



New Artisan Villages

Case studies in peripheral Canada and Germany

Master of Science Thesis

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science (M.Sc.)

in the Program of
Landnutzungsplanung (Land-use Planning)
Department of Landschaftswissenschaften und Geomatik
(Landscape Sciences and Geomatics)

Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Peter Dehne and PhD Dr. Sean Markey

16.02.2018

by
Katrin Müller

Abstract English

The industrialized countries, Canada and Germany, are two of the most urbanized countries in the world. The urbanization process led to a far-reaching transformation of rural areas since city growth is primarily based on a large influx of rural migrants. In addition to the urbanization process, shrinking rural areas in Germany and Canada, moreover, have to cope with the demographic change, which exacerbates inequality between rural and urban areas and poses further challenges. Many rural communities therefore seek to revitalize by attracting and retaining residents.

This study examines whether and to what extent the life and action of local artisans have an impact on the attractiveness on two investigated exemplary villages, in order to determine whether artisans and their arts and crafts offer a chance for rural places with a lack of immigration by revitalizing rural communities.

Case studies were conducted in two exemplary villages with data being gathered via semi-structured interviews. A qualitative approach was employed to attain a deeper knowledge of the phenomenon of 'Artisan Villages', through gaining an insight into the interviewees' lives and their subjective experiences.

The findings of the present research study suggest that new artisan villages struggle with the same issues that other communities in shrinking rural areas do.

The present case study research does not allow a global conclusion on whether the artisans, as a creative stimulant, can effect a population growth that would revitalize rural communities in general. Nevertheless, the artisans in the new artisan villages that are studied have a positive impact on the quality of life on-site and beyond the village. The relevance of the artisans for revitalizing the investigated villages and attracting many visitors is clearly supported by the current findings.

Keywords: arts; crafts; rural area; Rothen; Crawford Bay; demography

Abstract German

Kanada und Deutschland zählen zu den höchst urbanisierten Ländern der Welt. Da die Urbanisierung auf der Zuwanderung aus ländlichen Gebieten basiert, hat der voranschreitende Urbanisierungsprozess in diesen Ländern zu einer grundlegenden Veränderung des ruralen Raums geführt. Zusätzlich zu diesen Urbanisierungsprozessen sehen sich die ländlichen Regionen zusehends mit dem demographischen Wandel konfrontiert.

Diese Entwicklung verstärkt die Ungleichheit zwischen Stadt und Land und hält umfassende Herausforderungen für zuwanderungsschwache ländliche Gebiete sowohl in Kanada als auch in Deutschland bereit. In Folge dessen suchen zahlreiche derartige Gemeinden nun nach Konzepten und Möglichkeiten um die eigene Bevölkerungszahl konstant zu halten oder nach Möglichkeit wieder zu erhöhen.

Als Zielsetzung dieser Masterarbeit gilt die Untersuchung, ob und inwiefern das Leben und Wirken der lokalen Künstler und Kunsthandwerker einen Einfluss auf die Attraktivität der jeweiligen Orte haben, um des Weiteren zu ergründen, ob diese Faktoren generell eine Chance für ländliche Räume mit schrumpfender Bevölkerungsdichte bieten können.

Im Rahmen der vorliegenden Masterarbeit werden Fallstudien in zwei exemplarischen Dörfern unternommen und teilstrukturierte Interviews vor Ort geführt. Dafür wird ein qualitativer Forschungsansatz verfolgt, um eine tiefere Einsicht in das Phänomen der Künstlerdörfer zu erhalten. Der gewonnene Einblick in die subjektive Lebenswelt der vor Ort lebenden Gemeinschaften sollte dazu beitragen.

Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung zeigen, dass auch die neuen Kunsthandwerkerdörfer mit denselben Problemen und Anliegen konfrontiert sind, wie auch andere Gemeinden in zuwanderungsschwachen ländlichen Gebieten konfrontiert sind.

Eine globale Aussage darüber, ob die Künstler und Kunsthandwerker in ihrer Rolle als kreative ‚Anstifter‘ tatsächlich den Zuzug in solche Regionen steigern und generell eine Wiederbelebung in den Orten bewirken können, kann anhand dieser Fallstudien nicht getätigt werden. Es wird jedoch ersichtlich, dass die Künstler und Kunsthandwerker eine Bedeutung für die Revitalisierung bzw. Wiederbelebung der untersuchten Orte haben und diesen Regionen zudem zu einer gesteigerten Besucherattraktivität verhelfen. Die Ergebnisse der vorliegenden Arbeit bestätigen zudem, dass diese einen positiven Einfluss auf die Lebensqualität der betreffenden Dörfer und darüber hinaus haben.

Keywords: Kunst; Kunsthandwerk; Ländlicher Raum; Rothen; Crawford Bay; Demographie

Acknowledgements

Many people, both directly and indirectly, made an enormous contribution to this thesis. Without their support and encouragement, it would not have been possible to carry out this study or to write this thesis, so I owe thanks to all those people.

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors Prof. Dr. Peter Dehne and Prof. Dr. Sean Markey for their continuous guidance and support of my study. Furthermore, I would like to thank them for the opportunity I was given to conduct my research and to meet many interesting key persons for the interviews. I also thank them for their patience, for their motivation, and all their constructive suggestions.

In addition to my supervisors, I would like to offer my special thanks to the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (RDI) for allowing me to access their research facilities and for their assistance with the data collection. Especially, I would like to thank Terry MacDonald and Sarah Patricia Breen, who patiently answered all my questions and made me feel very comfortable in a foreign country.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Jijith Haridas and Dotun Adedoyin at Kekuli House in Castlegar, without whose help I could not have conducted the interviews in Crawford Bay.

