

STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

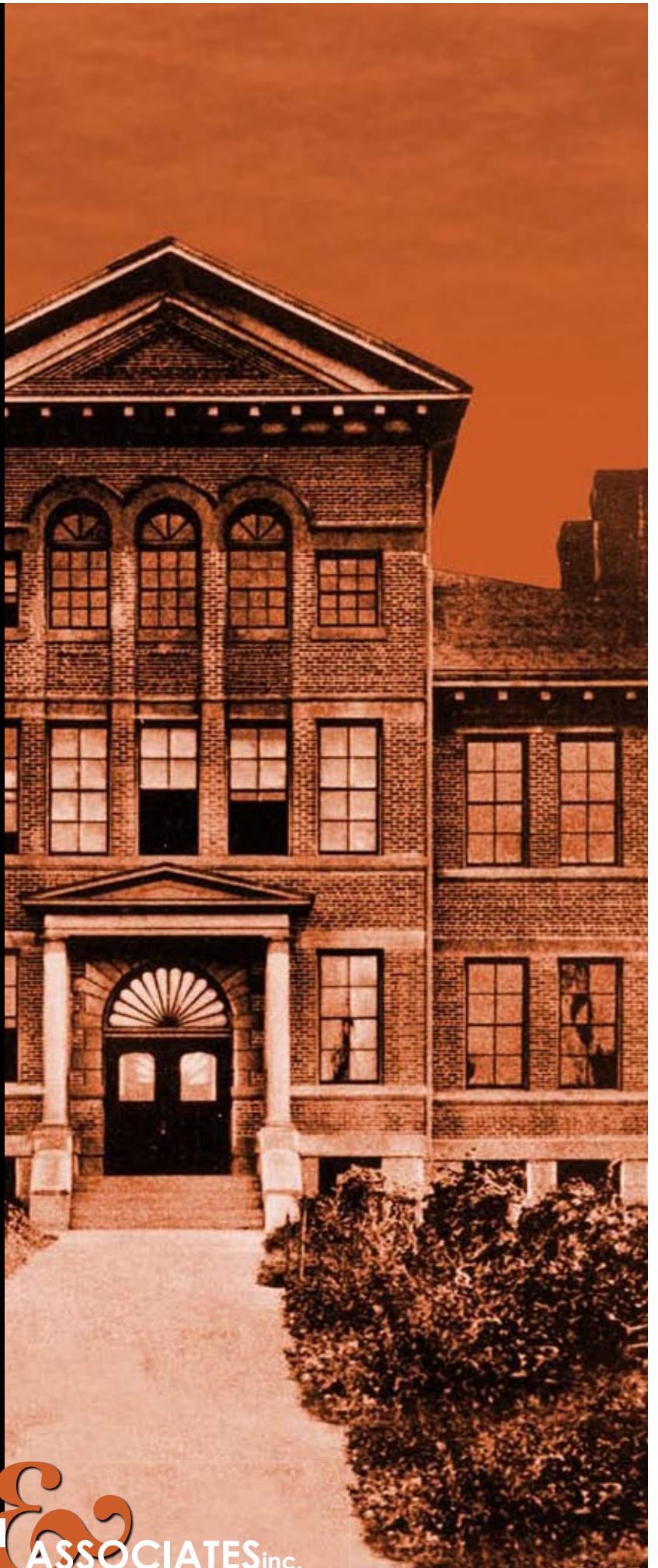
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prepared for:

CITY OF
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prepared by:

DONALD LUXTON & ASSOCIATES Inc.



CITY OF KAMLOOPS HERITAGE REGISTER 2007-2008

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INTRODUCTION: THE KAMLOOPS HERITAGE REGISTER

WHAT IS THE KAMLOOPS HERITAGE REGISTER?

A community heritage register is an official list of historic places in a community. As an information tool, it enables communities to track the importance of their historic places, monitor the state of their heritage resources, and take an integrated approach to community planning.

A community heritage register is a planning tool provided for under provincial legislation (Section 954 of the Local Government Act). Local governments establish a community heritage register by resolution. Kamloops enacted a Heritage Register with 20 identified sites on October 30, 2007.

WHAT IS THE CANADIAN REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES?

The Canadian Register of Historic Places is a searchable database accessible via the Internet. It describes historic places formally recognized by local, provincial and territorial governments, and by the federal government. Once appropriate documentation on the Kamloops Heritage Register sites has been provided to the BC Registrar for inclusion on the BC Register of Historic Places, they will be automatically included on the Canadian Register.

The main purpose of the Canadian Register is to identify, promote and celebrate historic places in Canada. It will increasingly enhance understanding of our cultural heritage by providing a comprehensive view of Canada's historic places. The Canadian Register also provides a valuable source of easily accessible information for government authorities, land-use planners, developers, the tourism industry, educators, researchers, heritage professionals and the general public. The Canadian Register may also be used to establish eligibility for funding under heritage programs.

WHAT IS A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE?

The 'Statement of Significance' (SOS) is part of the required documentation that must be submitted for inclusion on the BC and Canadian Registers. The SOS for a historic place is made up of three sections: 'Description of Historic Place', 'Heritage Value', and 'Character-Defining Elements'.

The three sections which comprise the SOS explain: to what the formal recognition applies; why the place is important or significant; and which principal features of the place must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value. The SOS is intended to explain the heritage value of a historic place to the Canadian Register users. It provides guidance to property owners, planners, architects and others involved in the conservation or rehabilitation of historic places. The SOS helps identify the character-defining elements of the place that should be protected when undertaking a project. It may also be used to assess projects seeking funding under heritage programs.

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Description of Historic Place

The 'Description of Historic Place' section should paint a picture of the historic place in two or three sentences. It should describe very generally what the formal recognition applies to, and should make clear what elements on the property are included in the historic place and what is not. The description may also situate the place within its broader context, or setting, wherever this is helpful. The 'Description of Historic Place' answers the question: "What has been formally recognized?"

Heritage Value

Heritage value may be defined as: the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations. The 'Heritage Value' section describes the core heritage value(s) on which the formal recognition of the place is based. It is intended to explain the significance of the historic place to a broad audience. It is also used to guide the identification of character-defining elements. 'Heritage Value' answers the question: "Why is this place important or significant?"

Historic places may have heritage value because they:

- illustrate achievement in concept and design, technology, and/or planning, or a significant stage in the development of a community, province, territory or the nation
- are associated with events that have contributed to patterns of history at the local, provincial, territorial or national levels
- are associated with the lives of persons of historical importance at the local, provincial, territorial or national level
- illustrate or symbolize in whole or in part a cultural tradition, way of life, or ideas important in the development of a community, province, territory or the nation.

Character-Defining Elements

The 'Character-Defining Elements' section identifies the principal features of the historic place that contribute to its heritage value. 'Character-Defining Elements' are: the materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses, and cultural associations or meanings that contribute to the heritage value of a historic place, which must be retained in order to preserve its heritage value. The information included under 'Character-Defining Elements' provides guidance to property owners, planners, architects and others involved in the conservation or rehabilitation of the historic place.

Character-defining elements may be found in:

- the style, massing, scale or composition of the historic place
- features of the historic place related to its function
- the interior spatial configurations, or exterior layout, of the historic place
- the materials and craftsmanship of the historic place
- the relationship between the historic place and its broader setting
- traditional activities that continue to occur at the historic place
- cultural associations or meanings that continue to be associated with the historic place.

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Character-defining elements must directly relate to the heritage value(s) of the historic place, and must exist at the time of its nomination to the Canadian Register. Character-defining elements should not simply describe the historic place, but should provide an analysis of where value lies. Their identification is a selective process.

UPDATING THE KAMLOOPS HERITAGE REGISTER

The provincial Heritage Branch works with local governments and helps fund the development and improvement of community heritage registers so they are consistent with the documentation standards of the BC Register of Historic Places. It is anticipated that funding for the development of Heritage Register documentation will be available for the next few years.

In addition to the sites now included on the Heritage Register, there are a number of others that have community heritage value that have been identified through various inventory projects. Over the next few years, the City of Kamloops could undertake a phased process that would add sites to the Heritage Register, formally identifying their heritage value and undertaking SOS documentation with the aid of senior government cost-shared funding. These resources could belong to a number of different categories of owners:

Municipal Sites: Other municipal sites can be identified and added to the Register after internal consultation.

Private Homes: Those scheduled as part of a Heritage Conservation Area are considered legally protected, so addition to the Register has no further implications. Other homes can be added on a voluntary basis.

Commercial and Institutional Properties: Heritage Register listing should be a minimum prerequisite for any City incentives, including tax rebates.

Maintenance & Monitoring

A Heritage Register listing is not noted on Land Titles, therefore Heritage Register sites should therefore be clearly flagged on the municipal database in order to inform owners of recognized heritage significance prior to permit applications.

Proposed changes to Heritage Register sites should be assessed through the use of the *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. A periodic review should be undertaken to ensure that each site is being properly maintained.

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THE INLAND CIGAR FACTORY, 297 FIRST AVENUE

Description of Historic Place

The Inland Cigar Factory is a two-storey, red-brick Victoria-era commercial structure with a corbelled cornice, arched second-floor window openings and a recessed central entry. It is situated on an angled lot at the southwest corner of FIRST Avenue and Seymour Street in downtown Kamloops.

Heritage Value

The Inland Cigar Factory is significant for its ties to the agricultural history of Kamloops and is symbolic as the centre of a one-time thriving cigar manufacturing industry. George A. Borthwick (1866-1927), who hailed from Victoria, established the Inland Cigar Factory in 1894. The following year, the company was restructured and refinanced by Marshall Pollock Gordon (1862-1929), who owned a local furniture store and served as Kamloops mayor for three terms. That same year, 1895, this building was erected as the headquarters and factory for the company. Tobacco for the cigars was imported from Cuba and then blended with locally grown tobacco. To demonstrate the technique of rolling authentic Cuban cigars, the company brought in a number of consultants from Cuba. At its height, the company employed a staff of twenty-five who produced up to 4,000 cigars per day. The Inland Cigar Factory continued to operate in this space until 1913 when they moved next door; this space was then taken over by the Model Bakery.

