like: lines down the center of the road; the use of plastic bags on bread; and Children's Hospital in Vancouver. Slokan was the last chapter of the Women's Institute operating in the West Kootenay when it finally closed in 2015.

### **Location E on Harold Street in front of the Wellness Centre**

Continuing south on Harold Street, we come to the block that for nearly 90 years served as a location for up to three schools. In 1897, there was one school in Slokan on Arthur Street for grades 1 and 2 and one school in Brandon where grades 3 and 4 went. By 1899, a new school was built on Hume Street with a room for younger children (grade 1-4) on the lower floor and a room in second story for the older

children (grades 5 to 8). There were two staircases on either side of the building – one on the left for girls and one on the right for boys. This building had no fire escape from the second floor and was heated by a wood stove. Boys and girls each had their own outhouses and this design would continue even with the new school.



By 1933, it was time to have a new building and the *Slocan Herald* reported that a two-room elementary school measuring 24 by 60 feet was built for \$3,000. It was of the latest design with ample window space and three black boards in each room. This building was Slocan's elementary school until 1987.

Unfortunately, the high school students were bounced around, attending school in various buildings around town including the Orange Lodge. And at times there was no high school. That changed in 1950 when the new high school was built (at our next location).

The building sat vacant for about a decade before being revived as the Village's library, gym and Wellness Centre. The library is run completely by volunteers, the gym is accessible to all members at their convenience and the Wellness Centre can be booked by any health care provider through the Village office. The new seniors housing complex behind the Wellness Centre is in a good location to take advantage of all that the Wellness Centre offers.



Members of Commonwealth countries all over the world were sent English Oak seedlings from the royal forest at Windsor Great Park to act as a lasting commemoration of the Coronation of King George VI. Slocan's Coronation Oak is designated a significant tree and today provides a wonderful shaded area to sit on a hot summer's day. The Slocan City's Women's Institute asked long time mayor Peter Swan to plant the tree on May 12, 1937 in front of what was the new elementary school. The following *Valley Voice* article of May 17, 2001 gives us the story:



### WI rededicates tree

Slocan – In 1937, the Women's Institute in Slocan planted an oak seedling at the old elementary school on Harold St. to commemorate the coronation of King George VI.

On May 12, the WI rededicated the tree in honour of its own 82 years in Slocan and the 100 years since the village was incorporated (as a city). A plaque now commemorates the occasion and, on the August long weekend a time capsule will be placed nearby, to be opened in 2083 by future WI members and residents of the village.

All WIs in the province were offered an oak seedling in 1937 by the Minister of Agriculture. Several coronation oaks still thrive in BC; the Slocan tree was protected by a 1997 council resolution naming it a 'significant' tree because of its heritage value.

The Women's Institute was founded in 1897 by 100 rural women in Stoney Creek, Ont ... The Slocan branch was started in 1929 by Mrs. Popoff, who was also mayor. It was called the Slocan City WI, as there were other branches in the valley, but by the 1980s the others had died out, so it became the Slocan Valley WI.

And in the book "100 Years of BC Women's Institutes 1909-2009", p. 295-26 adds a little bit more information:

In 2001 [the Slocan Valley WI] rededicated an oak tree which had been planted May 12, 1937 to commemorate the coronation of King George VI. The Village of Slocan declared it a 'Significant Tree' and the WI placed a commemorative plaque and time capsule at its foot. Seedlings grown from the acorns of this oak have been shared with other WI members in the Kootenay and South Vancouver Island districts.

After the World War 1, Cenotaphs were constructed throughout the area and indeed throughout the country. Their purpose was to honour those who had made the ultimate sacrifice on the battlefields.

Slocan erected a cenotaph on the western end of Delaney Ave (closing the street for that block) at Main Street for the two local boys, James Armstrong and Thomas Holt, who perished. At that time, Main Street near the waterfront was the main business area and a





very busy thoroughfare. As things changed in the community, businesses shifted to Harold Street and Main Street became a residential area. The cenotaph was then located between two houses and was no longer viewed as a prominent feature in the community. The only time it was recognized was during Remembrance Day ceremonies. Every year, the Slocan Valley branch of the Royal Canadian Legion holds a service for those fallen soldiers.

The Slocan Valley Legion then spearheaded an initiative to have the cenotaph moved to this location. After much consultation and planning, in 2015, the cenotaph moved to this location. Landscaping plans are underway, and plans may include a Veterans Wall.

Across the street you will see one of the two surviving churches in Slocan, St Mary's Church. This church was built in 1923 although the lots were initially purchased in 1902. After non-payment of taxes the lots reverted to the City until Father A. L. McIntyre decided to build a church here. He paid the back taxes owing and contacted W.H. Brandon who agreed to let him have the community hall in Brandon. In 1923, Father McIntyre moved the building to its present location and using wood from another building in Brandon, constructed an addition to serve as living quarters. He named the chapel St Mary's in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.



Aside from this church, there were several other denominations through the years - Knox United, Presbyterian (known as Peter's Church), Anglican and Baptist.



Continuing south on Harold Street, you will see the Slocan Motel on the right. This was once the location of the Greenlight Service Station and in a building that was on the corner next to it was the Green Light Cafe. This was also the Greyhound depot. When the owner of the cafe became the



Post Mistress in the 1960s, she added post office services!



The service station eventually gave way to the motel, and when the building next to it burned down it wasn't rebuilt. Opposite the motel is our current Post Office which had its official opening on Sept 11, 1975.

