

Silverton Gallery

Part 1: Conservation Brief

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1.1 Silverton Gallery, History and Background

Introduction:

From 1917 to the early 1970's the building was the Silverton School and then from the late 1970's to present the building was the Silverton Gallery. The history of the building is presented in two parts: when it was a school, and then as a gallery.

The Silverton Gallery has seen many changes, initially built using architectural plans from Victoria; the two room Silverton School educated many children from Silverton and the surrounding communities. When the school was closed in the early 1970's due to a declining school population, a local valley arts group, newly formed, extensively renovated the building to create an arts and performing space for the community. Renamed the Silverton Gallery in the late 1970's, today the building houses a small museum and archives with the remainder of the space used as an art gallery and performance space along with an office and small kitchen. On the lawns of the gallery is displayed Frank Mill's Outdoor Mining Museum.

Silverton School



An early photo of the Silverton School taken from the front entrance on the south side.

The Silverton School opened to a school population of 77 students in 1917. Two classrooms occupied the upstairs of the school. The junior grades were one to three and the senior grades were four to six. The first two teachers were Mr. Sparks, a very strict disciplinarian, and Miss Wilmas, who taught the lower grades.

Jim King was one of the first senior teachers and he was a very popular teacher with the students and parents. In fact, author John Norris in “Old Silverton” recounts that many young people came from the surrounding areas just to attend his classes and his own mother “insisted on moving from Rosebery to Silverton so that her young daughters could be in his school.”



A photo of Silverton School Students (likely a Dominion Day Celebration) because of the costumes – girls in sashes with the names of the provinces and boys in military and Indian costumes. [ca 1917-20]. Note the three teachers in the back row.

The Silverton School was built with formal plans from Victoria; this was fairly unusual for a rural school, which were usual built without plans on a smaller scale.

Schools which enrolled at least twenty pupils were classified as Rural Schools. These schools were established within formally-defined rural school districts and were administered by locally-elected school trustees.

This school house was, according to the fashion of the times, high from the ground with concrete foundations and a main floor underneath, with two flights of steps leading up to the porch, cum cloakroom, cum washroom, with larger windows on one side only. It had high ceilings with is still the nucleus of the present building known as the Silverton Gallery.

The contract for the Silverton School and outbuilding was tendered by the Department of Works in Victoria to be received by October 24 1916. The plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender were available for a deposit of \$10 at various locations – Silverton, Kaslo, Nelson and Victoria. In order to bid, the contractor was required to provide the ministry with a deposit of 20% of the tender to ensure the completion of the project.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SILVERTON SCHOOL.
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Ealed tenders, in duplicate, for the construction of a school house and outbuilding at Silverton, B.C., will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, at the Public Works Department, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, until 12 noon on the 24th day of October, 1916, in the name of the contractor, in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, at the above address.
Plans, specifications, and forms of contract may be seen, and after the 14th day of October, 1916, at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Silverton, B.C.; Mr. H. J. Simpson, Government Agent, Campbellton, N.S.; or the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C.
Intending tenderers can obtain one copy of plans and specifications of the above school by applying to the undersigned with a deposit of ten dollars (\$10), which will be refunded on their return in good order.
Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 20 per cent. of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.
Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
J. E. GRIFFITH,
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., October 3rd, 1916. 005

*This is a copy of the "Notice to Contractors" tendered by Public Works Department,
Victoria, BC, October 3rd, 1916*

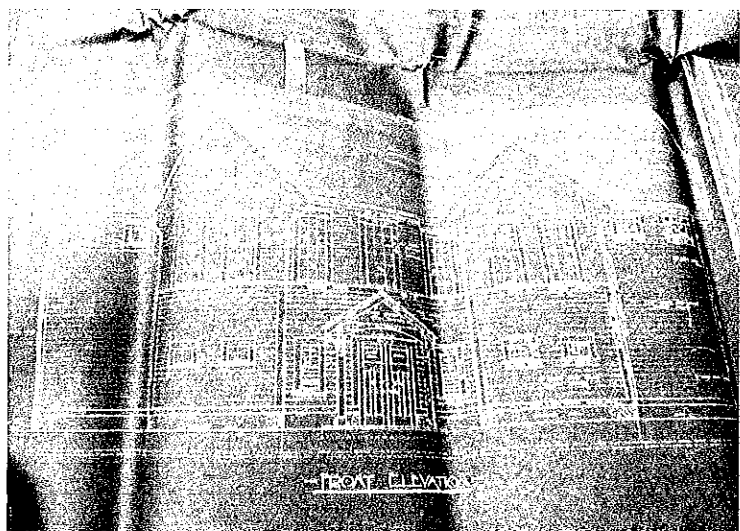
The contractor on the Silverton School was George M. Williams of Victoria. The total contract sum was \$6750, with a completion date of March 31, 1917, and a maintenance period of six months. The 51-page detailed contract included an A – Z index of all the requirements from Anchors to Water Supply—nothing was left to chance!

Completed

Contract for	Victoria B.C.
Situated at	Island
Contractor	<i>Geo. M. Williams</i>
Address	<i>P.O. Box 829 Victoria B.C.</i>
Contract sum \$	<i>6,750⁰⁰</i>
Date of completion	<i>31st March 1917</i>
Maintenance period,	six months.

This is a copy of the front page of the completed contract.

The plans consists of eight pages including detailed drawings of the exterior and interior, all elevations, outbuilding, septic system, heating system, washrooms and windows.



This is the plan for the south side (front entrance) of Silverton School

Interestingly, the bell tower was not included in the plans and must have been requested by the town. Besides the bell being used by the school, it was used as an alarm during emergency events such as fires in the town.