The Inland Cigar Factory is valued for its connection with Kamloops's first commercial district. Its location on First Avenue was once the center of Kamloops's thriving downtown commercial district, which was situated on Victoria Street West. Over time the commercial district has shifted further east down Victoria Street. Additionally, the Inland Cigar Factory is valued architecturally as an example of a vernacular industrial structure from the Victorian era. The walls are constructed of an early locally-made red brick.

Character-Defining Elements

Key characteristics that define the heritage character of the Inland Cigar Factory include its:

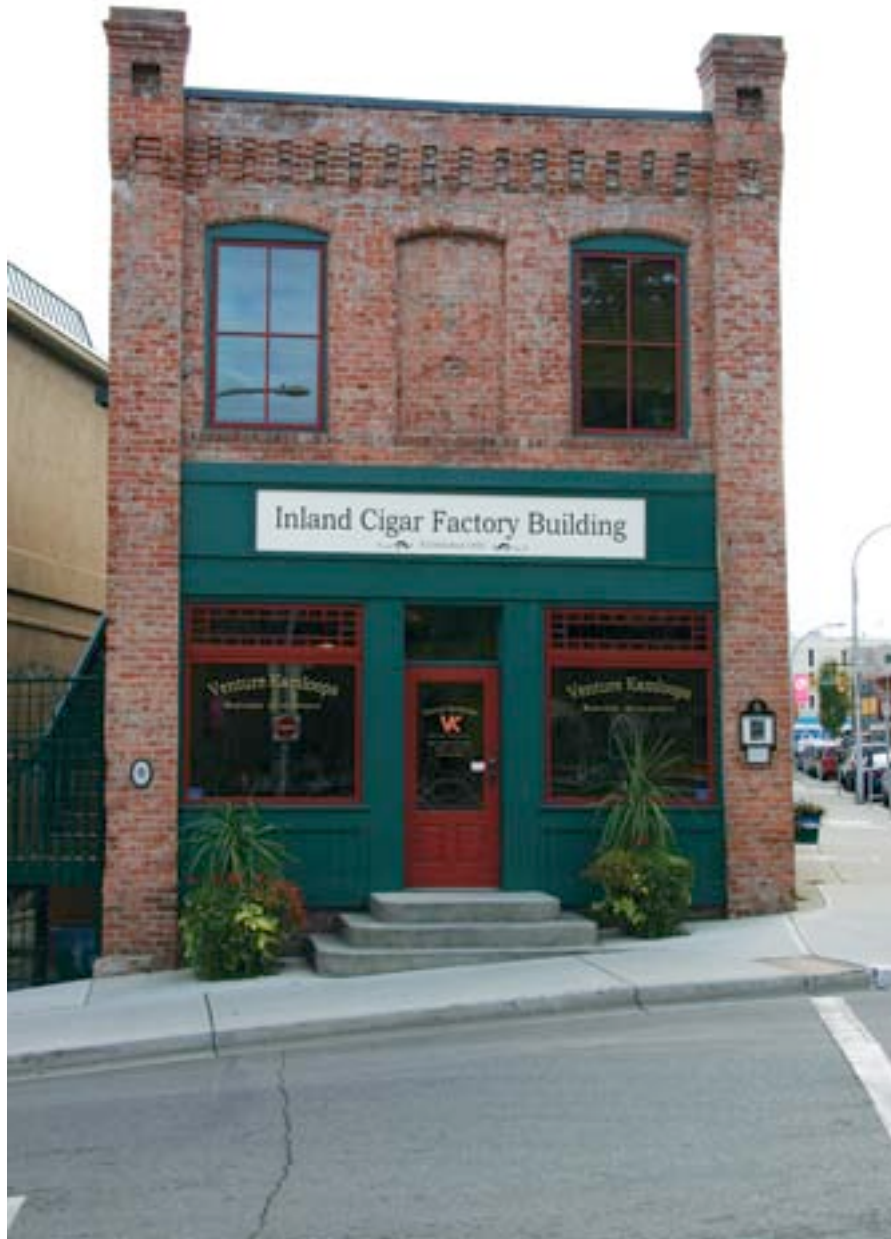
- prominent corner location on an angled lot at the corner of First Avenue and Victoria Street West
- commercial form, scale and massing as expressed by its two-storey height, symmetrical front façade, rectangular plan and flat roof, with no front or side setbacks
- wood-frame and masonry construction, with common red-brick cladding with flush-struck mortar joints, segmental arched second-floor window openings, blind arched opening above central entry, with rubbed brick outline and herringbone infill, and corbelled cornice
- early prefabricated galvanized drainage scuppers at rear

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THE McINTOSH MEMORIAL COLUMBIA STREET WEST

Description of Historic Place

The McIntosh Memorial is a one-storey Period Revival pavilion, featuring heavy timber posts, half-timbering and a high-pitched shingle roof. It is situated at the Kamloops Lookout, on a steeply sloping landscaped site on Columbia Street West, with expansive views of Kamloops.

Heritage Value

The McIntosh Memorial, built in 1932, is significant for its associations with James McIntosh (1843-1901), one of Kamloops's most influential pioneers. Born in Ottawa, McIntosh came to Kamloops in 1865 where he was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and established himself by helping to build the first paddlewheeler that serviced the Thompson waterways. In 1868, with partner William Fortune, he pre-empted land at Tranquille, and proceeded to build and operate a flour mill and sawmill. A few years later in 1878, McIntosh embarked upon another business venture with John Andrew Mara (1840-1920), named the Shuswap Milling Company, which consisted of a grist mill and sawmill. His business ventures continued to flourish when McIntosh completed the first waterworks in Kamloops in 1887, and later installed the first light system in the town. In addition, McIntosh was highly involved in the Kamloops community, serving as the first magistrate, an alderman, first president of the Board of Trade and chairman of the board of the Royal Inland Hospital. His efforts, both social and economic, led him to become known as the 'King of Kamloops.' Commissioned by the Rotary Club to commemorate McIntosh's community efforts, this memorial was originally situated on the west end of the Nicola Wagon Road, where it was unveiled in a ceremony on September 15, 1932. In 1989, the McIntosh Memorial was moved to its current location on Columbia Street West.

The McIntosh Memorial is further valued as an example of the work of prominent Kamloops architect Iain R. Morrison (1906-1954). Born in Kent, England, Morrison studied architecture at St. Andrew's College in Fifeshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1926. After working for several larger firms in Vancouver, he opened an office in Kamloops in 1932, where he worked until his death at the age of forty-eight. The decorative detail of the McIntosh Memorial expresses an interest in traditional British stylistic elements, and is a noteworthy example of the romantic traditionalism popular between the First and Second World Wars.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the McIntosh Memorial include its:

- prominent location at a public lookout
- form, scale and massing as expressed by its one-storey height, rectangular plan, central washroom core, central roof vent and steeply-pitched gabled roof
- wood-frame construction, with heavy timber posts and arched brackets made of local spruce, and cedar shingle roof
- elements of the Period Revival influence as expressed in traditional details such as half-timbering, flared roof edges and waney-edged boards in the gable peaks

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TOM BONES HOUSE, 328 ROYAL AVENUE

Description of Historic Place

The Tom Bones House is a one-storey, wood-frame Arts and Crafts cottage with an inset entry porch and cedar shingle siding. It is situated on the north side of Royal Avenue, within the North Shore district of Kamloops, with an alley access to the east side.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1930, the Tom Bones House is valued for its association with the settlement of the North Shore of Kamloops. This was primarily a rural farming area with orchards and fields until 1909, when B.C. Fruitlands - a British-based company - was incorporated, and obtained over 9,000 acres on the North Shore. By 1920, the company had increased its holdings to over 22,000 acres, and installed an extensive irrigation system that supplied water to all of North Kamloops. After the irrigation system was installed, the company promoted programs to attract settlers to the area. Over time, the patchwork of farms developed into a community and in 1946, the village of North Kamloops was incorporated.

The Tom Bones House has heritage significance for its association with first owner, Thomas Bones (1875-1964), a local carpenter and his wife, Louisa Jane (née Fenner, 1874-1929), who both hailed from England. Tom Bones worked at the sanitarium in nearby Tranquille, and built this Arts and Crafts style cottage himself. His carpentry skills are evident on both the exterior and interior; the round stones for the fireplace were apparently collected from Tranquille.

Additionally, the Tom Bones House is valued as an example of an Arts and Crafts Period Revival cottage and is representative of traditional domestic ideals. Between the two World Wars, houses were expected to display some sort of historical reference in order to demonstrate the owner's good taste. An Arts and Crafts influence is demonstrated in the diagonally-cut window trim and built-in flower boxes.

Character-Defining Elements

Key characteristics that define the heritage character of the Tom Bones House include its:

- location on Royal Avenue in the North Shore district of Kamloops
- residential form, scale and massing as expressed by its one-storey height with side-gabled roof, front-gabled projection, inset entry porch and later matching addition to the west side
- wood-frame construction and concrete foundation with stucco finish
- Arts and Crafts influence as expressed by cedar shingle siding, diagonally-cut window trim, built-in flower boxes and multi-paned glazed front door
- two internal chimneys with stucco finish and corbelled tops
- windows, such as double-hung, 1-over-1 wooden sash windows in single and double assembly
- associated landscape features such as mature perimeter plantings

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OLD BANK OF COMMERCE, 118 VICTORIA STREET

Description of Historic Place

The Old Bank of Commerce is a two-storey Edwardian Baroque commercial building clad with Kamloops pressed red brick and dressed stone trim. Situated at the northeast corner of Victoria Street and First Avenue, the building is distinguished by its symmetrical front façade, granite foundation with raised tuckpointing, modillions, pilasters, quoins, external brick chimney, dentils, lunette windows and a hipped roof. The original 1904 structure was enlarged in 1912 with additions to the rear and the eastern side.