### **Location F on Harold Street next to the tennis court**

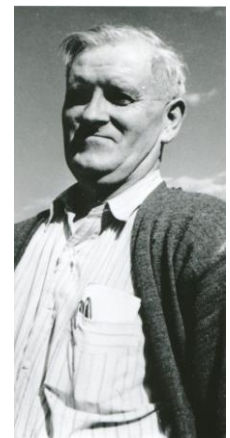


On the way to the new high school location, you can see the curling rink on the left-hand side. Up until the 1950s, just behind the curling rink stood the Agricultural Hall. It was the site of many Agricultural fairs, ball games and in 1925 Cliff Swan was granted a lease to use the building as a skating rink in the winter. Early in the internment of the Japanese Canadians, the “old dilapidated skating rink was turned into a kitchen and mess hall with more tents set up inside...” George Doi remembers walking to Slocan for meals here. When the Pacific Logging built the curling rink the old hall/skating rink was torn down.

Slocan School District #8 was formed in 1946 and managed school affairs for all the Slocan Valley schools. In 1970, it was dissolved and the schools at the north end of the Valley became part of the Arrow Lakes School District and the schools at the south end of the Valley were joined with the Nelson School District. The School Board offices were right next to the new high school and after 1970 the building was used by the school. In the 1980s it was remodelled to make a band room.



In a report written by Nancy Larsen in 1989, she chronicled the evolution of WE Graham school from a two-classroom facility to a ten-classroom complex including a full-size gym. According to the report, in 1950 the residents of Slocan passed a bylaw to build a two-classroom high school. The new Slocan School District (#8) purchased the lots further south of the existing school on Harold Street. It began as a two-room high school and in 1951 an additional room was



added, and it was then named WE Graham school. In 1964 the gym was built and over the next 25 years it expanded to include 3 more classrooms, a shop and 2 portables.

As a part of the purchase agreement, the City agreed to close Arthur Street behind the school so that the students would have a playground, and this was done in 1953.

WE Graham school was named for one individual who was an integral part of the community in so many ways. Nancy Larsen also gives us a brief look at William Edward (Ed) Graham. He was one of the early settlers of Slocan and started here in the mining rush of the early 1900s. He began working in McNeish's store in 1920 and bought McNeish out in 1938. He continued to operate the store which included the post office and telephone switchboard. In the late 1920s he had one of the few cars in town which made him the ambulance and taxi service. He was Justice of the Peace and City Clerk, the latter for 25 years. He initiated the construction of both schools in town and served on the school board for 20 years. He was also mayor from 1961 until his death in 1964.

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According to the West Kootenay Advertiser, July 13, 1990 - Logger Sports have been the official Industrial Sport of B.C. since 1967.



The following taken from a Short History of "Slocan City Logging Show" by Gary Burns

The Slocan City Logging Show (SCLS) was held annually in Slocan, B.C. from 1980 until 2010, and made possible by the volunteer help of many local people, and the generosity of area sponsors.

This Logger Sports Event started in 1980 as a local competition first hosted by the "Mountain High Four Wheelers" and was held on the south-east corner of the ball park in Slocan. Many professional hand loggers lived in Slocan at that time. They competed in events which showed off their skills, strength, accuracy, and speed



which were used in their everyday work and also in events such as chopping and crosscut sawing which kept alive the logger's skills from times past.

When the show was held at its location in the corner of the ball park, all the infrastructure for each event had to be set up and removed each year. This included:

- placing a number of large logs to attach competition sawing wood to,
- setting up running logs for the Obstacle Pole event
- digging out, lining and filling a pond for log rolling,
- setting up axe targets
- erecting an 80' climbing pole

By 1985, the Slocan City Logging Show had outgrown its temporary location, and through the vision of Slocan Alderman Jerry Simmons, was offered a permanent home on the current site, by the Slocan Village Council. (The new park was modeled after the Pacific National Exhibition Logger Sports show area.)



With generous donations of equipment, labour, time and materials from local businesses and individuals, the Logger Sports Park was built, complete with a fully landscaped site, portable bleachers, axe targets, concrete log birling pond, and matched 80' competition climbing poles.

In 1986, Slocan Mayor Bernie Czelenski and the Slocan Village Council accessed funding from the BC Expo '86 event which improved the Slocan Logger Sports Park with the additions of underground irrigation, grass turf, and a permanent building complete with electricity, and water services. The building provided secure storage for equipment and accommodated score keepers, announcer, PA system, washrooms and provisions for hosting a beer garden. It also contained a skate change room which was used in winter for the adjacent ice surface on the tennis courts.





The Slocan City Logging Show became a sanctioned event on the Canadian Logger's Sports Association (Canlog) competition circuit and regularly hosted Canadian Championship Events in the Ladies, Novice, Intermediate, and Open Classes. Because of the high quality of the infrastructure, sawing and chopping wood, and organization of events, the SCLS became well known

internationally and attracted many of the highest-ranking competitors in the world. Competitors came from Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand, France, Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

Crowd attendance was often up to 1500 spectators, which would essentially quadruple the population of Slocan for the day of the logging show. The SCLS often attracted over 75 competitors for the day! Admission was free for anyone to attend. This was made possible by Local and area sponsors who generously donated prize money which attracted the highest level of competition.

In 2004, the Slocan City Logging Show was filmed by a professional crew and televised internationally on TSN. The Slocan City Logging Show had become a first-class logger sports competition on the world stage!



Famous Climbing Tree Acts by Copper Canyon Sally, Ramblin' Jessie Elliot and Dave McLeod were a regular feature at the SCLS. These acts would amaze the crowd when after a raucous dialogue with the Announcer, the "intoxicated" climber would jump (or get shot) off the top of the 80-foot climbing tree!

Slocan City Logging Show is famous for being one of the best logger sports competitions anywhere in the world, regardless of size!