Finally, I owe my deepest gratitude to all interviewees in Crawford Bay and in Rothen who shared their time with me and allowed me to gain a very interesting insight into their lives. They patiently and sincerely answered all my questions and shared their knowledge and even very personal thoughts with me. I appreciate that very much, thank you.

Table of Content

Abstract English	2
Abstract German	3
Acknowledgements	4
Table of Content.....	5
1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Research Rationale	1
1.2 Research Objectives.....	2
2 Theoretical Framework	4
2.1 Definitions and Classifications of terms.....	4
2.2 Background.....	5
2.2.1 Artists' Colonies and the New Artisan Villages	5
2.2.2 Migration Challenges	6
2.2.3 Back-to-the-Land Movement.....	7
3 Methods of Inquiry	9
3.1 Research Design and Data Collection Methods	9
3.1.1 Case Study Approach	9
3.1.2 Qualitative Approach.....	10
3.1.2.1 Semi-structured Interviews	10
3.1.2.2 Snowball Sampling.....	11
3.1.2.3 Interview Process and Ethics.....	12
3.2 Data Analysis and Evaluation	13
3.2.1 Qualitative Content Analysis	13
3.3 Research Limitations	14
4 Results of the Case Studies.....	18
4.1 Crawford Bay	18
4.1.1 Crawford Bay: General Information	18
4.1.2 Interview Participants	20
4.1.3 Interview Evaluation	21

4.1.3.1	Emergence and Development of Crawford Bay	21
4.1.3.2	Living in Crawford Bay.....	29
4.1.3.3	Significance of Arts and Crafts	41
4.1.3.4	Expectations for the Future of Crawford Bay	44
4.1.4	Findings	51
4.2	Rothen	60
4.2.1	Rothen: General Information	60
4.2.2	Interview Participants	61
4.2.3	Interview Evaluation	62
4.2.3.1	Emergence and Development of Rothen	62
4.2.3.2	Living in Rothen.....	67
4.2.3.3	Significance of Arts and Crafts	72
4.2.3.4	Expectations for the Future of Rothen	74
4.2.4	Findings	75
5	Discussion and Conclusion.....	82
5.1	Summary and Contrast of the Previous Findings	82
5.2	Conclusion	84
6	Recommendations for Further Research	85
	References.....	86
	List of Figures.....	89
	Appendix A. Interview Guides	90
	Appendix B. Interviews Rothen	92
	Appendix C. Interviews Crawford Bay	113
	Declaration of Authorship / Eidesstattliche Erklärung	143

" There's not very many places in the world left where there aren't too many people."

"... the culture of Crawford ay is arts."

**"You can do something creative
and you have a nice environment for your kids."**

"It is still a very pleasant place to live."

"A village can only be as good as its residents."

"We need to be able to express to everybody who might move here what the amenities are."

1 Introduction

1.1 Research Rationale

Globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas. Canada and Europe, according to the United Nations, are two of the most urbanized regions in the world. The industrial revolution in the late-nineteenth century was accompanied by rapid urbanization, which led to a far-reaching transformation of rural areas since city growth is primarily based on a large influx of rural migrants. As reported by the United Nations, people are drawn to cities primarily because of a wide range of education and employment opportunities. While the growth of the world's urban population is still increasing, rural population growth has been slowing notably (United Nations, 2015, 1, 23). These developments are also affecting several rural areas in Germany and Canada, such as those investigated in this study. In addition to urbanization, the industrialized countries have to cope with the demographic change, which increases inequality between rural and urban areas and poses further challenges, especially for shrinking areas in Germany and in Canada (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2015).

Many rural communities therefore seek to revitalize by attracting and retaining residents. In this context, many research studies have been conducted in recent years. Among those studies, several publications focus on developing and revitalizing rural communities through arts and creativity (Campbell, Dunphy, Duxbury, Overton, & Varbanova, 2010; Dehne, 2013). It is presumed that creative space pioneers could positively affect rural development. Unlike people that move to urban centers, these pioneers, often artists and artisans, see quality in and possibilities for living in rural areas. They have a different concept of living and hence strive to live a reclusive lifestyle in a natural setting where they can self-actualize (Dehne, 2013, p. 169). Furthermore, it is hoped that creativity and arts in rural communities contribute to attracting and retaining residents by serving as a creative stimulant. Some writers even argue that creativity and arts could help revitalize rural areas.

In this respect, the present study examines two exemplary creative places in order to investigate whether and in what manner the artists and artisans contribute to revitalizing the rural communities, under examination.

1.2 Research Objectives

Urbanization and demographic change increase pressure on shrinking rural communities. It became a political task and challenge to determine ways to revitalize rural communities. Therefore, recent research is devoted to this current subject.

This study aims to contribute to pre-eminent research on the topic of revitalizing rural communities through arts and creativity by examining exemplary creative villages in Germany and Canada. Moreover, the findings could contribute to projects that aim to develop local amenities or improvements that can be linked and leveraged to attract and retain new residents in artisan villages.

The major objective of this study was to explore and better understand the artisan 'phenomenon' in those two villages, to assess their impact on rural resident attraction as well as their impact on residents and their impact beyond the area. It is hoped that by closely examining the two exemplary artisan villages, the findings also allow a global conclusion about the impact of creativity on rural communities.

This study is motivated by a central research question:

- Can artisans and their arts and crafts offer a chance for rural places with a lack of immigration by (re-)vitalizing rural communities?

In particular, this study seeks to address the following sub-questions:

- Why did the villages emerge, how did they develop and when and how did they become artisan villages?
- Are the villages attractive places in which people can live and work?
- What is the significance of the artisans for people's lives in the communities?
- What is the future capability of these villages? (Expectations and wishes from the participants)

This paper attempts to develop responses to these questions through semi-structured interviews with artisans and artists, other residents and experts such as municipal representatives. By conducting two single case studies in Canada and Germany, it was investigated whether the lives and actions of local artisans have a positive influence on the attractiveness of the two investigated places, Crawford Bay in Canada and Rothen in Germany.