Heritage Value

Built in 1904, the Old Bank of Commerce is valued for its high quality architecture. The sophisticated design of this branch bank, inspired by the Edwardian Baroque style that was fashionable in Britain at the time, conveyed a sense of conservatism, permanence and security, which were particularly desirable characteristics for a financial institution. The Temple Bank was a wide-spread phenomenon, and throughout the province, on the main streets of virtually every community, these "temples" were seen as an important symbol of civic pride and progress. Toronto-based architects Darling & Pearson, as the architects for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, provided many sophisticated Classical Revival designs for branch banks built throughout western Canada. The partnership of Frank Darling (1850-1923) and John Andrew Pearson (1867-1940) was a long and prolific one, and was a major force in Canadian architecture, climaxing in the federal government's request for Pearson, along with J. Omer Marchand, to provide the design for the rebuilding of the Centre Block of the Canadian Parliament Buildings in Ottawa after it was destroyed by fire in 1916. Darling & Pearson were responsible for close to a thousand bank projects, ranging in size from urban headquarters to small wooden structures in remote locations. The Old Bank of Commerce displays high quality materials and craftsmanship throughout. The front facade is clad in dressed stone and Kamloops pressed red brick, manufactured at the local brick factory in Mission Flats. Local contractors Johnston & Gill were responsible for the brickwork and masonry. Robert Mackay (1865-1937) completed the interior of the building which also exhibits the highest quality of materials, such as a marble banking hall floor.

The Old Bank of Commerce is additionally significant as a symbol of the development of the corporate banking system in Kamloops and is valued for its association with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which occupied the building until 1924. The first bank in Kamloops was the Bank of British Columbia, which occupied a wooden building on the southeast corner of Victoria Street and First Avenue in 1887. In 1900, the Canadian Bank of Commerce absorbed the Bank of British Columbia and utilized the same premises until 1904 when this building was erected. Among the employees of the Old Bank of Commerce was Canadian poet and writer Robert Service (1874-1958), who worked as a clerk at this bank between July and November of 1904.

Furthermore, the Old Bank of Commerce is a representation of the economic growth and development of Kamloops during the Edwardian era. In its pioneer phase, the economy of Kamloops was based on the trade of fur, gold and cattle. With the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, Kamloops began to emerge as a prospering business community with an

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abundance of employment opportunities. The advent of the railway not only allowed for the transport of people, but also permitted the mobility of goods, which in turn, benefitted trade in the region. Between 1885 and 1905, the population increased five-fold; this surge can be directly linked to the rise of financial institutions such as the Bank of Commerce. In further response to the growing importance of Kamloops as a regional centre, the bank was expanded in 1912 with additions to the rear and the eastern side. The building was occupied between 1953 and 1964 by Kamloops City Hall.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Old Bank of Commerce include its:

- corner location, facing Victoria Street and First Avenue in downtown Kamloops
- monumental commercial form, scale and massing as expressed by its two-storey height, symmetrical massing with central entry, excavated basement, hipped roof and cubic plan, with 1912 additions at the rear and eastern side
- masonry construction such as granite foundation with raised tuckpointing, red-brick cladding, and dressed stone trim
- Edwardian Baroque features such as engaged pilasters with exaggerated entasis, overscale lunettes placed over windows with giant keystones, eave modillions, and block quoins
- fenestration, including wooden sash windows on the ground floor
- external red-brick chimney
- original interior features such as banking hall marble floor, wooden trim and floors, interior fireplaces and massive bank vault



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Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Archives, circa 1905 [CIBC143.001]

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MARLATT RESIDENCE, 155 WEST ST. PAUL STREET

Description of Historic Place

The Marlatt Residence is a one and one-half storey, Arts and Crafts ‘Storybook Cottage’, located on the south side of West St. Paul Street in the historic West End neighbourhood of Kamloops. This residence is distinctive for its high-pitched, cedar shingle gabled roof, arched garden gate, half-timbering, stucco cladding and leaded casement windows.

Heritage Value

The Marlatt Residence, built in 1930, is valued as a superior example a ‘Storybook Cottage’ and is a romantic representation of traditional domestic ideals. This paralleled the popularity of the period revival styles in North America between the two World Wars. During this time, houses were expected to display historical references in order to demonstrate the owner’s good taste. This was especially important in more prestigious neighbourhoods, such as the West End. An English Arts and Crafts influence is shown in the steeply pitched roof, half-timbering in the front gable ends, roughcast stucco contrasted with a brick foundation and brick stairs, and leaded casement windows. A more generalized romantic influence is visible in the arched gate leading to the garden, which is echoed in the front door’s circular bevelled glass window.

The Marlatt Residence is valued for its associations with first owners, William Alanson George Marlatt (1867-1959), and his second wife, Ada (née Summers, 1883-1984). William Marlatt hailed from St. Mary’s, Ontario, and came to Kamloops in 1912 where he operated a successful local hardware and paint business. In 1923, William Marlatt married his second wife, Ada. Originally a schoolteacher from Markdale, Ontario, Ada Marlatt was a celebrated Kamloops resident who lived to the age of 102.

Additionally, the Marlatt Residence is significant for its association with the continued development of Kamloops’s Upper West End. Residential development of the area began at the turn of the century and gradually spread up the hill. Many of the larger homes in the area were constructed between 1910 and 1925. Characteristic of the Upper West End neighbourhood are river cobbles used in garden retaining walls, which are also visible in the Marlatt Residence’s front terraced garden wall.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Marlatt Residence include its:

- picturesque setting on a large lot on St. Paul Street West, set back far from the street
- location within the historic West End neighbourhood
- residential form, scale and massing as expressed by its one and one-half storey height and steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with extension from the gable to garden gate, and projecting front entrance porch with shed roof
- construction materials including wood-frame structure, heavy timber posts, cedar shingle roof, and masonry elements such as a pressed red brick foundation and front entrance stairs
- elements of the English Arts and Crafts style such as half-timbering in the gable ends, roughcast stucco and internal red-brick chimney with corbelling and chimney pots
- other exterior details including bargeboards with expressed bracket ends, built-in flower boxes and dentils
- windows such as its rectangular-leaded glass wooden-sash casement windows in double and triple assembly, double-hung wooden-sash windows, and multi-paned casement windows in the gable peaks
- original oak front door with bevelled circular glass window
- associated landscape features such as its cobble stone retaining wall at the front, grassed yard, mature perimeter plantings including lilac and holly, and mature coniferous and deciduous trees



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WILSON STREET HOUSE, 115 TRANQUILLE ROAD

Description of Historic Place

The Wilson Street House, now relocated to Tranquille Road, is a one and one-half storey, wood-frame house with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof, a central gabled wall dormer and a full-width open verandah. It is situated within the low-density residential neighbourhood of North Kamloops.

Heritage Value

The Wilson Street House, constructed circa 1909-1910, is valued for its connection with William Stewart Wilson (1903-1994), who was an esteemed member of the Kamloops community. In 1927, William Stewart Wilson married Winnifred in Alberta. Two years later the couple moved to Kamloops to farm just east of Exptal Farm. In 1934, Wilson opened Wilson Motors, which offered automobile services, a commercial business distinct from North Kamloops's agricultural economy of the early 1930s. Wilson Motors was located on acreage surrounding the house and Tranquille Road. William Wilson also was an important political figure in the community and British Columbia. He was President of the British Columbia Auto Dealers Association and Vice President of the Canadian Auto Dealers Association. In 1946 he was elected first commissioner for the village of North Kamloops, a position equivalent to that of mayor. The following year, in 1947, he was elected as chairman of North Kamloops. William Stewart Wilson and Winnifred occupied the house until 1950. The house was briefly used as the Church Manse, before members of Wilson family took up residence again.

The Wilson Street House is further valued for its association with first owner, Frank Edward Baines (1888-1958), who was a local farmer. American-born Baines was uncle to William Stewart Wilson and occupied the house, along with his wife Mary, between 1909 and 1920. The house was constructed in a traditional farmhouse form that was influenced by the Gothic Revival style, with symmetrical massing, a central entry, a central gable wall dormer and Carpenter ornamentation.

The Wilson Street House is also significant as a representation of the development of North Kamloops. The North Shore was primarily a rural farming area with orchards and fields until 1909 when B.C. Fruitlands, a British-based company was incorporated, obtaining over 9,000 acres on the North Shore. By 1920, the company had increased its holdings to over 22,000 acres and installed an extensive irrigation system that supplied water to all of North Kamloops. After the irrigation system was installed, the company promoted programs to attract settlers to the area. Over time, the patchwork of farms developed into a community and in 1946, the village of North Kamloops was incorporated. At this time, Wilson Street, which was named in honour of the family, was surveyed and subdivided, leaving the Wilson Street House situated in the middle of the street. The house was subsequently moved back and turned around in order to face the new street. In October of 2003, the Wilson Street House was moved to 115 Tranquille Road, and is now the home of the Kamloops North Shore Business Improvement Association.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Wilson Street House include its:

- residential form, scale and massing as expressed by its one and one-half storey height with steeply pitched side-gabled roof and side bay window
- construction materials as expressed by wood-frame construction and wooden drop siding
- elements of the Gothic Revival style such as its symmetrical massing, central entry, central wall dormer, full-width open verandah, and front gable screen
- internal red-brick chimney
- interior details such as the staircase with a lathe-turned newel post



Photo courtesy of Iris Stewart

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STUART WOOD SCHOOL, 245 ST. PAUL STREET

Description of Historic Place

The Stuart Wood School is a three-storey schoolhouse with a symmetrical façade, clad in red brick, with a broad hipped roof, front and rear gabled projections and Classical Revival detailing. Built in 1906-07, it is situated on a large corner lot, surrounded by an open schoolyard with mature perimeter plantings, set far back from the street, on the south side of St. Paul Street in the downtown core of Kamloops. Stuart Wood School still operates as an elementary school.