WE Graham school achieved Community School Status in 1997. That same year WE Graham Community Services Society moved into the building next to the school, where the school board offices were once located. WEGCCS provides a vast array of community services given its small size, in recent years adding a community garden and cob oven, and a bus service on weekends for youth travelling to and from the Youth Centre, which is housed in this building. This Society was instrumental in assisting with the building of the skate park.



Tenacity Skatepark was named as such to recognize the tenacity needed in the ongoing efforts to have it built. The community's youth created a petition in 2002 to see if there was enough interest. Twenty-five people showed up at the very first meeting and the six-year journey of fundraising began. The Blue Moon Saloon, located at the Slocan Inn, donated all their empties for an entire year, and through a variety of fundraising activities the youth were able to raise \$10,000 in the first two years. The Village of Slocan was approached for their support, and grants applications were submitted. This was indeed a community effort, and in the summer of 2008, the dream was realized.

### **Location G on Arlington Ave**

Before Slocan was a City, it had a "Civic Commission". In 1897, it was this group that initially approached the town trustee, Frank Fletcher, for a plot of ground for the purposes of creating a



cemetery. Mr. Fletcher was agreeable and suggested that the group select a suitable location. On Aug 28, 1897, the *Slocan Pioneer* reported that the section of ground located in the south-west part of the city had been selected for a cemetery and was accepted by Mr Fletcher. Robert Bradshaw, Archibald York and John Foley were the intended trustees that would hold the deed. However, in 1901, the *Slocan Drill* reported that the City is still no closer to acquiring the deed to the cemetery, which by now had a number of permanent residents.

From 1901 to 1903, there was much discussion in Council surrounding the deed and they were anxious to get it settled. It seemed that Mr Fletcher felt that the cemetery was too close to town and he wanted to replace the three acres they had with a 5-10-acre plot in another location. It seems to have been settled as the cemetery has not moved.

*Slocan Drill* – 3 May 1901 – A plot of land, 100 feet square, has been secured in the cemetery, by the Oddfellows as a burial ground. They are clearing up the plot and will seed it down with grass and enclose it with a neat fence.

*Slocan Drill* – 19 June 1903 – There was an imposing parade here on Sunday afternoon, when the Oddfellows, Orangemen and Miners Union, headed by the band, united for the purpose of decorating the graves of their brethren in the local cemetery. A large concourse of citizens also attended. Suitable ceremonies were performed at the cemetery by each organization, and the several graves were handsomely decorated with flowers. It was a pleasant spectacle.

In the spring of 1935, the Women's Institute began discussing how water could be brought to the cemetery. They wrote a letter to MLA Sid Leary to request that men on relief dig ditches to lay pipe for water from the old skating rink to the cemetery.



During the internment of Japanese Canadians in the Slocan Valley, Buddhism was incorporated as best as it could be in a community that had not encountered this belief system before. From the *New Canadian* newspaper Sept. 4, 1944: "Plans have been made by the Slocan Buddhist Mission Society to erect a memorial monument (*seirei to*) in commemoration of the deceased who were cremated at the Slocan cemetery before the New Denver Crematorium was completed." Six men, one woman, one child, and one infant meet these criteria. The crematorium was established in April 1943. *Seirei to* means "with the spirits."

The monument has an inscription on each side of the post:

North side: "Fellow countrymen — Cremated here"

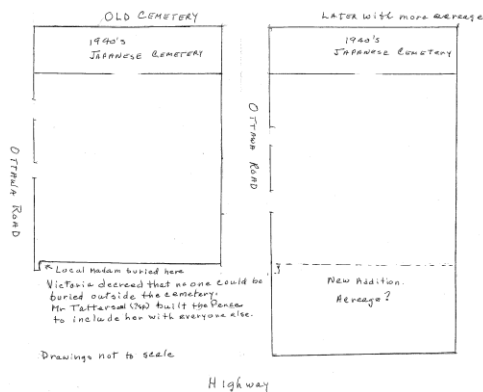
South side: "Rebuilt — Slocan — Donated"

East side: "May 1969"

West side: "Buddha have mercy on me"



"The number of deaths registered at Slocan from 1942-46 (73 of them) was far greater than any other similar period in its history, reflecting both the size of the population during the internment and the harsh conditions Japanese Canadians lived in. By comparison, from 1897 to 1902, the height of the mining boom, there were only 15 deaths. There were 19 deaths from 1947 to 1952, and only four from 1936 to 1941 (none in 1939, 1940, or 1941). The number of births likely follows a similar pattern, but we won't know until 2067 when those records become public." (Greg Nesteroff)



Several oldtimers recall a story of one of the ladies of "ill repute", who when she passed away, many of the religious in town would not allow her to be buried in the cemetery. So, she was buried outside of the cemetery, just to the right of the fence. A court case ensued, and the verdict was that she needed to be buried inside the cemetery, and so the fence was enlarged to include her grave. This madam went by the

name of Maud Taylor and was also known as Amanda Smith.

In 1954, the City of Slocan enacted bylaw #180 which expanded the cemetery boundaries to its current size. Therefore, Maud Taylor aka Amanda Smith was now in the cemetery proper.

### **Location H on Main Street and Lake Ave at the waterfront**



First Nations occupation of this immediate area stretches back over 3000 years according to recent archaeological excavations at historic Lemon Creek village and pithouse sites. Early explorers, prospectors and settlers in the Slocan noted First Nations encampments, watercraft, fishers and hunters. Local stories credit First nations people with

showing rich ore deposits to lucky prospectors. Historic encampments are described with tipi-like reed shelters, typical of Lakes or Sinixt camps. Around Slocan Lake in the pioneer days many pictographs or rock drawings coloured with red and yellow ochre, white and black dyes were known on the cliffs above the Lake.