The Silverton School consisted of:

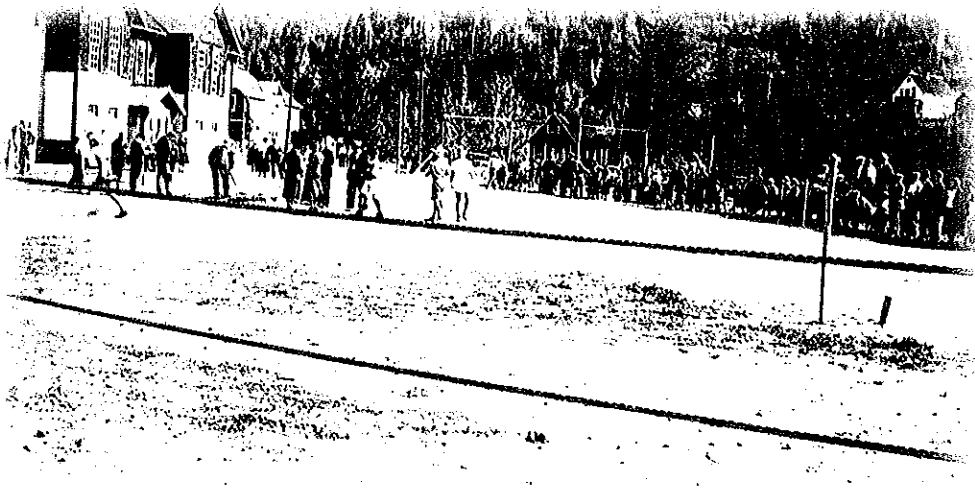
- Two classrooms on upper floor included cloak rooms and teacher's room
- Large chalkboards in classrooms
- Seven-pane windows in classrooms on east and west sides of the building
- Bell rope was on upper floor in main foyer at the top of the main stairs
- The bell was rung by senior grades at the start of school as well as the emergency alarm in case of fire
- Lower Floor included central heating, washrooms, and recreation area that was separated into boys on the east side and girls on the west side
- The main entrance on the south side included two doors and a porch area that lead into the "grand central stairway" to the upper floor
- The back double stairway led to the lower floor on the north side
- Grades 1 - 3 were on the west side
- Grades 4 - 6 were on the east side

Teachers who taught at the school included:

- Mr. Sparks, a very strict disciplinarian
- Miss Wilmas, who taught the lower grades.
- Mr. James King (1917-1930), who taught senior grades
- Mrs. Mildred Bell (until 1970), who taught Grades 1 - 3
- Mrs. Lind (until 1970), who taught Grades 4- 6



*A rare inside photo of school class [ca 1920]
SHS A006-001-0013*



*An unusual photo of the Silverton School grounds during a sports event [ca 1920's]
SHS A006-000-0021*



*A photo taken with the school in the background in 1930
SHS A006-006-032*

According to Maureen Murray (nee Kelly), a long-time Silverton resident who attended Silverton School during the year, students were good and followed the discipline and order of the school, but Halloween was another story! There was always damage to the school—desks upturned, inkwells spilt and then the school bell was rung!

The school and grounds was the “heart” of this rural community. It gave students and parents a focus because a sound education was important. School concerts, track and field events, sports activities and other community celebrations such as July 1st, happened at the school and grounds.

As the end of the 1960s, the area saw a decline in the population due to a weakening economy and so school enrollment fell. For a time, the neighbouring community of New Denver bused students between the two communities, but according to interviewees, the Silverton School was closed to merge the school populations into the larger community of New Denver. J.L. Wilson, a school trustee at the time, pushed for the school closure. Other factors, including ongoing heating and maintenance problems, likely contributed to the closing of the school as well.



*This photo is likely one of the last classes at the Silverton School.
Mrs. Mildred Bell was the teacher of this Grade 2 class.*

Silverton Gallery



In this photo circa 1979, the new metal roof has been installed and the front entrance removed. The building has stucco that was installed about 1967, replacing the wood siding. Photo credit from SLGS

The Slocan Lake Gallery Society and the Silverton Gallery have a long and important history together. The two eras in the building's history are inter-related in many ways. The Slocan Lake Gallery Society and its predecessor the Slocan Valley and Arrow Lakes Art Society, supported the renovations and operations of the Silverton Gallery since 1978.

In 1975, the Slocan Valley and Arrow Lakes Art Society was formed with a committed and dedicated group who were passionate about bringing the arts to the northern valley. Individuals involved included: Ron Woodward (Interim Director), Joel Harris (Corresponding Secretary of the Slocan Valley & Arrow Lakes Community Arts Council), Fran Wallis, Judith Maltz, John Norris, Celeste Crowley, and others.

In 1977 the Village of Silverton purchased the building from the Ministry of Education for \$1.00. Following the formation of the "Slocan Valley and Arrow Lakes Community Arts Council", which consisted of residents from Winlaw to Nakusp, the council renovated the gallery with funds totalling \$117,000, mostly through various grants.