Heritage Value

Stuart Wood School is significant as one of the earliest surviving schools in Kamloops, and its prominence demonstrates the growth and development of the community over time and the high value that was placed on public education. Opened in 1907 as the Kamloops Public School, it played a vital role in the life of local children. Built just fourteen years after Kamloops was incorporated, this was the town's third public school to be constructed within a twenty-one year period. Kamloops's first public school was built in 1886 on the site of the Old Court House; however, the town's rapid population growth necessitated that another school be built in 1892, which was followed shortly by the construction of this school in 1906-07. Until 1913, the elementary grades met on the first two floors, while the high school grades met on the top floor. The first principal, Edward Stuart Wood (1857-1942), originally from Peterborough, Ontario, moved to Kamloops in August 1886. Here he met his wife, Gertrude Clarke (1867-1919), who worked as the first assistant at the school and was also the daughter of the first Mayor of Kamloops, Dr. Sibree Clarke. The couple married in Kamloops in 1888. Wood retired from teaching in 1910, but continued to live in Kamloops until his death in 1942. This school was renamed in his honour in 1922.

Stuart Wood School is also a very significant example of the architectural work of William Tuff Whiteway (1856-1940). Whiteway was born in Musgrave, Newfoundland, but relocated to Vancouver at the time of the Great Fire in 1886. In addition to his commercial work, Whiteway specialized in the design of schools, and provided the plans for a number of schools throughout the province. The architecture of this school conveys a sense of permanence and order, demonstrating the late persistence of the Romanesque Revival style in its massive masonry construction and round-arched windows. The emerging influence of the Classical Revival style is also evident in the pedimented portico, classical columns, and fanlight window above the central entrance. The large sash windows were characteristic of contemporary school design, arranged to take advantage of natural light and ventilation.

Additionally, the heritage value of Stuart Wood School lies in its interpretive value for the community. Much of the exterior and the interior fabric of the school is original to its construction of a century ago, providing a tangible link to the past. The top floor classroom has been interpreted to provide students with the experience of a historical classroom setting, including authentic furnishings.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Stuart Wood School include its:

- location on a large downtown corner lot, set back far from St. Paul Street
- continuous use as a school for over a century
- institutional form, scale and massing as expressed by its three-storey height, full-height basement, symmetrical rectangular plan, hipped roof with front and rear gabled projections, and central front entry with columned and pedimented entry porch
- robust construction, including: wooden materials such as heavy timber internal framing, wooden columns and bracketed soffits; and masonry elements such as red-brick cladding, parged stringcourses and internal chimneys
- windows, including: 4-over-4 double-hung wooden sash windows on the first and second floors; six-over-six double-hung wooden sash windows on the third floor with arched transoms above the three central windows; and arched fanlight above the front entrance
- high degree of retention of original interior features such as wooden wainscoting, wooden trim, maple floors, lath-and-plaster walls, panelled doors with original hardware, internal staircase with newel posts with drop finials, original room configuration including third-storey classroom, and original boiler and coal chute
- associated landscape features such as surrounding grassed schoolyard and playing fields, and mature perimeter plantings such as Silver Maples and Horse Chestnut trees



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CATTLE CAR AND CABOOSE, SEVENTH AVENUE

Description of Historic Place

The Cattle Car and Caboose are examples of early rolling stock, now situated off Seventh Avenue in Kamloops. The Caboose consists of an original rail car with tongue-and-groove wooden cladding and a steering lookout. The Cattle Car consists of steel and wood construction, with a sliding door on the side. The two cars are situated on a railway siding.

Heritage Value

The Cattle Car and Caboose are valued as examples of the Canadian Northern Railway's (later Canadian National Railway) rolling stock and serve as a testament to the railway's importance to the economic development of Kamloops. The Caboose dates to 1912 and is one of only fifty such cabooses still extant in Canada. The Cattle Car is a boxcar, used to transport cattle, and is of an unknown date. The Canadian Northern Railway line was run to Kamloops in 1915, enabling the business community to prosper with an abundance of employment opportunities. The railway allowed passenger transport, and also facilitated the mobility of goods, such as livestock, which in turn, benefitted trade in the region. Kamloops was established as a divisional point for the CNR, a place where trains exchanged crews, resulting in a permanent railway worker population. In 1919, the Canadian Northern Railway was incorporated by the Dominion Government with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to form the Canadian National Railway, further enhancing its importance as part of a national rail network.

Additionally, the Cattle Car and Caboose are significant for their links to Kamloops's thriving cattle ranching industry, which was established in the early 1860s and was a fundamental component of the local economy. Initially, pioneer settlers were drawn to Kamloops by the prospect of gold; however, many soon discovered that the local terrain and conditions offered ideal conditions for cattle ranching. The area was home to some of British Columbia's most successful cattle ranchers, who were recognized for their long trail drives and large ranches. Kamloops later became the headquarters of the B.C. Cattlemen's Association, established 1929, and the B.C. Livestock Association, established 1943. The CNR facilitated the movement of cattle and strengthened Kamloops's position as the center of the cattle industry in British Columbia.

After six decades of service, the cattle car and caboose were withdrawn and presented to the Kamloops Chamber of Commerce in 1970. The two cars were used as tourist information booths on the Yellowhead Highway until 1982. They have subsequently been restored and now sit on a railway siding on land owned by the City of Kamloops.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key characteristics that define the heritage character of the Cattle Car and Caboose include their:

- location on a railway siding

Cattle Car:

- vernacular form, scale and massing that conform to the functional requirements for the transport of live cattle
- manufactured steel elements such as the undercarriage and wheels
- wood construction of the upper car, including wooden side slats with gaps for ventilation and diagonal supports

Caboose:

- vernacular form, scale and massing that conform to functional requirements, including a steering lookout;
- manufactured steel elements such as the hog truss undercarriage and wheels
- wood construction of the upper car, including tongue-and-groove cladding and wooden sash windows



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PLAZA HOTEL, 405 VICTORIA STREET

Description of Historic Place

Situated at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Victoria Street in downtown Kamloops, the Plaza Hotel is a prominent landmark in downtown Kamloops. It is a five-storey, Spanish Colonial Revival-style building. It is distinctive for its metal pantile canopies, top-floor outdoor rooftop patio with open round arches, stucco exterior walls, timber brackets and massive wood brackets. There are later additions to the rear, designed in a sympathetic manner.

Heritage Value

The Plaza Hotel, built 1927-1928, is significant for its association with the Kamloops Boards of Trade, who during the 1920s were promoting Kamloops, the 'Hub City,' as a tourist destination. The Board's President headed up an association of businessmen who raised \$90,000 in shares to build the Plaza Hotel, intended to be the finest in British Columbia's interior. Planned as early as 1912, a community hotel was considered an essential amenity that would appeal to the new influx of tourists travelling by motorcar. The Plaza remained popular, and by 1948 a 44-room expansion was underway. The Plaza remains in use today as one of the major hotels in the downtown area.

The Plaza Hotel is additionally valued as a superior example of Spanish Colonial Revival design by architect Ernest T. Brown (1876-1950). Brown was born in Brighton, England, and immigrated to Canada where he trained in Guelph as an architect. Brown had a prolific career in Western Canada, working in Alberta and Saskatchewan before relocating to British Columbia in 1926. In 1927, Brown was offered the commission for the Kamloops Lodge 44 of the Benevolent Order of the Elks, which he designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The following year, Brown was selected as architect for the Plaza Hotel, again utilizing a Spanish-inspired style, popularly referred to as 'Californian' and symbolizing the new found freedom offered by the now readily available automobile. This style became Brown's trademark and he subsequently received a commission in Lethbridge, Alberta for a similar community hotel.

Additionally, the Plaza is valued as a testament to the ability of local craftsman and the high quality materials that were available in Kamloops. Johnston & Company, led by William Henry Johnston (1864-1931). Who were retained for the project, owned the Kamloops Brickyards and were among the leading contractors in the city.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key characteristics that define the heritage character of the Plaza Hotel include its:

- location at the southeast corner of Victoria Street and Fourth Avenue in downtown Kamloops
- continuous use as a hotel
- commercial form, scale and massing as expressed by its five-storey height, rooftop patio, rectangular plan and projecting canopies
- construction materials as expressed by the rock-dash stucco on the exterior walls; metal pantile canopies and wrought-iron work; and wood construction, including wooden brackets
- Spanish Colonial Revival features such as round arches at the ground floor and upper level, top-floor corner balconies with French doors with semi-circular transoms, and outdoor rooftop patio
- early neon 'Plaza Hotel' sign
- windows such as original storefronts at ground level and 8-over-1 double-hung wooden sash windows
- interior features such as lobby with oak floors, dining room, original room configuration, open staircase with original balustrades and newel posts, plaster mouldings wooden trim
- 1948 addition including: rock-dash stucco exterior walls; windows including 6-over-1 double-hung wooden sash windows in single and double assembly; and interior features including original room configuration



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NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT BUNKERS 1455 MCGILL ROAD

Description of Historic Place

The former Naval Ammunition Depot consists of a variety of partially-buried concrete bunkers grouped along a winding linear access road, located approximately two miles west of downtown Kamloops. Located on a flat bench at the edge of a steep escarpment, the site is adjacent to an industrial area on McGill Road. Each structure is comprised of a windowless one-storey concrete storage space, entered through steel entrance doors and enclosed to the full height of the store within by earthen blast protection walls.

Heritage Value

The remaining bunkers of the former Naval Ammunition Depot, constructed between 1944 and 1945, are historically significant as a rare surviving Canadian example of ordnance buildings from the Second World War era and as symbols of Canada's wartime and military experience. The bunkers reflect a period of national and international investment in defence spending after the entry of the United States into the war in December 1941. In particular, they reflect Canadian and American strategic concerns that the long, mostly unpopulated Pacific coastline of Canada could provide a back door to the invasion of the North American continent, and that coastal installations were vulnerable to air attack. Planning for the depot began in 1943. It was intended to store bulk explosives for the western command of the Royal Canadian Navy plus stocks required for the British Fleet under the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference of 1911; to meet operational and practice requirements for the Pacific Fleet by maintaining stocks of ammunition for immediate issue; and to repair, manufacture, modify and inspect ammunition stores and components. Construction at the site was undertaken by one of the largest and most successful construction companies in western Canada, the Vancouver-based Dominion Construction Company Limited.