Although they may have, there is no direct evidence that they inhabited the south end of the Slocan Lake for long periods of time. There is evidence in pit houses lower on the Slocan River that does indicate more long-term residence.

There are a few theories on how Slocan got its name, and the most widely accepted is that it comes from a First Nations word that means to "strike or spear on the head" and reflects the harpooning and harvest of the abundant salmon fishery that once thrived in the Slocan system.

The last known interaction between the First Nations and the miners was in the early settlement years. Clarence Tipping told this story about the encounter: "There was a band of Indians living in the cabins on the lakefront. They were living there steady when we came in here. There was one of them was supposed to have stolen something, and I don't know what it was now. And old Christie, the policeman, went down to arrest him. And he jumps on a cayuse that was packed and started out and he fired a shot. He never... fired over his head, never intended to hit him or anything. They all picked up and left after that and never came back."

According to local papers, in 1892, the two miners that were the first to settle in this area were Billy Clements and Tom Mulvey. These two men were on the hunt for valuable minerals with which to make their fortune. It was a mere 5 years later that the Canadian Pacific Railway laid down track to make Slocan a hub of activity and by 1901, this small community became a City. Here is where all the action was - Main Street was designed as a four-lane roadway to meet the future needs of the community. Prior to the railway, to travel to Slocan, a person would need to take a boat up the Slocan River or hike in by foot or on horseback. But once the CPR laid down tracks a person could travel by train





from the south and by steamship from the north. Travel to all points in the Slocan Valley was made much easier.



The Slocan Lake became the extension for the railway and the CPR made regular runs from Nelson to Nakusp using this route. It was the most cost-effective option for moving goods and materials to market. The SS William Hunter, SS Slocan, SS Sandon, SS Rosebery, and the Iris G were all commercial vessels over 40 feet in length that were at one time or another a part of the CPR fleet.

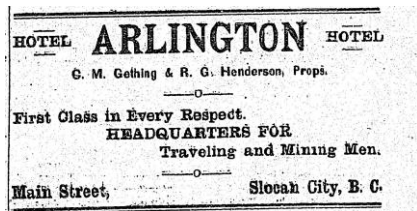
The book, *Early Boats on Slocan Lake* by G. H. von Krogh, details these and many other vessels that plied the waters here.

On Dec. 22, 1903 a CPR boxcar carrying an estimated 700 bullion bars from the Trail smelter went off the transfer slip at Slocan and into the lake, carrying brakeman Edward Connolly to his death. Most of the bars were soon recovered; subsequent salvages in 1929, the 1960s and 1970s probably recovered the rest. While most of the ingots salvaged were lead, popular lore continues to fuel the general belief that silver ingots or treasure are lost in Slocan Lake. The Legend of Lost Bullion lives on.



The Lake View Hotel (later called the Cumberland) was the first hotel built in Slocan and was built by Thomas Mulvey and W.R. Clements. It was a storey and a half and offered bunks rather than rooms for four years before being moved to make way for the grand Arlington Hotel. *"... was the only building on the prettiest townsite in British Columbia. It may be despised by the pilgrim of today, but it has friends among the hardy prospectors of other days who never tire of the stories of the hospitality and good cheer that it sheltered." ... "They never made any pretense of running a "first class" house. They paid 10 cents a pound for all provisions from Slocan crossing, and the table was provided with an abundance of game of all kinds, for which*

*they charged 75 cents a meal - if you could afford it - if you didn't you were welcome to the meal and got the glad hand just the same."* Slocan Pioneer 1 May 1897



In 1896, Neil Gething & George Henderson built the Arlington Hotel on the former location of the Lake View. *An elegant three storey structure with a balcony and tower, it was by far the*

*most famous and most photographed building of Slocan City's Heyday. (Greg Nesteroff)* With the completion of the picturesque Arlington at the corner of Lake Street and Main Street, Slocan City was suddenly a business and mining hub of the booming Slocan district. It saw brisk business throughout the silver rush.



In 1952, the CPR bought the Arlington Hotel for \$400 and had it demolished. During this same era Slocan Mayor Clement Denison waged a successful campaign to remove the derelict buildings from Main St. in hopes of attracting development. Just missing the Heritage Conservation wave, he was quoted as saying: "When this place is cleaned up we'll have one of the most beautiful towns in the



district. The old buildings are too disreputable to keep any for their historical value." Thus, the impressive Victorian facade on Main St. met its end.

Main Street in the 1920s and 1930s was already showing age. Most buildings had been hastily built with green lumber. Maintenance was not being done and condition was going downhill fast. The flooding (c1930) didn't help.

With the internment of over 4700 Japanese Canadians, the population of Slocan reached historic highs. Community and the uprooted had to deal with intense changes. The roofs of the decaying buildings were patched together one more time.

"We were among the first contingent to arrive in Slocan City and got to live in the hotel closest to the lake. We had a small room on the second floor at the back of the building.

It must have been a grand building in its day ... but the boards of the porches were so weathered and rotten that we weren't allowed to run around on them ... our building was filthy and cramped ... " *David Suzuki, 1987*



*New Canadian* newspaper says that 600 lived in the old buildings of Slocan, while other sources say that the Japanese Canadian population occasionally reached near 1000. Certainly, Slocan and region had never been so busy.

Along with shelter in the old buildings, temporary tents were used for internees until three room shacks could be built between Slocan and Lemon Creek. By the end of

1942 ... "residents had adapted themselves to lamps and candles, outside taps, double decker beds, green fuel, damp walls, community baths and winter snows. *New Canadian 1943*



In 1943 over 1000 of the 4764 Japanese Canadians in the Slocan were working; many in the bush on firewood or rail tie projects or as carpenters, social workers, clerks, teachers or farmers. And with changing government policy in 1945, Slocan becomes a "muster station", where those "returning" to Japan awaited their shipment out.