The Nelson Daily News of February 22, 1978 reported:

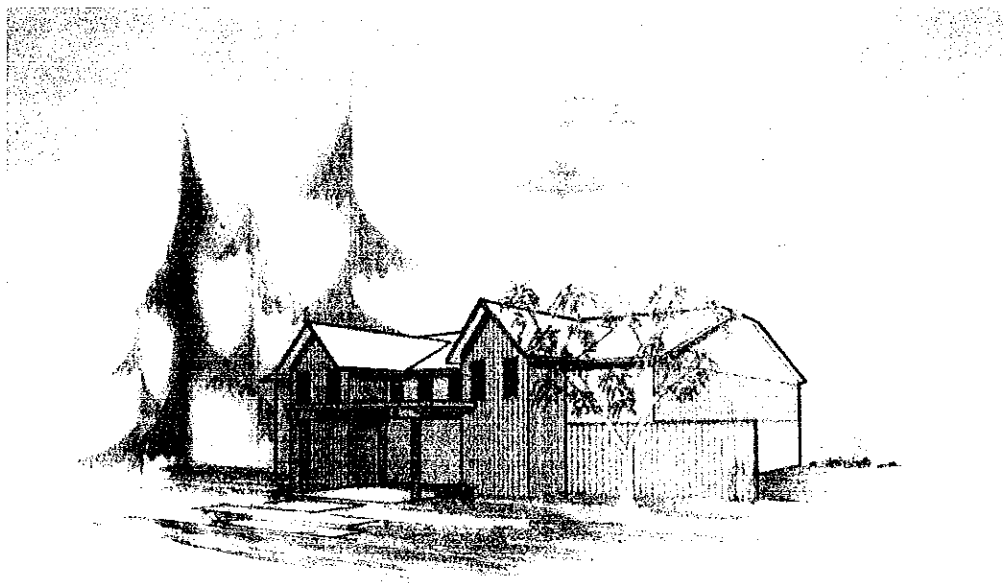
Old Silverton School becoming Slocan arts centre

“...two-room school house in this Slocan Valley community is being brought back to life as a visual and performing arts centre. Grants obtained...are being used to renovate the long-abandoned building. Four young men are busy replacing rotten beams, building new interior walls, and as soon as the snow melts they will repair the roof.

Mayor Randolph Harding and members of council are more than pleased about the arts centre project. They say the community can use another facility and they are happy to see the old Silverton Elementary School preserved.

Once completed inside, the schoolhouse will provide a 500 square-foot gallery and display area and a 1,200 square-foot performance – workshop area.

These will serve several purposes, acting as art show display areas when local artisans are selling their wares, and as a stage and audience area when an acting troupe comes to town. As an outlet for art work such as pottery, clothing and all the other hand-made goods that are becoming ever more popular, arts council people say they hope the arts and cultural centre will attract more tourists to the village.



SILVERTON GALLERY

Artist's rendering of proposed Silverton Gallery

Art Gallery Renovations between the late 1970's and early 1980's to the building included:

- New red metal roof replacing the shingles
- New flat roof for the south side entrance of the building
- Vertical Cedar Siding on exterior
- Exterior Painting of stucco and trim
- Insulation in walls
- Changing the stairway from central to the west side

Upper Level:

- Creating two gallery spaces on upper floor – large for performances and larger art shows, smaller space from art shows
- Small kitchen including fridge, stove and sink, cupboards and drawers

Lower Level:

- Office for gallery
- Workshop with sink including dark room and small washroom with shower



This photo shows new kitchen being framed in, north east corner of Gallery Exhibition space. Photo credit SLGS



STRAINING FOR THE SAKE OF ART — Some odd expressions were the result this week as four workers renovating the Silverton Elementary School put beams into place. The four are converting the 1919 building from a two-room schoolhouse into a visual and performing arts centre to serve the upper Slocan Valley. From left to right the men are Bill Emmett, Phil Milbourn, Bob Potumbo and the "foreman", Joel Harris. *Michael Hartley photo*

Following the disbanding of the Slocan Valley & Arrow Lakes Community Arts Council, a group of local citizens formed the "Slocan Lake Gallery Society". The group incorporated in November 1981 and signed a lease with the Village of Silverton on February 1, 1982. With \$58,000 in grants, the society installed a wheelchair ramp on the east side of the building, as well as a lighting and sound system, a darkroom, an office, chairs, and a piano.



*East side of building with Fire Hall. "1892-1992" sign celebrates Silverton's 100 years.
SHS A006-001-0407*

The fire hall was used from 1977 to 1996 and then a new fire hall was built to the west of the Gallery.



This photo was taken in the late 1990s (Note: before the east-side addition).

A small museum and archives known as the Interpretive Centre, along with dressing rooms and storage on the upper level, were added on the Gallery in 1999. The Village was interested in promoting tourism and a place to house the heritage of the community.

Growth Strategies: "...plans for an Interpretive Centre are based around the existing Gallery Building...historical significance...houses all the cultural events in our area...provides space for the Silverton Historical Society to store and display artefacts...situated in the centre of town...ideal location for the proposed Interpretive Centre...old fire hall driveway will be closed in and a windowed tourist information/interpretive centre will be created"...cost of project...\$12,000 from The Corporation of the Village of Silverton Other Infrastructure Implementation Projects May 10, 1999 Planning Meeting in Council Chambers



East Side Addition of Interpretive Centre to Gallery, 1999 Photo Credit SHS

The Slocan Lake Gallery Society has a very active group. Many activities and events occur at the Gallery and lawns, including coffee houses, artist and artisan displays, and performance groups – both locally and visitors, annual celebrations, meetings, markets and other activities and events.



Coffee House performance circa. 2009



Band Performance circa 2010



Nightclub Set Design, performance area, circa 2010



Gallery Reception and Exhibit, Exhibition Gallery circa 2010



Gallery Exhibit, Exhibition Gallery circa 2011



Valhalla Summer School of music class session circa 2012



Christmas By The Lake, a European-style Christmas celebration that draws visitors from throughout the region.