The surviving bunkers, commonly known as magazines, are representative of the infrastructure of the eight advanced ordnance depots constructed across the country by the Royal Canadian Navy at strategically significant locations far enough away from the coast that they could not easily be attacked by carrier-borne aircraft. Kamloops was one of the sites selected, due to easy rail access to the ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert and the west coast ports of the United States. At the base of the escarpment was the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; a rail spur was constructed to facilitate the unloading of the ammunition, which was then transported up the hill through the use of a mile-long aerial tramway.

The site originally contained the infrastructure typical of an advanced ordnance depot, including twenty-two bunkers, administration buildings, mess halls, and officers' living quarters. Different magazines stored different materials such as filled shells, cartridges and small arms ammunition. The bunkers were placed at a safe distance from one another along a linear access road. Three primary types of bunkers have survived; an exposed above-ground bunker of board-formed concrete buried in a mound with extending angled entry walls; an underground bunker with a red-brick chimney vent; and an exposed above-ground bunker of concrete block with a

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projecting canopy, with surrounding blast mounds formed behind trapezoidal board-formed concrete walls. In the event of an explosion, the surrounding embankments would direct the blast upwards through a lightweight wooden roof that was designed to fragment.

By the time the depot opened, the threat of invasion was non-existent, however it continued to be used as back-up storage for the ammunition expended in fleet exercises. The depot was declared surplus and closed in December 1963, reflecting the onset of the Cold War and the perception that the conduct of war had moved beyond land-based confrontation.

Character-Defining Elements

Key characteristics that define the heritage character of the Naval Ammunition Depot Bunkers include their:

- location on a hillside at the edge of an embankment, hidden amongst the topography but proximate to rail and road networks
- arrangement along a linear access road, set back from the main access road
- orientation, form, scale, spacing and massing of the various types of bunkers expressing their functional requirements
- construction materials of board-formed concrete, vertical concrete revetments, concrete blocks, red-brick internal vent, steel doors and wooden roofs
- earthen blast protection embankments shaped at the angle of repose
- deeply recessed entrances
- internal arrangements of magazines including signs of shelving and painted signage



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KAMLOOPS CHINESE CEMETERY 850 LOMBARD STREET

Description of Historic Place

With panoramic views of the Thompson River and Mount Paul, the Kamloops Chinese Cemetery is situated on a sloped and open grassland site. It is located north of Lombard Avenue and east of Hudson's Bay Trail in an area known as the Powers Addition, on the southwestern outskirts of downtown Kamloops. The cemetery contains marked and unmarked graves of Chinese who lived and worked in Kamloops as well as monuments associated with traditional Chinese death ritual practices.

Heritage Value

The Kamloops Chinese Cemetery is representative of the impact of the railway in Kamloops and the resulting substantial Chinese population and strong sense of community that continues to the present day. The Canadian Pacific Railway was built through Kamloops in the 1880s and over 17,000 Chinese workers were brought in to build the Yale-Kamloops line. After the completion of the rail line in 1885, many Chinese settled temporarily in Kamloops, ballooning in population to over 400 residents in 1890; over one-third of the Kamloops population at that time. Chinese residents were given a small section west of First Avenue in the original town site for their Chinatown.

The Kamloops Chinese Cemetery is also valued for its reflection of traditional Chinese death ritual practices transplanted into the Western frontier context. Exacerbated by political and environmental turmoil in China, from approximately the 1850s to the 1910s, thousands of Chinese migrated from a small region in the coastal province of Guangdong, China to frontier gold rush sites around the world with the intention of eventually returning home. Temporary Chinese burial grounds were set up in many communities and most followed a basic blueprint in their spatial arrangement and material culture. The Guangdong Chinese practiced secondary burial, a traditional custom where, after seven to ten years, bones of the deceased were disinterred by organized bone collectors, transferred to a centralized bone house and shipped back to China for reburial in family plots. Rituals associated with the choice of site (fengshui), burial of the deceased and cyclical rituals such as Qing Ming are distinctly Chinese. The Kamloops Chinese Cemetery has clear evidence of traditional Chinese death ritual practices. It is situated on a north-south axis sloped site with views of the Thompson River, which are important tenets of fengshui. Evidence of disinterred plots is visible on the landscape, and traditional funerary monuments are present including a stone altar and a funerary burner. Non-Chinese influences are reflected in the tombstone styles. The pervasive ideology of honouring the deceased continues to the present day with the recent addition of the wooden plank grave markers and Asian-inspired pagoda and gateway.

The Kamloops Chinese Cemetery is further valued as symbolic of the transition of the Chinese community from temporary to permanent in the 1920s, and as one of Canada's largest and oldest intact Chinese cemeteries. The majority of Chinese immigrants in Kamloops were temporary, intending to return home to their families after five to ten years. First mentioned in the *Inland*

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Sentinel in 1887, the Kamloops Chinese Cemetery was set up by the Chinese as a temporary burial place. As Chinese were banned from burying their deceased in the Pioneer Cemetery, the Hudson's Bay Company allowed the Chinese to select a burial site on land that they owned south of town. The site was demarked by a wooden picket fence, and a stone altar and burner were placed at the north end of the cemetery. Graves were unmarked until after the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1923, when Chinese began to settle permanently in Kamloops. This is clearly reflected with the introduction of permanent, marked tombstones, the first of which occurred in 1927. Most marked graves date from the 1930s to the 1960s; the Chinese Cemetery was closed in 1979. The site now contains approximately 125 burial plots, over 50 of which were disinterred.

In the present day, members of the Chinese community have been actively involved in restoring and rehabilitating the Chinese Cemetery as a place of community commemoration and worship through a partnership with the City of Kamloops and the Kamloops Chinese Cemetery Heritage Society.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Chinese Cemetery include its:

- location on sloped, rolling topography with views of the Thompson River and Mount Paul
- situation on an open plot of grass and sagebrush vegetation, south of Lombard Avenue and east of Hudson's Bay Trail
- original and early elements of the burial ground including interred and disinterred grave plots and cast concrete gate posts
- variety of permanent gravestone materials such as carved granite, cast concrete and ceramic tile grave markers set on a north-south axis and inscribed with the names and birthplace of deceased Chinese
- variety of gravestone styles such as shouldered and domed headstones with Masonic and Chinese symbols
- variety of modern commemorative structures associated with traditional Chinese death ritual practices such the wooden plank grave markers, the cast concrete altar, funerary burner and memorial, wooden pagoda and Chinese inspired wooden gateway

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British Columbia Archives #B-04519



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PIONEER CEMETERY, 780 LORNE STREET

Description of Historic Place

Set on a flat terrain overlooking the Thompson River and surrounded by a screen of mature deciduous and coniferous trees, the historic Pioneer Cemetery is the oldest burial ground in Kamloops. It is located north of Lorne Street at the northeast end of town and was closed in approximately 1900. The cemetery now functions as a park and a number of original tombstones have been relocated to the southwest corner of the site.

Heritage Value

The Pioneer Cemetery is valued as the oldest burial ground in Kamloops, adapted over time to shifts in the population and community focus in Kamloops. It was initially established in 1876 on private land owned by rancher John Peterson (1825-1908). The cemetery was located near his home and provided a privately owned space for burial of early Kamloops residents. During the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the area from 1883 to 1885, and the subsequent population and economic boom, the Kamloops town site extended east, and Peterson's land - including the title to the cemetery - was purchased by the New Town Syndicate in 1884. This syndicate was owned by managing partners Charles Edward Pooley (1845-1912), a Victoria resident and member of the legislature, William Ward (1865-1913), the manager of the Bank of B.C. and partner in the Douglas Lake Ranch, and John Andrew Mara (1840-1920), a merchant and former MLA and MP. The syndicate owned a large portion of the original and new town site in Kamloops. They charged a small fee for burial in what was, at the time, the only local cemetery. The City of Kamloops was incorporated in 1893, and five years later purchased land for the first public cemetery, which became the Pleasant Street Cemetery. The Pioneer Cemetery was used until approximately 1900. Over time, it fell into disrepair and tombstones were vandalized. In 1962, the provincial government decreed that the City look after the site, which was then converted into a park; the remaining tombstones were relocated to the southwest corner of the site, laid horizontally in concrete and surrounded by remains of an historic wrought iron fence.

A physical testament to the strength and early beginnings of the Kamloops community, the cemetery embodies a collective memory and spirit. A wide variety of pioneers were interred at the cemetery, including many community members who reflect the history, development, heroism and tragedies of the early history of Kamloops. The earliest headstone is that of John Tannantt Ussher (1844-1879) noted as "Killed by the McLean Bros." Other pioneers buried here include John Peterson and his wife, Margaret Alexandra (died 1898) Daniel Berkley Wiley (1832-1889), Peter J. Fraser (1869-1895), Reverend Freeman Harding (1842-1893) and members of the Edwards, Latremouille and Hancock families.

The cemetery also features many decorative and unique monuments and headstones, in materials such as sandstone, granite and marble that capture the fundamental nature of its original design as a rustic Victorian park cemetery. The tombstones were generally vertical, monumental in style and inscribed with traditional Victorian symbols of death such as the scroll, column, tree trunk, clasped hands and star.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Pioneer Cemetery include its:

- location on historic Lorne Street with views of the Thompson River
- open expanse of lawn with a perimeter screen of mature deciduous trees
- variety of high quality gravestone materials such as carved granite, sandstone and marble
- variety of gravestone styles such as shouldered, domed and screened headstones, and flat plaque and slat-faced markers and column types such as sawed-off tree stumps, obelisks, and columns topped by spheres
- variety of Victorian gravestone symbols such as epitaphs, religious and plant/floral motifs, and body symbolism



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HAYDEN HOUSE, 566 FOURTH AVENUE

Description of Historic Place

The Hayden House is a two-storey Edwardian era Foursquare-style residence located in downtown Kamloops, adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral. Built in 1911, the house features a broad hipped roof with exposed rafters, two hipped dormers and an open wrap-around verandah.