While outlying camps were evacuated and the shacks bulldozed, moved or taken apart, many families moved into Slocan as "self-supporting". They remained here, becoming an essential part of both heritage and community.

"The action of the Canadian Government of the day... was a black mark against Canada's traditional fairness and devotion to the principles of human rights. We have no reason to be proud of this episode, nor are we..." Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, 1964

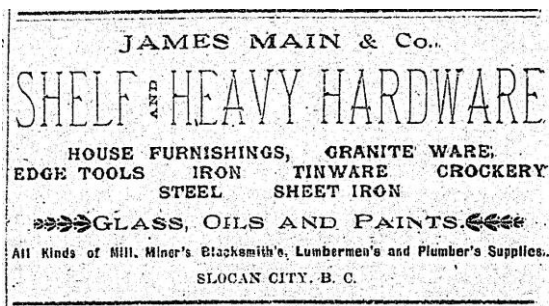


### Location I on Main Street and Ward Ave at the Kiddy Park

Early entrepreneurs were the first to seize opportunities as the mining industry opened up the Slocan area. Ore needed to get to market but supplies also need to get to the mines. In key places along the shores of the Slocan Lake, dry goods stores and grocery stores were popping up in budding communities to supply the miners for all their needs. These stores supplied not only mining equipment, but also clothing and food. Along with the stores also came services such as banking, assaying, packtrains and post offices. Ads in the early papers show how quickly a town can grow - some people didn't wait for a building but simply put up a tent on the beach to do business!



*May 22, 1897 - Slocan Pioneer - J. Main & Co. of Vancouver, have had a taste of pioneer life which they made the best of, but did not at all relish. They brought a stock of hardware into the town about two weeks ago thinking that they could secure lumber immediately and begin building. They were disappointed, of course, but did not let that fact interfere with business. They secured four tents, placed their stock within, hung out a muslin sign and proceeded to supply customers with any thing desired in their line.*



Along with all of the essentials came the need for places to stay and play. Restaurants and hotels numbered plenty and provided much sought-after relief from the mines. Some miners might have enjoyed a shave, bath and meal, but more likely headed for the saloon for a drink. Slocan did have a 'red light' district where ladies of "ill repute" resided - further north on Main Street across from the Livery Stables.

Entertainment came in many forms - the newspapers of the day reported on horse racing, wrestling, boat racing and dances as well as sporting events like boxing, soccer, hockey and baseball, which were all a part of life in the Slocan.





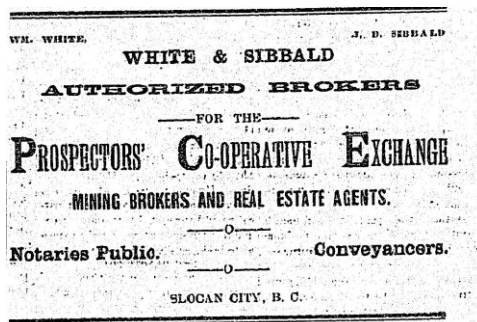


On May 29, 1897, the *Slocan Pioneer* newspaper reported this well-known event. *Eli Carpenter, the sixty-year-old co-discoverer of the Slocan Mining Camp, astounded spectators with his antics during Slocan's epic Victoria Day Festivities as he walked a high-wire high above Main St. "He walked across from side to side of the street, forward and backward, and then gave an additional performance on a trapeze suspended from the rope".* This story has been often embellished; its various forms becoming staples of Kootenay folklore and legend.

1897, May 15 & 22 - The *Slocan Pioneer* gives us an update on the building boom in Slocan:

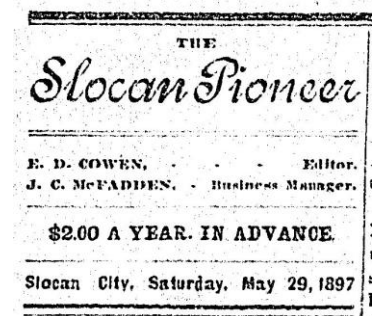
Many new buildings are rapidly nearing the point of completion.

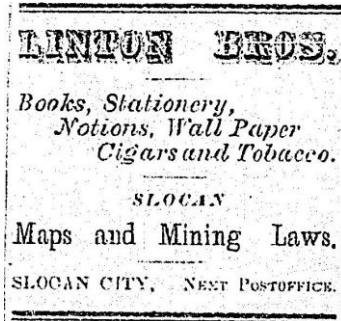
There is still a strong demand for lumber in the market and the scarcity is causing considerable inconvenience to business men who have stocks of goods on the road and have no immediate prospect of being able to provide shelter for them when they arrive. There is relief in sight, however, in the fact that the new boat will make its first trip on the 18th, which will more than double the facilities for transportation.



Mr. White, of the firm White & Sibbalds, will shortly begin the erection of a three-story building, 30x60 feet, on the corner of Delaney avenue and Hume street. The plans are not yet perfected, but Mr White's intentions are to have a cafe on the ground floor, club rooms on the second and furnished rooms on the third. It is the intention to have the house completed and furnished by the first of June.

Mr. A. Beattie is erecting a three-story building on the east side of Main street that will have 28 rooms and will be leased to experienced hotel men from Sandon. It is expected that the building will be completed and furnished in about three weeks.





The best front in the city is that on (a) building about completed by Linton Bros. and W. Meldrum & Co. The building is 30 feet wide and 40 feet deep. Two large windows are on either side of the door and will be used for the display of goods. Linton Bros. will occupy the south side of



the store with a stock of stationery and wallpaper, while Meldrum & Co. have furnished the north side with a stock of clothing, boots and shoes and men's furnishings. ... The second floor of this building will be partitioned off for offices, the front rooms being already occupied by Dr. Bentley, C.M. Woodworth and John Riplinger, agent for the Campbell-McCrae Development company.