Christmas By The Lake, daytime



July 1st Celebration – as part of the Community Club-sponsored July 1st events, the Gallery hosts a morning flea Market and the ever-popular popular Dog Show

Sources:

Royal British Columbia Museum Provincial Archives

Silverton Historical Society (SHS)

Slocan Lake Gallery Society (SLGS)

Ken and Maureen Murray

Linda Laktin

Many other citizens of Silverton and New Denver

Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place:

Silverton Gallery is a two-story wood-frame original schoolhouse with a central entrance and two large gabled extensions on the front façade.

It is located in the “heart” of the Village of Silverton.

Character-Defining Elements:

- Original location, the “heart” of the village
- Institutional form, scale and massing, symmetrical rectangular plan with central entry and rectangular front elevation extensions and raised basement
- Wood-framed construction
- Gabled roofs on the front extensions
- Wooden-sashed windows in front façade
- Bell tower (cupola – houses the Village’s emergency siren)

Heritage Value:

Located in the Village of Silverton, an early silver-lead mining “boomtown” in the Upper Slocan Valley of the West Kootenays, this two-classroom schoolhouse symbolizes the importance the community held in providing their children with a sound and thorough education.

The standardized design reflects the central role of the provincial government in setting educational standards, and the reliance of local school boards on the province's assistance. The standards of British Columbia public school architecture was set out by the Provincial Department of Lands and Works, which provided the plans and specified the orientation of the building.

Representative of similar buildings, now demolished, that were built in other communities in the region during the early 1900s.

Time Line for Silverton School-Gallery

- 1916 Contract for School Tendered October, 1916
- 1917 School building Completed on March 31, 1917
School Grounds used for baseball, school events, Canada Day celebrations
- Early 1970s School Closed
- 1977 - 1996 Fire Hall on east side of building, fire truck donated by Frank Mills
- 1975 Slocan Valley and Arrow Lakes Art Gallery Society formed
- 1967 Building had stucco with coloured glass installed
- Early 1970's School closed, children of Silverton bused to New Denver
- 1973 to 1977 Building vacant
- 1976-1977 Village of Silverton purchased Silverton School from Ministry of Education for \$1
- 1977-1987 Silverton School becomes Silverton Gallery and extensive renovations to building including new metal roof, exterior cedar vertical siding, flat roof front entrance, interior renovation to create two gallery spaces, moving the central stairway, beam replacement on upper floor, workshop, dark room and washroom
- 1978 Silverton Gallery is opened to public as a performance and art gallery

- 1981 Slocan Lake Gallery Society incorporated
- Early 1980's Ramp on East Side Built and lighting and sound system installed
- Late 1990 Frank Mills Outdoor Mining Museum established on the grounds of the gallery
- 1999-2000 Addition to East side of Building that included Interpretive Centre, Archives and Handicap Washrooms on Lower Floor and Dressing Rooms and Storage in Upper Floor
- 2001 Metal Roof Replaced, stucco and trim painted
- 2008 Designated Municipal Heritage Silverton Community Heritage Register on June 3

Silverton Gallery General Description

1.2.1) Exterior

The Silverton Gallery sits in situ on Parcel A J11594 , PLAN 14048 adjacent to the village offices, workshops and fire hall. The Village of Silverton is located in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. The Gallery is located off Highway Six (the physical address is 408 Lake street) and commands a prominent location in the center of the village. This structure falls under Part 3, Group A2, of the Province of British Columbia Building Code. It will require an architectural and or engineering approval included in permit applications.

The Silverton Galley is a two-story 2x6 inch wood framed structure that sits on a concrete foundation. Presently, it is finished in beige stucco, and a variety of vertical sun bleached cedar siding on the extensions, along with light blue on the fascias, knee braces, soffits and window trim. The structure itself is approximately 68' x 43', a two story addition of 16' x 12' projects from the east side of the building changing the original symmetry of the 1917 configuration. The total square footage of both floors is approximately 4,336 square feet or 403 square meters. The Gallery is surrounded by a grassed area where two diagonal concrete sidewalks meet at the main entrance concrete slab. The total grassed area is approximately 31,200 square feet or 2,900 square meters. Over 50 antique mining artifacts are displayed in this area. Several information signs are installed along the Highway 6 side.

The south face houses the main entrance with 5' red double plywood doors on ground level with two windows- a 20"x 48" fixed and a 30" x 42" metal framed, insulated, casement on the right side. The entrance is set in 5' from two extensions which are capped with dormers.

These extensions have vertical cedar channel siding from ground to top of dormers and on all

sides. The original design has given the building a dignified appearance and distinctive profile with an emphasis on straight line symmetry, accentuating the height of the building and drawing the eye upward to the bell tower. This symmetry is also present in the placement of windows. Three 3' x 7' single hung, 18 paned, single glassed windows (the center one is slightly larger than the others) are located on the upper floor above the main entrance. Two of the same window types are located in each of the extensions. The main entrance is covered with a flat low-sloped tar and graveled portico and one scupper is located in the south east corner. Metal flashing has recently been installed along where the roof meets the building and covers a lower portion of the window. This stabilization measure is to prevent snow melt from entering the structure. The ceiling of the portico is covered with channel cedar siding and has recessed lighting. The roof is supported with two 8"x10" beams and four cedar covered 6"x6" posts. The main entrance way has a historical display on the left and a large cork notice board to the left. The exterior walls have vertical 1"x6" double V tongue and groove cedar siding. An eight foot by one foot "Silverton Gallery" sign is hung on the east beam. A four inch raised concrete slab runs between the extensions and the rest of the portico has a rough concrete slab. Two 24"x20" windows are located at eye level on the ground floor on each of the extensions and two of the same window type are in the outer wall, above eye level, on the upper floor. A 36"x20" window is centered on the attic gables. An insulated fixed 5'x5' window is located on the south west area of the ground floor. The addition has three 3' x 4' insulated casement upper awning windows on the ground floor and one 3' x 6' fixed insulated window with an interior eighteen paned grid on the second floor.