Heritage Value

The Hayden House illustrates the strong economy in Kamloops during the boom years of the early 1900s. Spurred by the natural resource and economic boom in British Columbia, and linked to the Canadian Pacific Railway, this was a fertile location for the establishment of numerous agricultural, mining, lumber and ranching industries. Kamloops experienced unprecedented growth, speculative real estate deals and the arrival of large numbers of homesteaders into the area. Financial institutions moved into the downtown area in droves and numerous commercial businesses opened to service local industries. Downtown residential areas flourished during this time. Set on a large property, the scale and generous proportions of the Hayden House are a reflection of the prosperity of the pre-First World War era.

The Hayden House is also significant as a fine, intact example of Edwardian-era housing built typically for the burgeoning middle class of the time. It was designed in the Foursquare style, suitable for standard urban lots, and displays its original rectangular plan, hipped roof, wrap-around verandah and substantially intact interior. Such houses were usually built from pattern book plans that were readily available at the time. The original owner was William Frank Hayden (1862-1918), an insurance agent and Canadian Pacific Railway agent who bought several lots from Mayor J.T. Robinson and Alderman John Freemont Smith as speculative property. Hayden built this house in 1911 but did not live here. A later owner of the house was Irish-born Harold William Howard (1881-1968), a Canadian National Railway agent who purchased the house in 1925, and his wife Jessie May Leary, a celebrated pianist and piano teacher. Harold was recognized for his community involvement as a director and later the chairman of the Royal Inland Hospital. Several alterations were made early on, including rear additions, extension of the verandah and the construction of a large brick chimney, that are in sympathy with the original character of the house.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Hayden House include its:

- prominent location in downtown Kamloops on Fourth Avenue, adjacent to St. Paul's Cathedral
- minimal set-back from the street, on a large corner property
- residential form, scale and cubic massing as expressed by its two-storey height with a broad hipped roof, wide eaves with exposed rafters, and hipped dormers
- Foursquare style as reflected in its symmetry, open-front verandah with wood-panelled porch columns, closed balustrade with drainage scuppers, and asymmetrical front entry
- wood-frame construction with lapped siding
- external corbelled red-brick chimney
- regular fenestration, including 1-over-1 double-hung wooden sash windows in single and double assembly and rectangular coloured leaded glass window on north side



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WILLIAM W. BISHOP HOUSE, 619 NICOLA STREET

Description of Historic Place

The William W. Bishop House is located on a gently terraced site, in an urban residential neighbourhood on Nicola Street, south of the downtown core. A typical Edwardian Foursquare in style and detailing, the house is distinguished by its broad hipped roof, inset corner porch and leaded coloured glass windows.

Heritage Value

The William W. Bishop House, built in 1913, is a significant example of a finely crafted Edwardian-era Foursquare that illustrates the strong economy in Kamloops at the very end of the boom years of the early 1900s. Spurred by the natural resource and economic boom in British Columbia, and linked to the Canadian Pacific Railway, this was a fertile location for the establishment of numerous agricultural, mining, lumber and ranching industries. Kamloops experienced unprecedented growth, speculative real estate deals and the arrival of large numbers of homesteaders into the area. A downturn in the economy at the time of World War One, magnified by labour unrest during the building of the Canadian National Railway, ended this period of economic growth.

Additionally, the William W. Bishop House is valued for its association with Kamloops's colourful and politically charged newspaper industry. The house was built for William Wills Bishop (1874-1940), a printer for *The Standard*; a newspaper started in 1897 by future mayor of Kamloops, John T. Robinson, and C. Wentworth Sarel, both Conservatives. *The Standard* ran in political opposition to *Inland Sentinel*, and bought it out in 1914. Bishop worked at *The Standard* until 1921, after which he and his wife, Elizabeth Davidson Bishop (née Gray, 1878-1955) sold and moved to Salmon Arm. Other owners associated with the house were Sarah and Louise Holt, who remained in the house until their deaths. Their niece, Kay Bingham, lived in the house and inherited it after her aunts died; she was a well-known and beloved teacher in Kamloops who had a school named after her in 1967.

The William W. Bishop House is further valued as an elegant and notably intact example of Edwardian-era architecture, designed as a rational expression of modern needs and conveniences. Typical of the housing stock built for the burgeoning middle class, it imparts an overall sense of formality. The pervasive influence of the Arts and Crafts movement signalled loyalty to Britain and traditional values, and is evident in the original design and detailing.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the William W. Bishop House include its:

- location in a residential neighbourhood of contemporaneous houses, south of downtown Kamloops on Nicola Street
- minimal set-back from the street, on a terraced lot
- residential form, scale and cubic massing as expressed by its two-storey height with a broad hipped roof, wide closed eaves, central hipped roof dormer and inset corner porch
- Foursquare style as reflected in its stringent symmetry, and corner inset front door
- wood-frame construction with narrow lapped wooden siding on the body of the house and the porch column
- additional external elements such as its red-brick foundation and external corbelled red-brick chimney
- regular fenestration, including 1-over-1 double-hung wooden-sash windows in single and triple assembly, with diamond-paned leaded coloured glass in the upper sash
- associated landscape features such as mature deciduous trees at front and side of property



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MEMORIAL ARENA, 740 VICTORIA STREET

Description of Historic Place

The Memorial Arena and is a large sports arena with a high, dual-pitch roof that is centrally located on Victoria Street in downtown Kamloops. Built with a concrete base and steel truss roof structure, the arena seats approximately 2,700 and is utilized by organized and recreational hockey teams. A horizontal entry pavilion with clerestory ribbon windows is clad in red brick, and there is a dedicatory bronze plaque centred between the main entries.

Heritage Value

The Memorial Arena is significant as a representation of postwar community efforts to commemorate lost soldiers, build community pride and construct new recreational facilities. At the end of World War Two, the return of the troops signalled the start of a boom in population growth and a gradual return to prosperity. Wartime restrictions on non-military construction had deprived communities of badly-needed recreational and educational facilities. Many communities enthusiastically supported initiatives to both memorialize as well as develop new sports facilities. The Kamloops and District War Memorial Recreational Society, incorporated in 1945, set out to raise funds for the first local artificial ice rink. It was designed as part of an ambitious larger complex known as Memorial Centre that was to include a swimming pool, curling rink and meeting rooms. Vancouver-based architect Charles Burwell Kerrens Van Norman (1906-1975) was hired to design the whole complex, however only the arena portion was built. In addition to local fundraising, the Society organized a country-wide raffle, raising over \$173,000 of the estimated \$220,000 total cost; the municipality borrowed the remaining funds. Construction began in 1948 and the arena was dedicated on November 11, 1949.

The Memorial Arena is also valued for its association to the growth and development of organized hockey leagues in Kamloops and for its continuous use as a hockey venue. The first organized local hockey leagues were formed after World War One; a Junior league in 1918 and a Senior league in 1919. Under the sponsorship of the B.C. Stock Breeders and the provincial government, a small arena was built on the east end of town and the hockey leagues were allotted time to play during the winter months. It was not until 1931 that the first open air arena was built. Plans for an artificial ice rink did not surface until 1939, but these were put on hold with the onset of the Second World War. This became the primary arena for the Western Canada Hockey League junior hockey teams: the Kamloops Chiefs (1973-1977); the Junior Oilers (1981-1984); and the Kamloops Blazers (established in 1984). Memorial Arena was superceded by the Riverside Coliseum (now the Interior Savings Centre) in 1992; however, it continues to be actively used by lower level hockey teams.

Furthermore, the Memorial Arena is a significant example of a large clear-span structure that is representative of contemporary engineering. Supported on a concrete base, the massive exposed steel truss roof supports heavy timber purlins and a plank roofing deck. The use of timber in the superstructure and red brick on the front façade attests to the presence of local brick and lumber industries. The flat roof entry pavilion with its horizontal ribbon windows demonstrates the influence of the International Style movement that gained popularity in the postwar era.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Memorial Arena include its:

- location on Victoria Street in downtown Kamloops
- continuous public assembly and recreational use
- institutional form, scale and massing as expressed by its single-storey height; large rectangular open-span interior space; low dual-pitched roof over the arena; and flat roof at the entry
- construction materials, including: board-formed reinforced concrete used for the foundations and structural piers; concrete block infill walls; massive steel roof trusses; wooden purlins supporting a wooden plank roof; heavy timber end walls; and red-brick cladding at entry
- International style influences as expressed by the horizontally-proportioned, flat-roofed entry pavilion with wood-frame clerestory ribbon windows
- additional exterior features such as the bronze dedicatory plaque placed at the centre of the front façade
- interior features including: concrete stands with wooden bench seating; wooden floors and ceilings; and exposed interior structure



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STOODLEY RESIDENCE, 79 NICOLA STREET WEST

Description of Historic Place

The Stoodley Residence is a one-storey Arts and Crafts bungalow located on the north side of Nicola Street West in the West End neighbourhood of Kamloops. Built in 1926, the house is distinctive for its built-in flower boxes, multi-paned windows, tapered verandah columns and triangular eave brackets. It sits on the site of a hollow gully, which originally extended across the street and headed down towards the river; evidence of this gully can be seen in the river silt, sand and cobbles that remain among the lush English-style gardens surrounding the house.

Heritage Value

Built in 1926, the Stoodley Residence is significant for its Arts and Crafts architecture. The persistence of traditional period revival styles during the interwar years illustrates the profound popularity of historical references in domestic architecture. Homeowners of the period understood and found comfort in traditional, historically-referenced architecture, yet appreciated the domestic comforts of the modern home. Typical of houses built in the 1920s, The Stoodley Residence reflects the modern ideals of economy and good design as well as an ongoing pride in past traditions. At the time, it was presumed that a well-built house would display a traditional and readily-identifiable style as a hallmark of good taste. Although modest in stature and detailing, notable stylistic features of the Stoodley Residence include its tapered verandah columns, multi-paned windows, exposed rafter tails and triangular eave brackets.