Just north of the church on Main street, James Brass is awaiting the arrival of lumber to complete work on a building 30x30 feet which will be for rent.

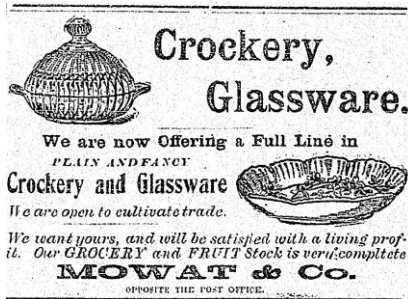
W.J. Adcock and H. Bunting have about completed a two-story building 30x30 feet, on Lake street near Main. Mr. Adcock, who is a recent arrival from Red Deer, N.W.T., will occupy each side as a boot and shoe store, while the west side and second floor will be fore rent, and will be furnished to suit the tenant.

H.M. McKay of Morden, Manitoba, is erecting a two-story building, 30x30, just north of the Hicks house. Part of the ground floor with an addition at the rear, 12x16, will be used as a restaurant, and Mr. Charles Hunley, of Deloraine, Manitoba, will occupy the remainder with a stock of cigars and tobacco. These will be seven rooms on the second floor. The building will be completed in about two weeks.

Between the Hicks hotel and the Slocan house F.S. Andrews and W.H. Udall, of Tacoma, Washington, are erecting a two-story building, 30x40. One half of the ground floor will be occupied by Mr. Udall, who will open a stock of fruit, tobacco and stationery, and the other part has been rented to Slitt & Nills of Vancouver, who will open a general store. The second floor will be divided into 10 rooms which will be rented unfurnished.

Tolton, Carmode & McCaig have the sills laid for a three-story building 28x50 on Arthur street near Delaney, which will be used as a hotel when completed. The building will

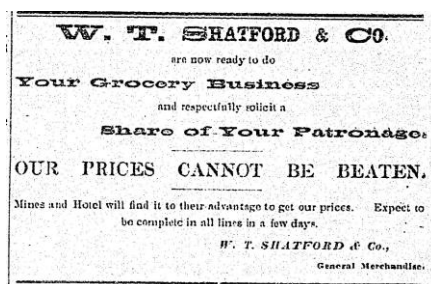
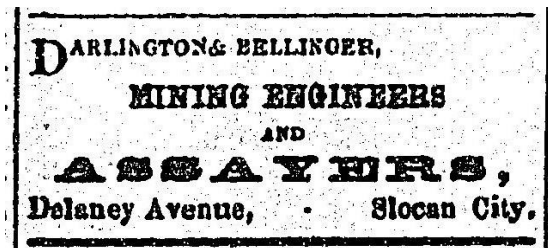
cost \$2,500 and will be pushed to completion as soon as lumber can be secured. ... The construction of the building is now in the hands of G.T. Warbis who was for a number of years a contractor on the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Warbis will locate permanently in Slocan City.



Mowat & Co., of Regina, N. W. T., have just completed a new two-story building on Main street just south of the Arlington. The firm occupies all of the ground floor as a general store with the exception of an office room which has been rented to Messrs. Hugh B. Lyall and A.E.

Whitmore, mining brokers and real estate dealers. The rooms on the second floor have been furnished by Mr. Yates.

Messrs. Darlington and Bellinger, mining engineers and assayers, have completed a building on Delaney avenue, 14x30, which will be used as an office. Mr. Bellinger is superintendent of the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Co. at Trail and of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. at Butte, Mont. Mr. Darlington was formerly assayer for F. August Heinze at Butte.



W.T. Shatford & Co. have just completed a two-story building, 30x60, on South Main Street which is stocked with a complete line of groceries on one side and on the other the shelves are filled with a line of general goods including gents' furnishings, boots and shoes, etc. The Shatford & Co. head house is at Vernon, with branches

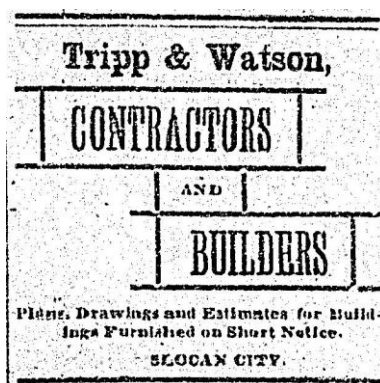
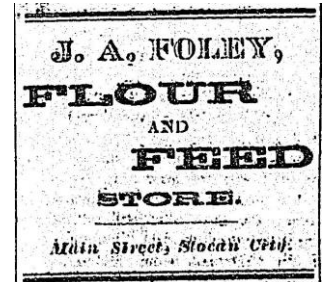
also at Fairview and Camp McKinney. The local house is under the management of Mr. Shatford.

Messrs. Cullom & Millspaugh of Trail started the erection of a building just north of White & Sibbald's office on Main street this week. The delay in getting lumber became so annoying that the gentlemen of the firm went in person to Roseberry and worked for six hours unloading lumber in order to reach their own. It is now on the ground and it is



expected that the new building will be under cover by Monday. Messrs. Cullom & Millspaugh will open a stock of hardware and will also carry a line of doors and windows, a stock of the latter being now on hand.

Messrs. Tripp & Watson, contractors, commenced work this week on a two-story building, 30x60, for J.A. Foley. It is located on the west side of Main street and will be occupied by Mr. Foley. The lower floor will be used as a feed and commission house and the second story as a residence.



Messrs. Tripp & Watson also laid the sills for an office building, 18x26, for Judge Graville in the Hoffman addition on the east side.