There are many artifacts located in front of the Gallery. Some are under the eave lines where it appears water from the roof drips on them and splashes back on to the building. A 20' apple bush grows at foundation line up the west extension. A circular Tree of Life sign is located on

the east main building. A wooden covered electrical pony panel is mounted adjacent to the sign and an electrical tech cable runs on the surface across the concrete step in the main entrance and terminates at the fire hall (since removed).

The east side houses the entrance to the museum and the archives. Two double swing 6' wood and glass doors provide access to the ground floor incorporated into the 12' x 16' addition. The exterior is finished with beige stucco. The entrance way has vertical 1" x 10" channel cedar siding and is covered by a 12' x 8' low sloped flat torch-on roof. The roof is supported by two 6" x 6" wood posts and 6"x 8" beams. A sloped ramp from the parking lot to the doors provides wheelchair accessibility. A raised garden bed runs along the right side of the ramp. A "Silverton Gallery" sign is centered in the second story as is a small 1' x 2' window in the addition gable end. A wheelchair ramp is located on the north east corner and allows entry to the second story via a 3' x 6' 8" metal door complete with half lite. A band of 8' vertical cedar runs from the addition to corner at the second floor level. A 6' x 4' window is located in the attic and has a 2' x 4' single hung window in the middle which has wooden like sized vents on each side. The roof has a six foot Dutch hip on the gables.

The West side has three 3' x 7' eighteen single paned windows centered on the second floor. Single paned storm windows cover the original windows and white Styrofoam is sandwiched between. This presents an unattractive exterior for this building. A band of vertical eight foot one by eight cedar siding is attached on each side and covers the beige stucco. One 34" fire egress door is located on the south west corner and leads to an antiquated wooden fire escape. Four 36" x 20" windows are on the Ground floor above eye level and a 6' x 4' window is in the attic and has a single hung window in the middle and wooden like sized vents on each side. The roof has a six foot Dutch hip on the gable.

The North side is quite utilitarian and is beige stucco. A 3' x 6' single hung twelve-paned singled glazed window is centered in the upper floor. Directly below a 4' double fire egress door is installed on the ground floor and 24"x 18" windows are mounted on each side. A small kneed gable roof covers this exit. Two shed roofs running east and west cover the fire egress from the upper floor where two 3'x 7' doors exit to the north. A 24"x 18" window is installed to the east and west of the lower landing. An oil tank is located up against the building. A 4" and a 1" plumbing vent pipe are towards the east end, both end under the eaves. Two electric meter bases are at the west end. Several surface mounted conduit electrical lines are attached to this side.

The roof is a nine-on-twelve pitch and has red low profile metal sheeting. The fascias are 2"x12" cedar and have a crown molding. In addition, 3"x3" knees support the gable fascias. Soffits are 1"x4" cedar, and a blue wooden bell tower is centered on the roof. All of the above appear to be historic fabric and are painted blue.

The waterproof envelope of the building has been compromised. The front flat roof portico catches the snow and water from both extension side roofs as well as the front face. This has allowed water to enter the walls of the main entrance way. Some interim stabilization has been done by way of installing flashing around the extension walls and on the lower portion of the windows. No counter wall to roof flashing were installed on any of the roofs on the north and east sides. The northern lower walls show signs of rot around the two side lite windows on the center egress area. Discoloration on the stairwell roof show where the snow has built up.

Silverton Gallery General Description

1.2.2) Interior

Upon entering the gallery main floor entrance, a bulletin board is located on the right below the exit light. The ceiling height in the foyer is 7' 5" and has three 12" x 12" recessed lights. Heat is supplied by 6" x 12" wall heat register. The floor is raised an inch and a half and is carpeted, the walls are drywall as is the ceiling and have cedar one by trim. A door with a "welcome to the Gallery" sign leads to the gallery offices and is located directly in front of the main entrance. The gallery office is L shaped; the floor is raised an additional 4 inches from the foyer. This floor is also carpeted; walls and ceiling are dry walled and two electric baseboard's supply heat. From the foyer an angled four foot Dutch door leads to the art room. The floors are concrete with an eased edge tiled appearance. Most of this area is open to upper 2" x 10" floor joists which are supported by fir 8"x 8"posts and 8"x 10"beams. The walls on the west side have the original horizontal wood sheeting. There are tubed florescent light on the ceiling. An L shaped counter complete with base cabinetry shelving is attached to the bathroom and photography walls. Work tables and work benches have art works in progress. The southwest area has dry wall on the walls and ceilings. A double laundry sink is located adjacent to the door leading into a bathroom toilet, shower and double sink. The floor is raised and has linoleum. Five foot 1"x4" cedar wainscoting is applied and the walls and ceilings are drywall. A door to the north leads out to the west stairwell egress. One electric baseboard is located on the south wall and an eight inch open round duct supplies heat from the furnace.

At the end of the counters, a door leads into the photo reproduction room where another door leads to a large double sink processing film area. Shelves and counters have a multitude of

chemicals and paints and various other items. The walls and ceilings in the photography area are drywall and the floor is concrete. Several electric baseboards heat this area.