Coupled with its lush, abundant English-style garden and prominent street frontage, the Stoodley Residence contributes significantly to the heritage character of the West End neighbourhood. Residential development of the area began at the turn of the century and gradually spread up the hill to the west.

The Stoodley Residence is valued for its associations with first owners, Joseph Octavius Stoodley (1886-1968) and his wife, Violet Beatrice (née Sweet, 1889-1973) who were both originally from England. Joseph Stoodley immigrated to Kamloops in 1910, and married Violet two years later. He worked as a city clerk but was also played a prominent role in the local educational system. In 1920, he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Kamloops School Board. Stoodley additionally served as Truant Officer (elected 1925), City Collector at City Hall (elected 1934), and School Trustee (elected 1939).

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Stoodley Residence include its:

- picturesque setting amongst mature coniferous and deciduous trees, on the site of a old gully on Nicola Street West
- location within the historic West End neighbourhood
- residential form, scale and massing as expressed by its one-storey height with front-gabled roof and shed-roofed front verandah, originally spanning the width of the house, now with partial enclosure
- Arts and Crafts details such as twin-coursed cedar shingle siding, wooden lapped siding in the gable ends, bargeboards, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, and tapered verandah columns
- external red-brick chimney
- windows such as its multi-paned double-hung windows in double and triple assembly, small feature windows flanking the chimney, and horizontal window in front gable
- associated landscape features such as its lush English-style garden consisting of an abundance of mature, naturalistic plantings



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CNR STATION, 500 LORNE STREET

Description of Historic Place

The CNR Station is a large, two-storey train station, with a symmetrical front entry, hipped roof, red-brick cladding and Classical Revival detailing. The south (front) elevation has a prominent central entry with a projecting gable above. The north (rear) elevation has two gable projections and a cantilevered wraparound canopy that protects the passenger loading area. The station has regular multi-paned, multi-assembly fenestration and distinctive block modillion cornices. Built in 1926-27, it is situated at the bottom of Fifth Avenue, on the north side of Lorne Street, adjacent to the CNR rail tracks, just outside downtown Kamloops. In 1992, it was designated by the federal government as a heritage railway station under the Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act.

Heritage Value

The CNR Station is significant for its connection with the establishment and growth of the Canadian National Railway, simultaneously marking a period of economic growth in Kamloops. In 1919, the Canadian Northern Railway was incorporated with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, forming the Canadian National Railway. This amalgamation allowed the CNR to compete aggressively with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had previously established its transcontinental line through Kamloops in 1885. Originally the CNR station was situated north of the city at the Kamloops Junction, which was inconvenient for passengers and freight transport. In 1918, a temporary bridge was completed over the South Thompson River into Kamloops, permitting trains to run into town. The CNR's service improved dramatically in 1925 when they introduced both a daily mail service from Kamloops to Edmonton and a branch line that ran to Kelowna, which confirmed Kamloops's importance as a regional centre. By 1926, a permanent steel swing bridge replaced the temporary bridge. This station, which functioned as both the passenger depot and as the CNR office building, was built as part of this larger complex of rail-related improvements. The unusually large size of the structure indicates its regional importance.

Additionally, the CNR Station is valued as a superior example of the restrained classicism typical of the post-World War One era. The design for the building was prepared in Winnipeg by the CNR Architectural Division. Constructed of local pressed red brick, the symmetrical façades have well-proportioned features, including cast stone door and window voussoirs and massive wooden brackets that support the front and rear canopies. The original layout of the interior was typical of railway stations at the time. The main floor was utilized as the baggage area, ticket office, washrooms, ladies waiting room and the men's smoking room. The top floor housed the offices for the superintendent and his assistants. The partial basement area was used for general storage and the heating plant.

The CNR Station is symbolic as a testament to the ability of local contractors, Johnston & Company, led by William Henry Johnston (1864-1931) and James Adam Gill (1856-1940). The firm also owned the Kamloops brickyards and were among the leading contractors in the city. They were also responsible for several of Kamloops's landmark structures including the Old Bank of Commerce.

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Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the CNR Station include its:

- location, at the north end of downtown Kamloops, adjacent to the CNR railway tracks
- form, scale and massing as expressed by its: two-storey height; hipped roof; symmetrical rectangular plan; prominent central front entry with cantilevered canopy and projecting gable above; two projecting gables on the north elevation; and wraparound cantilevered canopy at the rear
- construction materials such as pressed red-brick cladding, random-coursed sandstone base; cast stone detailing; galvanized metal modillions, and heavy timber brackets
- Classical Revival detailing such as projecting block modillion cornices, pediments, and brick and cast stone voussoirs
- fenestration: 9-over-1, double-hung, wooden sash windows in multiple assembly; lunette windows in the gables; and glazed wooden doors
- associated railway platform and tracks to the north side



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ST. ANDREW'S ON THE SQUARE 159 SEYMOUR STREET

Description of Historic Place

Located in the heart of downtown Kamloops, St. Andrew's on the Square is a prominent, late Victorian Gothic Revival church located at the corner of Seymour Street and Second Avenue. The church features an offset square front tower with spire and gabled vents, unique corner buttress detailing and Gothic pointed-arch windows and doors. A large public plaza is now located to the east side.

Heritage Value

St. Andrew's on the Square is significant as a community facility and focal point that has served the changing social and religious needs of Kamloops residents for well over a century. This is also the City's oldest public building. Reflecting the growth of the city and the expansion of the original local Presbyterian congregation, plans to build Kamloops's first permanent church commenced in 1887. Spearheaded by Reverend John Chisholm, over \$5,000 was raised to build the church on land donated by the CPR, at a location considered to be on the outskirts of town at the time. Construction funds were raised largely by CPR employees, many of whom were of Scottish descent. The church was built with lumber from the James McIntosh lumber mill. Named St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, it held its first service on Christmas Day, 1887 and served a Presbyterian congregation until 1925, when Unification resulted in the formation of the United Church of Canada. Between 1927 and 1936, the church was used by various groups for meetings and as a badminton hall and from 1936 to 1942, by the St. Andrew's and New Caledonian Society. The Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada bought the church in 1942, renaming it the Calvary Temple. The Reverend Phil Gaglardi (1913-1995), future Minister of Highways famed for the expansion of B.C.'s road and ferry systems, headed up the church, completing a restoration and a large addition to the south in 1945 and 1958 respectively. The church remained in their ownership, and was eventually converted into a gymnasium and Sunday School classes. During the late 1950s and 1960s, this site housed the largest Sunday School in Canada. The church slowly fell into disrepair until 1991, when it was bought by the City to avoid demolition. In 1996, through the collective efforts of tireless volunteers, the Kamloops Heritage Society, the City of Kamloops and a grant from BC Heritage Trust, the church was restored to its original exterior presence and now serves as a successful community centre and reception hall.

St. Andrew's on the Square is also a noteworthy late Victorian example of the Gothic Revival style. The church boasts impressive Gothic pointed-arch windows with elegant yet simple tracery. The window sashes are fitted with stained glass panels that have been donated by various firms and residents since 1999. The steeple, with a square base and pyramidal roof with front-gabled louvers on each side, is an unusual feature. Wood buttresses at the corners of the church, whalebone bargeboards and a scalloped wooden roof ridge are distinctly Gothic Revival features.

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Furthermore, the Church is a significant surviving example of the work of architect, civil engineer and surveyor Robert Henry Lee (1859-1935), who moved to Kamloops from the United States in 1884, and remained here for the rest of his life. Lee was responsible for laying out the townsites of Nicola, Merritt and Princeton, and produced architectural designs for numerous residences, a Roman Catholic Church, a branch for the Bank of B.C. and this church. His architectural accomplishments in this frontier community were prodigious. Lee also became active in civic affairs, was elected to the first Kamloops Council in 1893, then served as mayor from 1894-1896.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character St. Andrew's on the Square include its:

- corner location in downtown Kamloops on Seymour Street at Second Avenue
- continuous use as a public facility
- ecclesiastical form, scale and massing as expressed by its steeply pitched cedar-shingled cross-gabled roof with open eaves, detailed mouldings and notched whalebone bargeboards; square corner tower with entryway; and steeple with gabled louvered vents, fishscale shingles decorative metal cap and vane
- wood-frame construction, with original wooden drop siding with cornerboards and scrollcut trim
- late Victorian vernacular Gothic Revival detailing, such as wooden tracery in Gothic pointed-arch windows and stepped buttresses
- interior features including a vaulted ceiling with a checkerboard of diagonally-patterned wooden panelling
- associated landscape features such as public square and mature deciduous trees



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B.C. SHEEP BREEDERS BUILDING 961 LORNE STREET

Description of Historic Place

The B.C. Sheep Breeders Building is located on the south side of Lorne Street, at the east end of downtown Kamloops, and is situated close to a CNR spur line. Displaying a simple industrial vernacular in its form and massing on the exterior with curved façade parapets at the front and rear, the interior features spectacular wood-frame clear-span construction with laminated wood bow trusses.

Heritage Value

The B.C. Sheep Breeders Building is of value to the Kamloops's community as a testament to the burgeoning and optimistic sheep breeding and wool industry in Kamloops in the 1920s and through its association to the B.C. Sheep Breeders Association. Sheep herding became popular in Kamloops during the First World War. In 1917, the Interior Wool Grower's Association was formed by D.W. Strachan and William Harrison to initiate a grading system for wool sold to the public, and to ensure continued profits to sheep breeders. During the 1920s, the sheep breeding industry in B.C. was steadily on the rise, with the largest stock of sheep in the Kamloops region, which contained over half of the 200,000 sheep in the province. By 1929 the Interior Wool Grower's Association's name was changed to the B.C. Sheep Breeders Association to reflect their broadening range of activities. At the same time, local wool production continued to rise due to stock failures around the world, and plans were underway to construct a warehouse for the production and storage of wool. This warehouse was built by W.J. Moffatt (1880-1967) a building contractor, for a total cost of \$4,080 in the summer of 1929. Moffatt also served as mayor of Kamloops from 1928-1931 and 1934-1935. This building served the Association until the 1960s, through a steady decline in the sheep breeding industry starting during the Depression years and subsequent competition with newly introduced synthetic fibres starting in the 1940s. Most of the sheep flocks in Kamloops had disappeared by the late 1960s, by which point the Association had only a small office in the building, renting the rest out to gain additional funds. In 1979, the building was transferred to the City of Kamloops and since 1992 it has been rented as a costume and prop storage facility by the Western Canadian Theatre Company.