Messrs Cousins & Cavanah of Medicine Hat, N.W.T., commenced the erection this week of a two-story building, 30x60, on the south-east corner of Lake and Main streets. The corner room will be occupied as a drug store by Dr. J. G. Calder, also of Medicine Hat, and formerly surgeon at the hospital at that point. Cousins & Cavanah will occupy the other room on the ground floor with a stock of general merchandise and the second floor will be partitioned off into office rooms. The building will be completed early this week. (This building was opposite the Arlington Hotel and can be seen in many of the early pictures taken of Main Street).

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There were three newspapers operating in Slocan in the early years – the *Slocan Pioneer*, the *Slocan City News* and the *Slocan Drill*. Publishers of the day enjoyed reporting and give us a real feel for life at that time. Here are a few tidbits from the *Drill*:

3 August 1900 – Sunday evening Officer Christie was called upon to arrest one of the red curtain brigade, a recent importation. She was suffering from the effect of drink, morphine, and cigarettes and imagined a gang of stranglers was after her to kill her. This is the second fallen angel to be accommodated in the Bastille.



*31 August 1900* – One drunk and incapable was towed to the Bastille Wed by the local dray. And in the same issue... Some sneak thief marauded Ed Haley's cabin the other day and stole all the Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes in the place.

*20 Feb 1903* – Sneak thieves have been much in evidence of late, their attention being paid principally to the purloining of provisions from hotels and private residences.

*11 December 1903* – Several complaints have been made lately of the depredations of chicken thieves. If apprehended they will be severely punished.

*9 September 1904* – If there is an individual more despicable than a chicken thief, it is the fellow that will swipe garden stuff. One of these gentry has been doing a land office business lately in town, several householders having suffered. The chief attraction is cucumber, though tomatoes, cabbages, etc, also disappear. If you have a garden, watch it.

*13 January 1905* – A suspicious looking individual undertook to make an examination of the bedrooms at the Hicks House on Tues morning, but he suddenly ran up against an ugly appearing shooting iron, and he got out in a hurry. Search failed to find the gent in town.

*21 April 1905* – One of the well-known characters of the burg got blue papers on Monday as an inducement to move on. He moved.

During Clarence Tipping reminiscences, he talked about the first jail in Slocan being a hollow cedar stump behind Graham's. It was later located at a couple of different locations in town, the last location was a log building on Hume Street, which has since been taken down.

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This location currently known as the Kiddie Park, was where the Fife Hotel once stood. It was one of many hotels that served the community. Right beside it stood the Hicks House and at one point the community boasted more than 8 hotels that were licensed to serve alcohol.

The *Slocan Drill* reported in September of 1900 that the Slocan City's Miners Union #62 Western Federation of Miners incorporated as a purely social and fraternal organization under the scope of the Benevolent Societies Act and that fall had a membership of 210.

Looking west, directly across Main street from here is where the Miner's Hall was built in 1901. It was christened with a Ball which is described in the news article below:

*Slocan Drill – 29 Nov 1901 The Miners Union opened their new hall on Saturday evening by a smoking concert and the place was crowded. There were card games at first, then an impromptu programme of songs and recitations, next refreshments and cigars, and then songs again. More talent was discovered than could be located even at Rosebery, and the fun waxed fast and furious, approaching midnight in a regular hurricane.*



In the spring of 1901, the Miners Union purchased a building on Main Street (then known as the Gill's Building) which they converted for use as a hospital. This building was later re-purposed to provide a hospital for the Japanese internment years. The hospital was located a block and a half south of here on the east side of the street.

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*We hope you have enjoyed this journey through time as much as we have!*

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#### Picture Library

Front Cover – picture of Slocan taken from the west side of the river circa 1897

Page 3 – Original survey declaration for Slocan City 1892

Page 4 – Letterhead and business card from different eras of the Slocan Inn

Page 5 – Hotel's sign (Greg Nesteroff) c1970's; Remnants of the Columbia Apiaries 2018

Page 6 – Handbill from Columbia Apiaries

Page 7- City of Slocan's letterhead; Slocan through the tunnel c.1933; Clough's Cabins under construction c1946; and the inside of a small booklet advertising the Cedar Grove Auto Camp (Clough's Cabins)

Page 8 – The beach before and after the mill was built (Benny Lister) c.1960; the Oddfellows Hall circa 1924

Page 9 – Oddfellows letterhead; Dressed up for the dance "Bury the Depression" c.1930s; graffiti uncovered during renovations 2017

Page 10 – letterhead from Malcolm Cameron and Clough Bros

Page 11 – Ads for Kino's stores that appeared in the New Canadian newspaper which was published in Kaslo during the internment; Slocan's Fire Hall 1957

Page 12 – Letterhead from the Slocan City Women's Institute

Page 13 – school on Hume Street circa 1929; Elementary school c.1938; School building that is converted to the Wellness Centre 2010

Page 14 – Coronation Oak 2010; Cenotaph on Main Street (2015) prior to its move to Harold Street

Page 15 – St Mary's Church circa 1995; Greenlight Service Station c.1930s; matchbook cover from Greenlight

Page 16 – Agricultural hall c.1920s; Gavel from Slocan School District (Greg Nesteroff) c.2000 Its inscription reads "Mrs. S.F. Baker/Chair of S.D. 8 Slocan 1970/In appreciation/S.D. 7 Nelson"; WE Graham school 2017 (Tamara Koenig-Fraser); Ed Graham city clerk c.1950s

Page 17 – Logging show banner displayed on the side of a loaded logging truck; Logger Show events Chainsaw Carving demonstration 1982 (Heather Burns)

Page 18 – Logging show event Ladies Choker Race 1998 (Valley Voice); "Walking on Air" 1990s (Glenn Erickson)