Therefore, the historic development of these villages was closely examined and when and why they became artisan villages. The significance of the artisans in the communities and people's lives were examined as well as the future capability.

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Definitions and Classifications of terms

Rural, Peripheral, Remote

Duxbury and Campbell (2010) state that there are at least six alternative definitions of rural in Canada's national research. Various definitions are given to the term "rural" in different contexts and by different geographic criteria such as population size, population density, labour market context or settlement (Campbell et al., 2010).

According to Statistics Canada (2011), "rural areas (RAs) include all territory lying outside population centres (POPCTRs). Taken together, population centres and rural areas cover all of Canada". This definition includes villages and small towns, therefore, densities and living conditions can vary widely (Statistics Canada, 2011). Throughout this dissertation, a flexible approach to defining the terms "rural" "peripheral" and "remote" are used because distances and therefore remoteness in Canada and Germany are of another dimension. Canada is about 28 times the size of Germany, but only has half the number of inhabitants that Germany does (C: approx. 35 million, G: approx. 80 million) (Huffington Post, 2014), thus rural areas are far more spread out in Canada. Both investigated villages are rural areas with reference to their actual size (determined by the government) with a population of far less than 1,000, since according to Statistics Canada (2011), this is the population limit for a community to be defined as "rural".

Artisans, Artists, Craftspeople

In the German village, Rothen, there are a variety of creative people with different artistic professions; some of them are artisans and include, for example, a metal designer. There are craftspeople (e.g. carpenter), artists (e.g. painter) as well as artisans (e.g. metal designer, enamelist, blacksmith etc.)

In Crawford Bay, it appears that there are only a few other artists and the artisans prevail. The group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are dominant in the area. Their shops and working studios are located in the center of Crawford Bay, and therefore receive significant exposure.

Hence, throughout this dissertation, the terms 'artisans', 'artists' and craftspeople will be used with reference to the creative community in Rothen, whereas with reference to Crawford Bay only the term 'artisans' will be used.

Locals, Villagers, Residents

In this paper, the term 'local' has been applied to people that live either in one of the investigated villages or in the community. The term 'villagers' was not appropriate because most of the interviewees in Crawford Bay did not actually live in Crawford Bay. Furthermore, I was not used in the classification of the interviewee groups .

2.2 Background

2.2.1 *Artists' Colonies and the New Artisan Villages*

In the first half of the 19th-century, artists, most of them painters, began to travel to the countryside to live a simpler and a more natural life. These settlements emerged as a previously unknown phenomenon: artists' colonies (EuroArt - European Federation of Artists' Colonies).

Searching for inspiration and wishing to rid themselves of academicism in art, artists moved to the countryside, which was a relatively cheap place to live at that time.

Barbizon in France was the first artists' colony. It was founded in the 1830s and is located in the forest of Fontainebleau near Paris (European Federation of Artists' Colonies).

The idea of a land-based artistic community immediately spread through Europe. Thus, other places followed Barbizon's example and small or larger artists' colonies emerged in other countries across Europe, such as England, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Russia, Hungary and Switzerland (EuroArt - European Federation of Artists' Colonies). Artists' colonies became a venue for artists from various disciplines and furthermore began to attract many tourists. Most old-style artists' colonies disappeared after the First World War. Nevertheless, some remained and managed to reinvent themselves. In the 1980s, a hundred years after their high period, European artists' colonies had a second upswing (EuroArt - European Federation of Artists' Colonies).

The European artists' colonies phenomenon spread to the United States at the end of the nineteenth century (Aldrich, 2008, p. 2), after American artists who studied at the European artists' colonies returned to the United States. Those artists sought to differentiate from the European art genres and to redefine arts in America through regional writings and paintings and soon the first artists' colonies emerged (Aldrich, 2008, p. 16).

The first Northern American artists' colonies were established in the east, in New England. As European artists worked and lived in inns, the artists in North America often were invited

by people from the upper class to stay at their homes. On the basis of these agreements the first artists' colonies emerged (Aldrich, 2008, p. 17).

The new artisan villages (as this term is used in this dissertation) investigated in this study developed in the recent past and were never included in the old artists' colonies outlined above. The modern artisan villages are vastly different from the former artists' colonies, even though they do share fundamental characteristics. Both are often situated in rural areas, in a natural setting, and artisans as well as artists from both chose to leave their city lifestyle for an alternative way of living. Nevertheless, the historic development of the investigated villages, addressed in the interviews, has shown that both artisan villages have never been artists' colonies and further the residents and artisans do not regard their villages or communities as artists' colonies.

As Christian Lehsten describes in *Die Kunst des Bleibens*, "It is an alliance of people that think and want similar things" (Schmidt & Baumstieger, 2012, p. 84). A similar view is shared by other artisan and artists' communities, "This is not an artists' colony, we just share a common philosophy" (Brauns & Wenkel, 2010). Christian Lehsten furthermore stated that Rothen simply is a place where a substantial amount of arts and crafts is produced (SN 23).