The door to the right of the photography room leads to the furnace room. The ceiling is open second floor joist cavities except above the furnace. The floor is concrete. A large 1960s American Standard, model 70F8B oil furnace is located here and has an output of 213,000 BTU. Oil line supply run under the concrete floor to an oil tank located on the outside north wall. A 20"x20" red brick chimney vents the furnace. An eight headed galvanized sprinkler system is located around the furnace as is metal sheeting applied to the underside of main floor joists. There is exposed insulation on some of the interior walls and no insulation is visible on exterior walls. The north wall shows signs of rot as previously described in the exterior general description. A heat riser control is located on the exhaust duct to the chimney and one is mounted on the ceiling. All of the furnace ducting has silver tape on the joints. A 100 amp electrical panel and two older telephone panels are located on the North wall. In the BC Telephone panel, the previous town water pumping system and the siren system were on an auto-dialer. A previous generation communication control panel is mounted above the previous noted panel and has a 1979 note inside. A timer is situated below the pony panel for illumination of the mailboxes, located on the southwest lot corner. There are many generations of exposed wiring that run throughout this area. The floor is concrete. A three-inch exhaust tube runs from the photography area to the outside through a window. Two 6" air supply ducts supply air to the furnace room and furnace through a window. A small Jet Glass water heater is located on a raised platform, and a 20 gallon water heater is under the west stairwell. There are many galvanized and copper plumbing runs and shutoffs located here. A four-foot double door leads to the north side of the main building. There are several cabinets which house a variety of nails and other building related maintenance materials.

Tables and stage platforms are also stored in this area. A door leads from the furnace room to the archives.

The public washroom is accessed from the upper floor down the east stairwell. Located on the right of the ground floor stairwell landing, (through a door) a passage way leads to the interpretive center. The walls have five-foot cedar wainscoting and the upper walls and ceilings are painted drywall complete with rough cut cedar batons. On the left side is a newer wheelchair accessible washroom where handicapped access is gained only through the museum interpretive area. This is the only wheelchair accessible bathroom in the building with a three foot, lever handled door, a handicapped toilet complete with grab bar and wheelchair sink and counter. A 4" x 10" heat register is located behind the door. The floor is concrete, the walls are partially covered with cedar wainscoting, and the rest of the walls and ceiling are painted drywall. Supply lines are copper and are surface mounted. An exhaust fan is located in the ceiling.

On the right side of the passageway is a single stalled female toilet complete with wall hung sink and a single male toilet with wall hung sink, located on the right. The floors are concrete and a floor drain is located in the floor of the men's. A paneled partition separates the men and women washrooms. The supply lines to the sinks are a combination of surface mounted copper and galvanized. A wooden V grooved privacy screen separates the toilets from the sink areas. The walls and ceilings are a combination of drywall and painted paneling. Each lavatory has a 4" x 10" heat register in the west walls.

The entrance to the Silverton Historical Society Interpretive Center is through the east double doors at ground level. The floors are mostly wooden joists (which cover the concrete pit used

by the Fire Department) a small area to the west has the original concrete floor. Linoleum floor tile is installed in all of this Interpretive area. To the right of this display area, artifacts and a display of Truman photographs are mounted on rough painted cedar horizontal sheeting. A variety of collages provide information on Silverton area's mining history. Glassed locked display cabinets are located on the west wall and on the east extension walls of the original building. Several other artifact displays and Tourist information cabinets are located throughout the museum display area. The ceilings are painted drywall and have surface mounted florescent lighting. All the other walls are painted drywall with an emergency light located midpoint on the north wall. A wall mounted, forced air electrical heater is installed on the north wall of the museum display area. A passageway to the north leads to the Museum office located on the right. Floors are painted concrete, painted drywall ceiling, with surface mounted fluorescent lights. The original horizontal wood sheeting is on the east wall. A view window to the museum is on the south office wall. The building's main water supply is located in this area and is 1½ inch galvanized. A door on the left side of the passageway enters into the archival offices. The floor is painted concrete, walls and ceilings are painted drywall with surface mounted florescent lighting. A see through window is also installed in this office. A doorway, with a curb concrete step-over on the west wall leads into the archival storage area, which has a door at the end that leads into the furnace room. The floor is covered with carpet, the ceiling and the walls are painted drywall, wooden storage shelving units are installed on the west wall. The archival office areas have metal shelves for archival storage. The Interpretive area is well appointed. The end of this passageway is the door to the bathroom area.

From the front foyer access to the upper floor is up a reverse dogleg four foot wide carpeted stairs complete with loose hand rails. The walls and ceilings are painted drywall. Emergency

lighting is at the foot of the stairs. At the top of the stairs we enter the performance area approximately 43' x 32' a 1376 sq. foot area. To the right is a greenroom and art display area. The ceiling height is twelve foot, and has dona-conna board, and ceiling tile, painted flat black. An attic access is in the ceiling at mid-point and adjacent is one hard-wired smoke detector. A variety of track lights and show lights are mounted by various ready rod attachments to the ceiling. Sixteen recessed pot lights are also installed as is one ceiling fan. Seven round wall lights are located throughout this area. The south, east and north walls are dry walled. Approximately 24' is original 1x4 inch fir flooring. The tongue and groove of the fir flooring has given way and the floor creaks. The remainder of the floor is slightly raised and carpeted over the original wood floors. This large area has a wall mounted heat register in the wall of the sound booth and one other located in the floor to the right of the north doorway. There are two return air floor registers near the east wall. The west wall has a painted burlap sound trap with one by four trim, and diagonal one by four cedar where the chimney chase and the projection booth wall is. Black curtains hang from ceiling to floor and cover approximately 2/3 of the south, east and north walls. Chairs, speakers, and a piano are stored behind these curtains. A sound and light booth is located in the northwest corner. The south windows are covered with removable plywood shutters, and two doors on the south side provide access to the east extension where the original cloak room was located. A fire egress door is located on the south east corner. A six foot doorway is located on the north wall, providing access to both east and west fire egress, mid-landing stairwells. These stairwells appear to have the original V grove 1x4 wainscoting. The walls and ceilings are painted drywall. A window is centered on the upper landing. Exit lights are mounted on all the egress doors. Emergency lights are located on the south wall and also in the stairwells. A (fully loaded) 200 amp electrical panel is located on the top of the west stairwell.