Page 19 – Logger show event Birling 1986 (Heather Burns); Springboard Chop 1986 (Irene Strucel)

Page 20 – Tenacity Skate Park sign 2008; Cemetery sign 2017 (Tamara Koenig-Fraser)

Page 21 – Buddhist Memorial section 2017

Page 22 – Buddhist memorial post 2017; hand drawn map showing Maud's grave; Pit house depiction, drawing by Eric Carlson

Page 23 – One of the first cabins built in Slocan behind the Lakeview Hotel c.1893

Page 24 – SS Slocan c. 1910; diving for silver bars 29 July 1929

Page 25 – Ad for Arlington from the Slocan Pioneer newspaper 1897; Arlington Hotel c 1897; Main street in Slocan c.1920s

Page 26 – Arlington Hotel c1942; Tents outside the old Skating Rink for the Japanese Internees 1942. "The people had a terrible time surviving the cold and wetness as the water froze inside the tents. They had nothing but green wet wood to burn" Dorothy Gausdal (Terry); Departing after the war 1946

Page 27– Two ads from the Slocan Pioneer Newspaper 1897; sack race on Main Street – date unknown

Page 28 – Depiction of Eli's tightrope walk (Tamara Koenig-Fraser) – the full mural can be seen at Slocan's campground; Two ads from the Slocan Pioneer Newspaper 1897

Page 29 – Two ads from the Slocan Pioneer Newspaper 1897

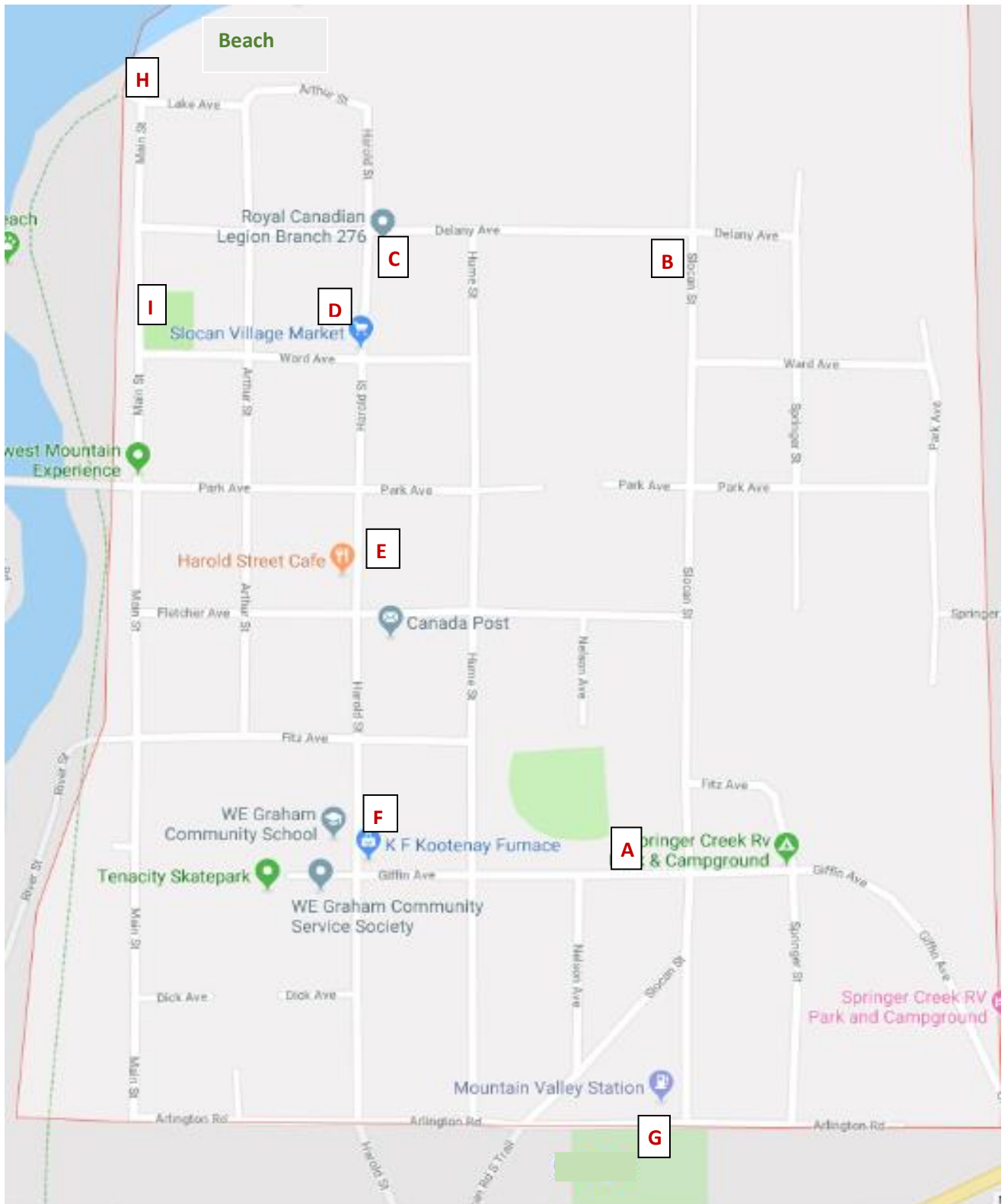
Page 30 – Three ads from the Slocan Pioneer Newspaper 1897

Page 31 – Two ads from the Slocan Pioneer Newspaper 1897; Slocan City News 1896-1898

Page 33– Refurbished Miners Hospital used as hospital for the Japanese internees

Back cover – map identifying locations of kiosks

Unless otherwise noted all the pictures were taken from the Slocan Valley Archives.



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