2.2.2 Migration Challenges

Many rural areas in Germany faced migration challenges. Especially the federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania was negatively impacted by several migration waves in the last decades (Schmidt & Baumstieger, 2012, p. 9). Moreover, the urbanization megatrend compounds the shrinking population, since it leads to internal migration flows from rural areas to the cities (Bähr, 2008, p. 2). Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania now has the lowest population density in the country (Schmidt & Baumstieger, 2012, p. 11). It is predicted that the population will continue to decrease (Schmidt & Baumstieger, 2012, p. 62), thus it becomes increasingly difficult and more expensive to maintain and operate public infrastructure assets. As stated by Schmidt and Baumstieger (2012), the greatest challenge for those areas is not, as some may erroneously assume, only migration, but rather a lack of immigration (Schmidt & Baumstieger, 2012, p. 10). The challenge for rural areas is to attract new residents with their amenities and assets.

Rural places in Canada face similar challenges. In 1861, 84% of the Canadians lived in rural areas. The first larger metropolitan areas only emerged later. Furthermore, over the last several decades, there was a substantial shift in Canada's economy and society that caused (internal) migration flows (Statistics Canada, 2015). According to Tindal and Tindal

(2009, p. 81), “during the 20th century, Canada changed from a rural society a highly urbanized one and from an agricultural base to industrial production and then to a knowledge based economy of today.” Thus, in 2016, the Canadian Census indicated that already more than 80% of Canadians lived in metropolitan areas¹ and agglomerations (Statistics Canada, 2017a). Since the 1970s, the number of Canadians living in rural areas has been relatively stable while the population living in metropolitan areas has risen steadily. Therefore, the proportion of Canadians living in rural areas has declined over time (Statistics Canada, 2015). In fact, presently not all rural areas have declining population; there are even rural places that report a growing population. Nevertheless, these growing areas are usually areas adjacent to metro areas and the population growth in urban areas however is far higher than in rural areas (Markey, Manson, & Halseth, 2012, p. 43). The absence of population growth or even a loss of population in rural Canadian and German areas poses further challenges because, as stated by Douglas (2010, p. 115), due to the lower tax base, fewer services can be provided. Some rural areas’ chances to thrive are limited because of their remoteness. A lack of transportation and broadband internet access can aggravate the problem. Consequently, young people looking for employment are often forced to leave the area and move to larger centers or areas with better infrastructure (Tindal & Tindal, 2009, p. 80). In fact, the average number of young adults aged 15 to 29 who live rural areas (17% in 2011) is below the national average (20% in 2011), so there is a relatively small proportion of young adults in rural areas. Studies have shown that possible reasons for the departure of young adults from rural areas might be the search for employment in the labour market and forming a relationship (Statistics Canada, 2015). Because of demographic change, rural areas seek to revitalize. Approaches have already been implemented to remedy the situation.

2.2.3 Back-to-the-Land Movement

The interview findings obtained in this study demonstrated that some residents chose to live in Crawford Bay because they were part of the the back-to-the-land movement. As stated by Brinkerhoff and Jacob (1987, p. 63), the back-to-the-land movement “is in part a collective behavioral phenomenon”. Most of the back-to-the-landers are former urban residents, often born and raised in rural areas, who return and settle in the “non-metropolitan countryside” to return to a rural lifestyle (Brinkerhoff & Jacob, 1987, 63, 64). According to Brinkerhoff and Jacob (1987, p. 63) “Back-to-the-landers often part-time and self-employed

¹ In the original source referred to as “population centre” by Statistics Canada: “An area with a population of at least 1,000 and a density of 400 or more people per square kilometre.

professionals practicing semi-subsistence agriculture on small parcels of land, have an elaborate worldview that justifies their counter-cultural lifestyle on the basis of ecological wholeness, simple living and self-reliance”.

The movement was part of a rural migration shift that took place in America and North America in the 1970's. This turnaround can be attributed to various, non-economic drivers such as “climate, opportunities for recreation, scenic beauty, and the renewal of family ties”. It is estimated that over one million back-to-the-landers live in North America (figures refer to 1979) (Brinkerhoff & Jacob, 1987, p. 64).

One of the interviewees in Crawford Bay, Janet Wallace, stated that she came to Crawford Bay as a part of the back-to-the-land movement and in the interview finding suggest that more people moved to Rothen and Crawford Bay for reasons relating to the movements' motives. Other keywords, closely linked to the movements' motives and addressed in the interviews, were agriculture or subsistence farming and the assets of nature. The interviews did not indicate the current extent of agriculture in the area.

The interviews furthermore indicate that many residents of the east shore community (in Canada) have an urban background. They either were born or have lived in larger urban centres (e.g. Calgary, Vancouver) for a longer period before they moved or returned to a rural area. A clear majority stated that they moved here because of the attractive natural scenery, especially the lake view and the beautiful mountain scenery. As for the insight gained in this research (a limited view), the artisans do not work part-time but they work seasonally. In the summer season, they produce and sell their artwork and during the winter seasons, they take a break. Garry Jackman indicated in the interview that young people move to the community because they have the opportunity to make half their money with their artistic talents and the other half working in home-based businesses businesses, which Garry Jackman calls a “blended income” (SN 361, 362).

3 Methods of Inquiry

3.1 Research Design and Data Collection Methods

This dissertation examines the significance of *arts and culture* for the residents of the (new) artisan villages Crawford Bay and Rothen.

To examine the research questions, case studies were conducted in each village with data being gathered via semi-structured interviews. Interview participants were selected through snowball sampling. The snowball sampling strategy started with the selection of the key interview participants that were acquired by Prof. Dr. Dehne, the first examiner of this dissertation. The study profits from his personal contacts to key persons in the villages.

A topic guide and a guided interview were prepared with questions for different groups of participants, which included are artisans, locals and experts. *Artisans* are all members of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' in Crawford Bay and all artists, artisans and craftspeople In Rothen. *Locals* include those living in the villages or in the area, but who are not artisans.