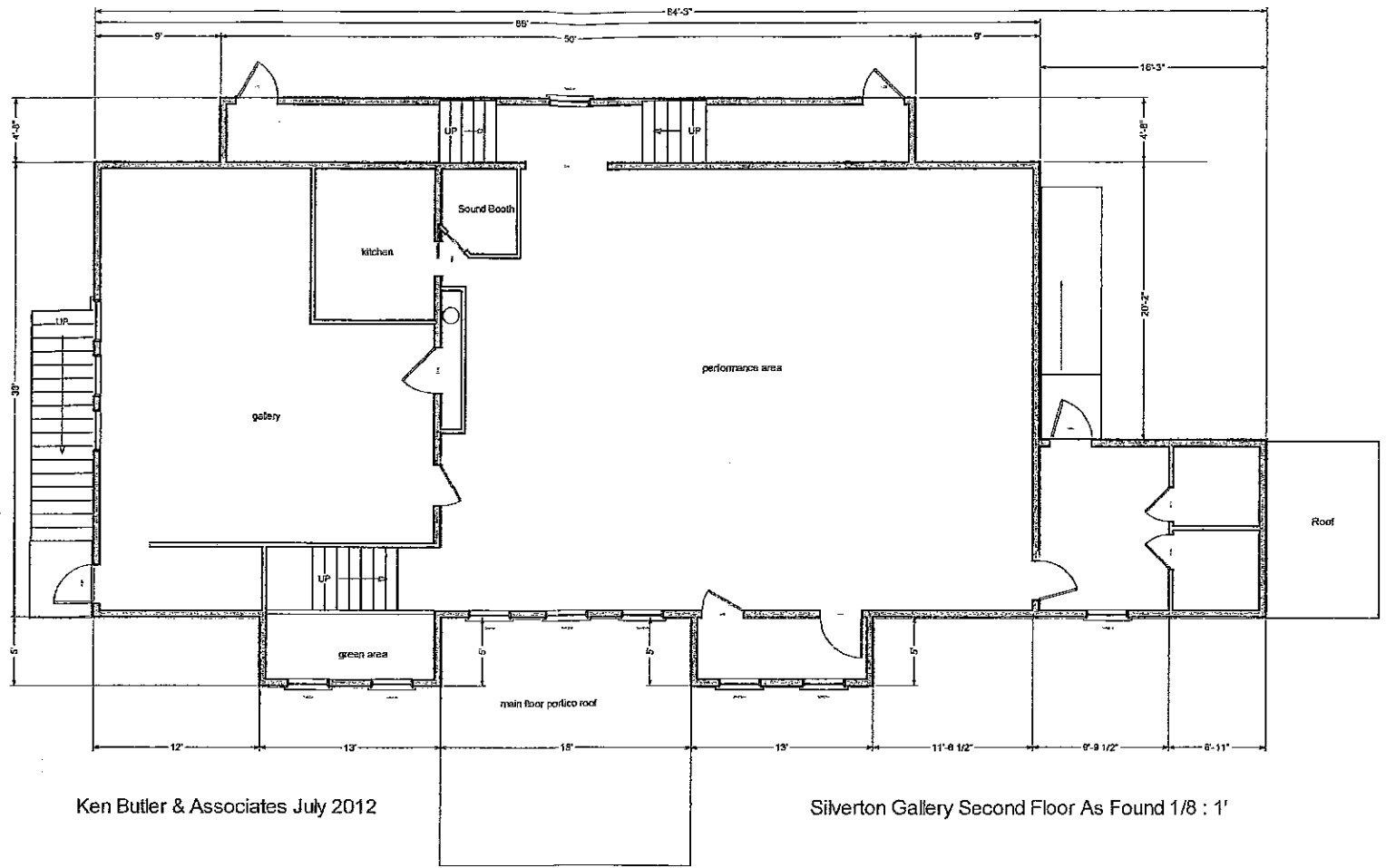
Beside the sound and light control area is a small kitchen. Wall hung upper shelving complete with lower counters with open shelving are on the west and north walls. A small fridge and stove and a corner double sink make up the kitchen. The floor is linoleum. Ceiling height is approximately 8 ft. with a bathroom fan above the stove and a disconnected smoke detector (now connected). Ceiling and walls are painted drywall. There is a small 110 electric portable electric.

To the left of the main stairwell entrance is the art gallery. This L shaped room is approximately 560 sq. foot. The floor is 1x4 fir t & g which has the same problems as the performance area floor. Ceiling height is 12 feet and is painted ceiling tile. Rows of surfaced ceiling mounted track lights are installed throughout this display area. The original exterior west and east wall layout has an 8 foot high stepped painted dry-walled art display area. This additional wall treatment covers the lower 2/3 of the 3 windows in the west wall. Styrofoam is sandwiched between the storm windows and the original windows. The walls are painted drywall. On the east wall of the art gallery room is a false door which houses the chase (this area was the projectors booth) for the brick chimney and a wooden ladder up to the attic area of the building. A fire egress door is located on the southwest corner which leads to an exterior wooden fire escape. A partitioned wall separates the outside south wall and is used for storage of display boxes and music sheet stands. A wall mounted heat register is located in the chimney chase area and two floor mounted return airs are located at the west wall. Wall mounted round light fixtures also light this area.