The B.C. Sheep Breeders Building is also valued for its association to the Canadian National Railway. In 1930 a CNR Rail spur line was built at grade to the rear of the building for loading wool and off-loading of sheep into the building. Known as the 'Wool Spur,' the rail line was later used by the B.C. Livestock Producer's Association for loading cattle.

The B.C. Sheep Breeders Building is further valued for its vernacular industrial design as a demonstration building for the public, significant through its contextual association to the Fall Fair that was held just east of the building, and to the annual fall sheep show in Kamloops. Simple in its design, the B.C. Sheep Breeders Building reflects its functional nature, including the symmetrical floor layout, sliding doors for movement of sheep and material, and clear span design allowing greater flexibility for the interior floor plan. The design also reflects its importance as the showcase building for the BC Sheep Breeders Association. The impressive

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heavy timber curved bow trusses, posts and laminated ribs enabled a column-free interior, which allowed sheep and wool to be displayed during the popular Kamloops Fall Fairs, usually held in September, and the Annual Sheep and Ram Sales in October.

Character-Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character of the B.C. Sheep Breeders Building include its:

- location on a sloping site off Lorne Street east of downtown Kamloops
- location just north of a CNR spur line
- industrial form, scale and massing as expressed by its rectangular plan with bow roof and raised front parapets
- concrete foundation and wood-frame clear-span construction, with wooden bow trusses, laminated ribs and heavy timber posts
- original wooden drop siding with cornerboards
- vernacular industrial design, such as symmetrical curved parapets at front and rear of building, and sliding wood doors at front, side and rear
- regular fenestration including double-hung, 1-over-1 and 4-over-2 wooden sash windows in single assembly, with vertically-proportioned panes typical of the 1920s
- internal red-brick chimney
- interior features including: heavy timber bow truss system with laminated ribs and curved trusses; wooden plank floors and tongue-and-groove plank fir walls; and functional interior design as expressed through the delineation of space with the storage and display at the rear and offices at the front



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KAMLOOPS COURT HOUSE 7 SEYMOUR STREET WEST

Description of Historic Place

The Kamloops Court House is three-storey Edwardian Baroque-style structure with contrasting cladding of pressed brick, rubble-stone granite and dressed limestone detailing. The imposing design features a formal central entry, with prominent parapet gables, a corner tower with copper cupola and a slate roof. The building is situated on a landmark terraced site at the entrance to the downtown core, at the corner of Seymour Street West and First Avenue, with commanding views of the City and the Thompson River. On axis at the rear of the Court House is the original Land Registry.

Heritage Value

The Kamloops Court House is valued as a landmark complex of buildings and surrounding landscape, consisting of the Court House, the Land Registry to the south and a terraced site. As the physical embodiment of the provincial legal system in the City's early years, the complex was designed to convey a sense of justice and authority through the use of traditional and imposing design. As a prominent commercial and industrial hub in the Interior in the early 1900s, Kamloops was an important regional centre for the province. The first court house, a small white-washed log cabin, was erected in 1873 at the west end of town. With the subsequent railway survey and construction in the 1880s, a new wood-frame court house was built at the corner of Victoria Street and First Avenue to serve the growing town site. Quickly outgrown by the burgeoning population, a grant of \$20,000 for a new court house and offices was issued by the province in 1907. The Court House and perimeter wall were completed in 1909, and the Land Registry added to the rear in 1911.

The Kamloops Court House building is further valued as a showcase of the province's prosperity and growth, and as a symbolic link to the provincial government. During the first years of the twentieth century, the province enjoyed a boom of unprecedented proportions, spurred by the resource-based economy and optimistic foreign investment. A network of major regional court houses were built during this time in Vancouver, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Nelson, Vernon and Fernie that consolidated the province's administration of the judicial system. The heart of these structures, the formal and traditional court room, demonstrates the lasting influence of the traditional British justice system.

The Kamloops Court House is also a superb and intact example of the influence of the Edwardian Baroque style, and also demonstrates an Arts and Crafts sensibility on the interior. Mainly symmetrical, the building features an elaborate central entry with ogee shaped door, prominent parapet gables and a corner square-domed tower. Built primarily of local brick, and provincially-sourced granite, limestone and slate and interior wooden materials from local lumber mills, the choice of materials symbolized a commitment to the use of quality British Columbia materials and products, a source of pride in this provincial building. Throughout, there is an exceptional level of design and craftsmanship. It is one of the most accomplished designs of prominent architects Dalton & Eveleigh. The stained glass was provided by the studio of Charles

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Bloomfield. The Land Registry, designed by the Provincial Department of Public Works, carries through the same design elements and was entered on axis with the main building.

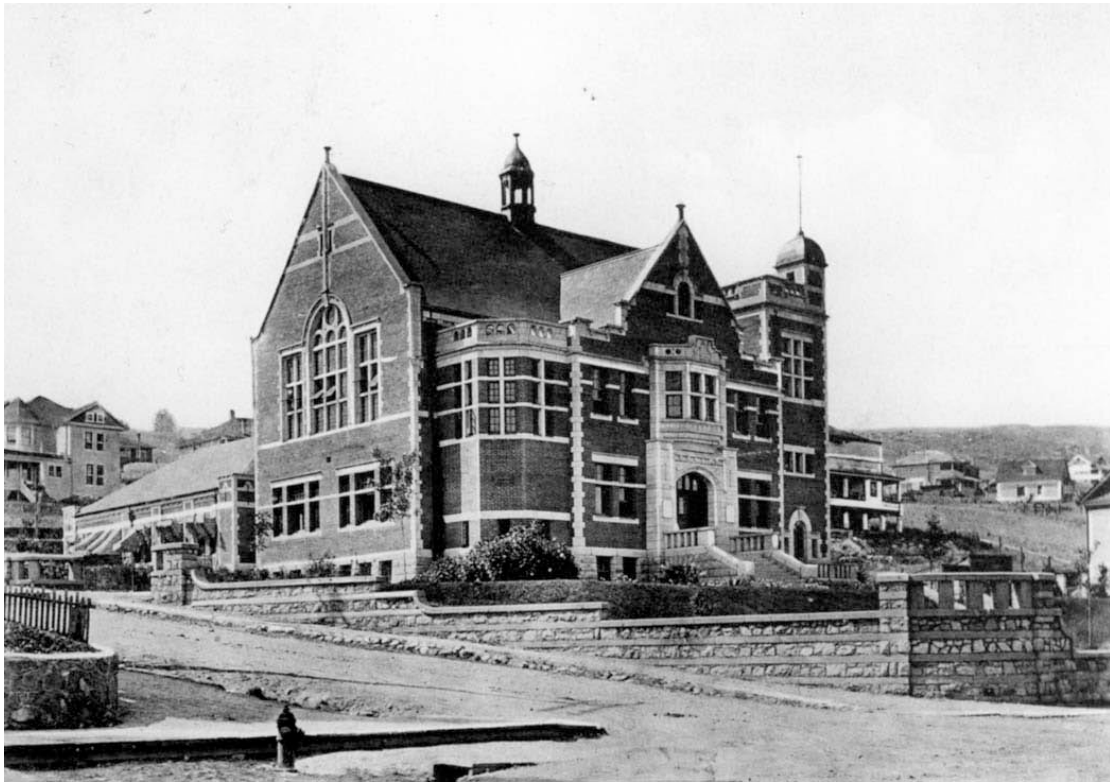
Now owned by the City of Kamloops, the Kamloops Court House is one of British Columbia's most striking Edwardian-era public buildings and a Kamloops landmark.

Character-Defining Elements

The elements that define the heritage character of the Kamloops Court House include its:

- prominent location on Seymour Street West and First Avenue at the entrance to the downtown core
- siting on a terraced corner site, set-back from the road with views of the City and the Thompson River
 - complex traditional form, grand scale and side-gabled massing of the Court House with its central-gabled projection at the front entry, corner square tower with turret on the west side and bay with windows on the east side
- spatial relationship between the Court House and the Land Registry, including connecting open external breezeway
- masonry construction of the Court House and Land Registry including pressed red brick facades, tuckpointing, tapered rubble-stone granite foundations, dressed limestone accents and slate roofs; central exterior granite staircase to main entrance of Court House; masonry perimeter wall with bands of rubble-stone granite and dressed stone detailing
- consistent use of Edwardian Baroque architectural features such as curved stone modillions, tapered pinnacles at the corners, crenellated parapets, dressed limestone banding, Palladian and recessed window openings, and cupola with copper roof
- provincial symbolism such carved provincial crest on front projecting bay and interior dogwood motifs
- fenestration, such as 6-over-1 double-hung wooden sash windows with horns, six-paned casement window in corner bay, 4-paned casement windows in oriel bay at front entrance and Palladian window with multi-paned leaded stained glass
- additional exterior details such as copper gutters, and pressed red-brick chimney with limestone detailing
- intact interior features with Arts and Crafts details of the Court House such as the intact courtroom with judges dais with canopy, prisoners dock, ornate wainscoting, mouldings and dentils with quatrefoil symbolism and domed ceiling with ornate wooden bracing; general interior details such as intact room configuration, wooden flooring, gauged plaster cornices, tapered newel posts with carved dogwood flowers, interior leaded glass with Arts and Crafts floral influence, mosaic tilework, ogee shaped doorways; oak entry lobby and front entry doors; and intact jail in the basement
- formal symmetrical landscaping with mature deciduous trees, including Silver Maples, stepped masonry perimeter wall, and granite staircases

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