Overall, nine interviews were conducted: four in Rothen and five in Crawford Bay. In Crawford Bay, four interviews were conducted with *artisans* (one interview was conducted with a couple) and one interview was conducted with an *expert*, a representative of the local authority. In Rothen, two interviews were conducted with *artisans* (one was also conducted with a couple), one was conducted with a *local* who lives in Rothen and another one was conducted with an *expert*, a member of the municipal council at Borkow.

All interviews were electronically recorded and transcribed. The transcripts were divided by meaning into single statements. Qualitative content analysis was applied to reduce and summarize material and the interview findings were then analysed and written down according to the previously defined categories in chapter 4.

3.1.1 Case Study Approach

According to Yin (1994, p. 1), case studies, among other types of research, are often used in social science. They are "...but one of several ways of doing social science research". The use of case studies is a well-established approach when "how" or "why" questions are being posed and when the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context (Yin, 1994, p. 1).

Yin (1994, p. 14) also states that the case study strategy is not to be confused with 'qualitative research' since case studies can be based on any mix of qualitative and quantitative evidence.

Thus, for this work, case studies were conducted in each village, to explore and better understand the phenomenon of the community of artisans and their influence on the area. It was decided that case studies were the most reasonable strategy to adopt for this research, because they aim to "...understand social phenomena within a single or small number of naturally occurring settings" (Bloor & Wood, 2006, p. 27). According to Bloor and Wood (2006, p. 27), case studies are often described as an exploration of a 'bounded system' and the object of the case could therefore be, inter alia, a community.

Therefore, a case study design was used to explore the communities and the individual groups of artisans in Crawford Bay and Rothen as objects of this dissertation. The phenomenon in Crawford Bay and Rothen is founded in the fact that an individual group of people, artisans and artists, has settled in these two villages, therefore they differ from other villages and were thus selected as the object of this study.

3.1.2 Qualitative Approach

A qualitative approach is appropriate when the outcome of the study is to be interpretative and ethnographic in nature. According to Atieno (2009, 14), qualitative research is appropriate when there is interest in the meaning of how people make sense of their lives, experiences, and their world structures. Moreover, this descriptive approach focuses on the research process and on the meaning and understanding of the finding(s). Qualitative research, furthermore, is characterized as being inductive due to abstractions, concepts, hypotheses, and theories that can be constructed from the specific research (Atieno, 2009, 14). Therefore, it attempts to detect patterns and regularities without destroying complexity and context. A qualitative approach can be employed for various reasons. One purpose can be to understand phenomena deeply and in detail (Atieno, 2009, 16).

A qualitative approach was employed for the case studies in order to gain deeper insights into the phenomenon of "Artisan Villages" through examining the participants' world and their subjective experiences. Among qualitative research methods, therefore, qualitative interviews - particularly semi-structured interviews - were chosen to meet the needs of this study.

3.1.2.1 Semi-structured Interviews

Interviews can be structured, semi-structured or unstructured. Thus, the semi-structured interview is but one of several types of interviews employed in qualitative research.

For a semi-structured interview, the interviewer develops a document called an 'interview guide' or 'topic guide', and uses that paper-based guide to cover all important topic areas during a formal interview.

The topic guide is "...a list of questions and topics that need to be covered during the conversation, usually in a particular order" (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006).

Semi-structured interviews offer a certain flexibility in how and when the interviewer asks the questions and how the respondent answers. Therefore, respondents are free to answer on their own terms and the interviewer may stray from the topic guide when appropriate. However, by covering the same topics, or even questions in different interviews, this interview strategy provides sufficient structure for comparing findings in a study (Cohen & Crabtree, 2006; Edwards & Holland, 2013, p. 29).

Generally, semi-structured interviews are conducted to "...gather systematic information about a set of central topics, while also allowing some exploration when new issues or topics emerge" (Wilson, 2014, p. 24). In addition, Yin (1994, p. 84) states that for case study information the interview is one of the most important evidence sources.

For this study, semi-structured interviews (guided interviews) were conducted in each village to gain greater insight into the village structures. A semi-structured approach was chosen because its open-ended and flexible nature (Wilson, 2014, p. 26) helped to obtain the participant's personal view on the artisan villages. It was also estimated that the flexibility during the interview would raise unexpected themes and knowledge or new issues.

For this study, an interview guide was prepared (one in English and one in German with identical content; see Appendix A) before the interview with open-ended questions, and the interview was audio-recorded. The topic guide included questions developed from the four main topics of this research (see enclosed CD): Emergence and development of the village, Living in the village, Significance of arts and crafts, Expectations for the future of the village. Different individuals from representative groups (locals, artisans and experts) in each village were interviewed to gain an expanded overview. The topic guide included a specific series of questions for each group. In both villages, a 'snowball' method was chosen to gather interviewees for the interviews.

3.1.2.2 Snowball Sampling

According to Atkinson and Flint (2001), snowball sampling is a technique that provides a means to access vulnerable and more impenetrable social groupings. This method allows the researcher to take advantage of the social networks of identified respondents. Furthermore, it provides an ever-expanding set of potential contacts (Atkinson & Flint, 2001).

Snowballing, as stated by Edwards and Holland (2013, p. 6), proceeds as follows: Contact is made with participants appropriate for the research through whatever access route the researcher can find, and through these first participants the researcher is introduced to others of similar/relevant characteristics for the research.

For this study, the first key contacts were acquired through Prof. Dr. Dehne. Through his contacts with a photographer in Rothen and the second supervisor Prof. Dr. Markey in Vancouver, the researcher was introduced to key interview participants who are either living or working in the villages or who are in governance there. As described above, other participants were successfully recruited through these contacts.

The snowball method allowed the researcher, who at the beginning of the research had no insight into the communities' social networks, to find appropriate interviewees with only little provided knowledge about the social networks and structures in the villages.