A door at the southeast of the performance opens into a dressing room area. Two small separate rooms are at the east side, and are used for storage of various performance clothing,

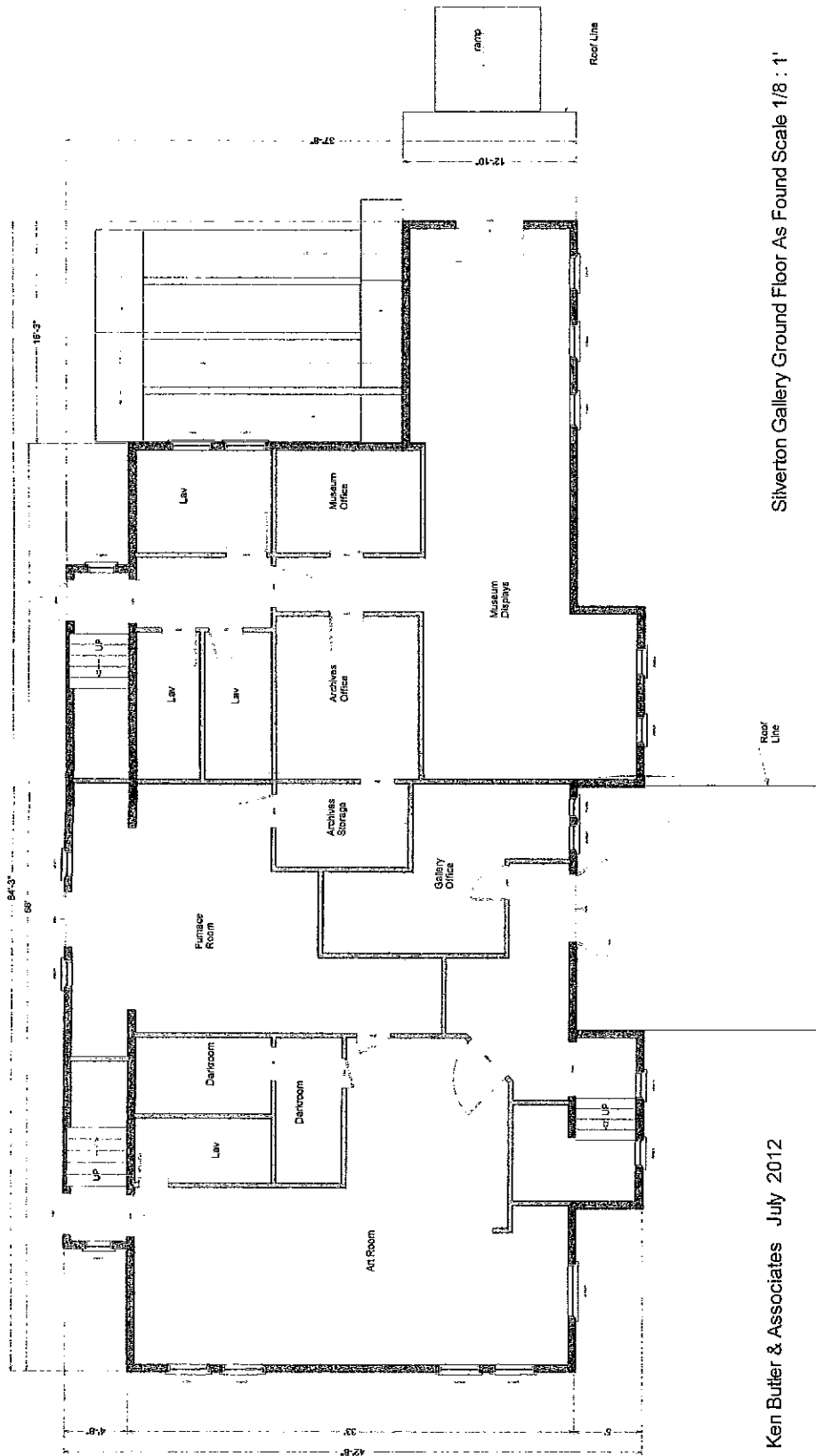
musical instruments and a variety of wooden tables. A shelf above these two rooms holds staging plywood platforms. The door to the north in this addition is the fire egress to the wheelchair accessible ramp, and above the door is a fire exit light and emergency lights. A 3' x 7' window is on the south wall, the walls and ceilings are painted drywall. The floor has 12"x12" linoleum tiles. There is also a storage loft attached to the west wall that is 12' long and triangular in nature.

Attic access can be gained by a hatch in the performance area and up the chimney chase-way located in the art gallery. A switch here activates two lights in the attic. The attic is dry and well ventilated by the gable window vents. The ceiling joists are 2' on center and are fir **2"x10"x33'** in the main building and **2"x14"x 35'** in the extensions. **All of these ceiling joists are full pieces.** The rafters are 2"x 8" fir with 2"x 6" mid-point diagonal braces. Two 1"x 8" are installed from ridge to center of ceiling joists. Roof sheeting is the original 1"x 10" fir with 5/8" t&g with plywood on top. Insulation is a combination of cellulose and fiberglass. There is evidence of two previous fires, one around the chimney and one in the west extension.



Ken Butler & Associates July 2012

Silverton Gallery Second Floor As Found 1/8 : 1'



Ken Butler & Associates July 2012

Silverton Gallery Ground Floor As Found Scale 1/8 : 1"