3.1.2.3 Interview Process and Ethics

Interviews ranged from approximately one hour to four hours in length.

Following Garry Jackman's suggestion, the first interview was conducted at the Black Salt Café. During some parts of the interview, it was difficult to hear Mr. Jackman clearly because of distracting background noise. This was the first interview conducted in English and the first one for the series of interviews in Crawford Bay. Interviewing took about an hour with a couple of refreshment breaks. Jackman had much to relate regarding the area and its people. The other participants in Crawford Bay (Gina Medhurst, Janet and Rob Schwieger, Janet Wallace and Ingrid Baetzel) were interviewed in a cabin at Kokanee Chalets where the researcher stayed during the research period. The other interviews ranged from approximately 16-50 minutes in length.

All interview participants were informed in detail on the exact course of the interviews and the project background. They further were asked to sign a form consenting to the interview (see enclosed CD) and each interviewee provided explicit and written permission for such recording before the questioning process. The interviews included in this study were thereafter audio recorded. Throughout each interview, a topic guide was used to cover important questions and topics but to provide some flexibility the interview participants were able to talk about other issues too. All interviews were recorded in audio. The interview recordings and notes were then transcribed after (see Appendix B and C).

3.2 Data Analysis and Evaluation

3.2.1 Qualitative Content Analysis

Qualitative content analysis, as stated by Schreier (2012, p. 28), is a systematic and flexible method of qualitative data analysis. It is applied to reduce and summarize material produced by an individual (e.g. interviews, biographies, etc.) (Schreier, 2012, p. 28). It describes the meaning of qualitative material by classifying material as instances of the categories of a coding frame (Schreier, 2012, p. 1). This method is used on unstandardized symbolic material that requires a degree of interpretation. This material often concerns a personal meaning (Schreier, 2012, pp. 28–30). By focusing on previously selected key aspects, data are reduced. The process of qualitative content analysis includes creating a coding frame, which is constructed around the key aspects (according to the research subject) and ensures a higher level of abstraction (Schreier, 2012, p. 59). To reduce material, information is divided into categories so that only relevant information is considered (Schreier, 2012, p. 7). Thus, when working with a qualitative approach, it is the task of the researchers or analysts “abstract latent meaning from the manifest content of the protocols and to create a framework of symbolic meaning such that generalizations can be made about the universe of protocols being analyzed” (Riley).

In this study, qualitative content analysis was used to analyze the interview data. In order to reduce and structure the data gathered from the interviews, summarizing content analysis, adapted from Phillip Mayring (1983), was employed. In this technique, the material is paraphrased so that statements with same meanings are skipped. The main steps to summarize the material are paraphrasing, the generalization of paraphrases, and the reduction (Flick, 2014, p. 431). To analyze the content of the interview material, parts of this analysis technique were selected and applied in this study. After the English and German recordings were transcribed, the text was divided into statements, documented in a table, to analyze the material. Other than described in the relevant literature, the interview material was reduced by generalizing it in only one step. Accordingly, the statements were categorized by key aspects, referring to the topic guide (see category overview in Appendix B. and C.) and the report was written, based on these categories and sorted statements.

3.3 Research Limitations

Despite all positive aspects and advantages of the scientific methods described in this study, they are all constrained by certain boundaries. Thus, a number of important limitations are considered below.

Method Limitations

Case Study Approach

Besides many advantages, there are several limitations to case study research. Yin (1994, p. 36) identifies an external validity problem as a major barrier when conducting case studies. Findings from one case study may not be applicable to other case studies and might not be necessarily generalizable to a broader context. Critics might state that one case study, or as in the present study, two case studies, are a poor basis for generalizing. However, according to Yin (Yin, 1994, pp. 35–36), case studies can be generalized to theory. Unlike survey research, which relies on statistical generalizations, case studies rely on analytical generalizations. Consequently, the researcher attempts to “generalize a particular set of results to some broader theory”.

The case study approach used for this investigation may be criticized for not being able to draw a causal conclusion because findings of two case studies in two different countries may not be generalized to a broader context. Since the case studies conducted in this research primarily aim to explore and better understand a phenomenon and is limited to a small sample size, the findings can therefore only offer little insight. They contribute specific knowledge on the individual dynamic of the social phenomena in both villages, which constitutes a valuable contribution to the field of rural development, albeit a minor one. However, the findings of this stand-alone research study could be adopted as a part of a larger collaborative study.

Qualitative Approach

While there are many advantages of qualitative research methods, there is a significant drawback:

Findings that were obtained when applying a qualitative approach “cannot be extended to wider populations with the same degree of certainty that quantitative analyses can” (Atieno, 2009, 17). This is a limitation because when testing the findings, a qualitative approach does not take into account whether the results are statistically significant or are due to

chance (Atieno, 2009, 17). In the case of a qualitative analysis, it is not necessary to fit in the findings into a finite number of classifications (Atieno, 2009, 17).

According to Schreier (2012, p. 27), “in qualitative research, the quantitative criterion of objectivity does not apply”. Objectivity, reliability and validity are important quality criteria in quantitative research - not in qualitative research. Validity in qualitative research refers to the entire study and the soundness of the findings and is a significantly important criterion for assessing the quality of this research approach. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct the research in a systematic way and to ensure transparent procedure and reasoning (Schreier, 2012, 26f.). Every attempt was made to fulfil these requirements during this research.

Semi-Structured Interviews

Besides the many strengths semi structured interviews imply, they still have weaknesses. The researcher has to undergo some training and to gain a level of experience to avoid making mistakes during the interview, e.g. the interviewers could accidentally give cues that might guide the participants into a particular answer or put words in the participant’s mouth (Wilson, 2014, p. 28).

In this present study, the interview findings were difficult to generalize because the participants occasionally interpreted the same questions in different ways.

Moreover, during the interviews, it also occurred that some questions were interpreted differently from what was expected by the researcher. These difficulties might be due to limited language skills, since the topic guide and the questions were prepared by a native German-speaking researcher.

Due to a semi-structured interview approach the interviewee’s answers could not be categorized directly to the topic guide categories. Due to their biographic speech flow, double statements occurred and some information did not match any of the preassigned categories in the topic guide, so the categories for analyzing the findings were adjusted.

Snowball Sampling

Snowballing as a sampling method in this research offered an effective way to recruit participants within the limited research time, without a deeper insight into the social networks and of who has something to say, which was crucial because of the researcher was not aware of the research places beforehand.

Moreover, snowball sampling takes over the researcher’s task to decide who would be the best recruits for the interviews (Atkinson & Flint, 2001).

However, there are several flaws in snowball samples that need to be addressed here, for example, problems of representativeness and sampling principles. Snowball samples are biased and therefore lack validity, because the first key participant's choice of who is the best next person to interview is not taken random but subjective. This subjective choice paves the way for the rest of the research. In addition, it is problematic that isolated individuals, who are not part of any network, may therefore be disregarded by the sampling (Atkinson & Flint, 2001). According to Atkinson und Flint (2001), a larger sample sizes may reduce bias.

In the present study, the snowballing sampling method did not cover all interviewee groups equally, and especially the locals group was clearly underrepresented. It would have been a more balanced result if same number of participants were interviewed from each group. However, snowballing was selected and used in this study because accessing appropriate interviewees in the social network took precedence over a balanced result.

Qualitative Content Analysis

Content analysis provides a rather schematically technique of interpreting textual material but does not reach the depth of the text. Furthermore, there are constraints in summarizing content analysis since paraphrases are used to explain the text but also to replace it (Flick, 2014, p. 436). That high level of interpretation might allow the research to stray too far from the original meaning.

Mayring (2000) points out that qualitative content analysis is constrained when building the categories and is rather a barrier for open, explorative, variable questions than an effective way to analyze material. However, this analysis method can be combined with other qualitative methods to fit the particular scientific issue (Mayring, 2000).

Further Research Limitations

Due to the high number of interviews conducted in both artisan villages, the results were very time-consuming to analyze in relation to the time provided for this dissertation. Moreover, the findings of semi-structured interviews from both villages were difficult to compare because the questions in Rothen were prepared in German and those prepared in Crawford Bay were in English, and some of the terms used were interpreted differently by the participants. Some of the German expressions are used in a certain context or sense that are well understood and often used in Germany. Even though an attempt was made to describe the terms in English, due to a language barrier, it was still difficult for the German researcher to place the terms into the English context. For example, German terms such as "Eigeninitiative", "Lokale Initiativen" or "Zusammenleben (in der Gemeinde)" were translated

as “local initiative and leadership” and “Communal life”. Since this English translation was too vague, the Canadian participants did not classify those terms in the same context as expected. Therefore, at some point, the statements from German and Canadian participants differed so widely that it was difficult to categorize the statements and to compare the content issues.

4 Results of the Case Studies

4.1 Crawford Bay

4.1.1 Crawford Bay: General Information

Crawford Bay is a small village located in the province of British Columbia, Canada. It was named after James Crawford (1860-1914), a prospector, trapper and protagonist of the tale “White Man Jim” (Hulland & Turner, 2004). Crawford Bay is situated in the Kootenay region and according to Statistics Canada, Crawford Bay counted 304 inhabitants in 2016 (Statistics Canada, 2017b). Crawford Bay, similar to many other smaller communities, is located on the east shore of Kootenay Lake. It is part of the East Shore Community that lies along Kootenay Lake, from Riondel in the north to Boswell in the south.

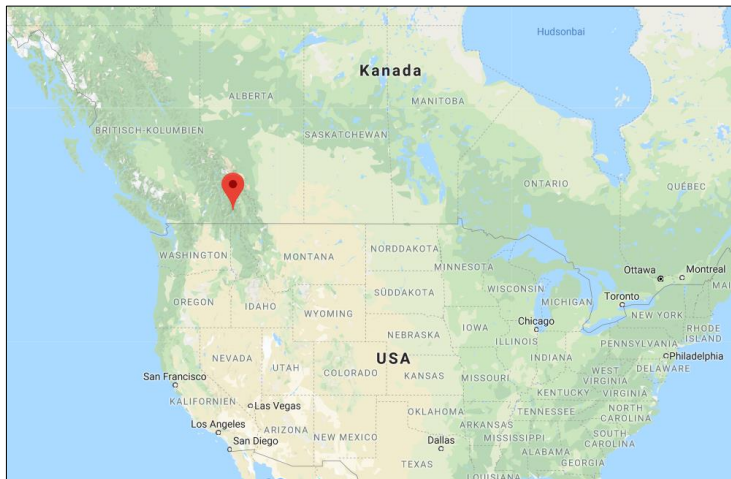


Figure 1: Crawford Bay in Canada
(Source: Google Maps)

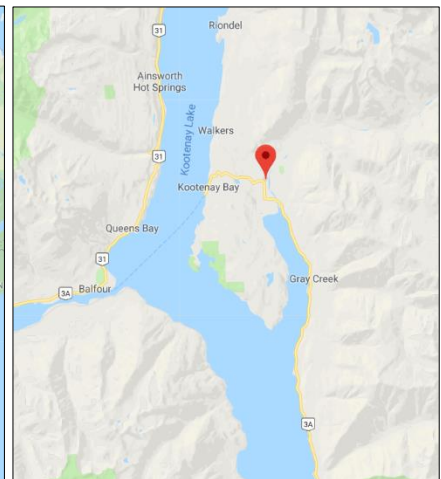


Figure 2: Crawford Bay near Kootenay Lake
(Source: Google Maps)



Figure 3: Village Entrance



Figure 4: Kootenay Forge

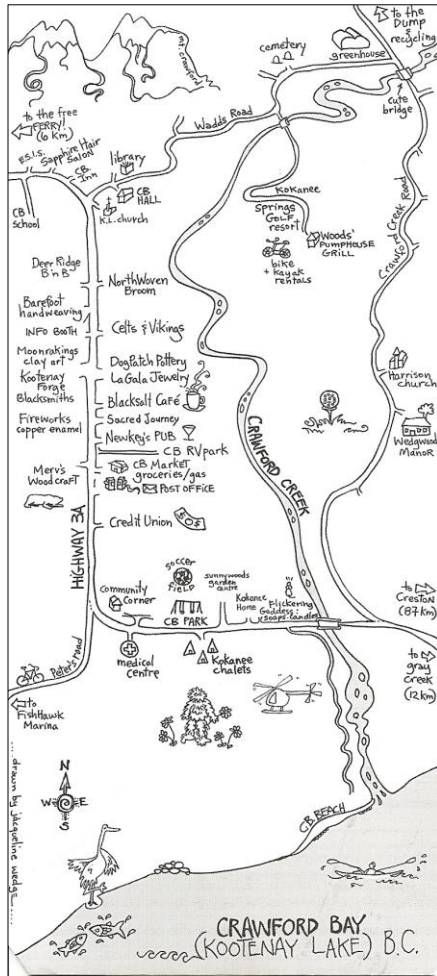


Figure 5: Schematic Map (Tourist Flyer)



Figure 6: Natural Setting of Crawford Bay



Figure 7: Shops on the Main Strip

The ferry terminal in Kootenay Bay, which connects both shores of Kootenay Lake, is about 5km from Crawford Bay. Most buildings in the centre of Crawford Bay are located along the main street, highway 3A.

Situated on one arm of Kootenay Lake, the village has a beach that is suitable for swimming and other water sports. The village furthermore boasts a golf course at the Kokanee Springs Golf Resort and tourist accommodation such as Deer Ridge Lodge B&B, the Kokanee Chalets and an RV park. Moreover, there are facilities such as a community park, visitor information, a library, a community hall, an elementary-secondary school (Crawford Bay School), a medical center (East Shore Health Clinic) and the credit union for financial services (Nelson & District Credit Union) on-site. All the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' shops and working studios are located on the main strip of the highway, the visible centre of the village. Together the artisan and craft shops form a little shopping district. The artisan businesses who are part of the group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are:

Kootenay Forge, FireWorks Copper Enamel, North Woven Broom, Barefoot Handweaving, Dog Patch Pottery, La Gala Jewelry, Merv the Woodcarver, Moonrakings Clay Art, Norse Arts – Stained glass, shields and more ('Artisans of Crawford Bay').

4.1.2 Interview Participants

Garry Jackman

- He is the director of the regional district 'Central Kootenay' for Electoral Area 'A' which is Wynndel Eastshore Kootenay Lake
- Suggested by Terri MacDonald (leader of the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute in Castlegar)
- He was elected into local government to represent the people in clusters and communities in this portion of the rural area.
- He lives in Boswell (part of the east shore community)
- The researcher considers him to be highly involved and very familiar with activity in the community and to be in touch with people in the community

Gina Medhurst

- One of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'
- Suggested by Garry Jackman, among others
- She lives in Crawford Bay
- She and her husband are the owners of Kootenay Forge Ltd. In Crawford Bay
- They sell forged-iron home accessories
- Spends most of her time working in the office and the shipping
- They purchased the company from her parents in 2008
- She is the president of the Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce in Crawford Bay
- She is the treasurer for the local park association in Crawford Bay
- During the interview she was considered as a dynamic and active person (by the researcher)

Janet and Rob Schwieger

- They were part of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'
- They retired in 2015, after owning the broom shop (North Woven Broom Co.) for 23 years, which they sold to their nephew Luke Lewis
- The broom shop is located in a historic log barn along Hwy 3A in Crawford Bay
- The broom shop offers handcrafted brooms with unique handles
- Suggested by Gary Jackman, among others
- They live in Gray Creek (part of the east shore community)

- Their two daughters, Mary and Sarah Schwieger, own another broom shop on Granville Island in Vancouver (Granville Island Broom Co.) and they also sell unique handcrafted brooms

Janet Wallace

- One of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'
- Suggested by Gary Jackman, among others
- She lives in Riondel (part of the East Shore Community) with her family (husband and four children) since 1981
- She owns Barefoot Handweaving in Crawford Bay
- She sells colourful and unusual sarticles such as hats and wraps
- Her husband Ted Wallace sells art prints there
- Treasurer of the Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce in Crawford Bay
- She also is part of is 'Community Connections'
- During the interview the researcher considered her to be a calm and peaceful character

Ingrid Baetzel

- She is the owner of the local newspaper 'The East Shore Mainstreet'
- Suggested by Janet Wallace
- She lives in Gray Creek (part of the East Shore Community)

4.1.3 Interview Evaluation

4.1.3.1 Emergence and Development of Crawford Bay

Development of Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 1A)

In the interview, Garry Jackman, who is the representative of local government for Crawford Bay among others (SN 334), stated that Crawford Bays history started with the development of several encampments at Kootenay Lake. About a hundred years ago, Kootenay Lake's east shore was predominantly forest. Since Crawford Bay is situated in a rather flat section, in the delta of Crawford Creek, it was suitable for agriculture and so some of the areas were logged. In those days, Crawford Bay was characterized by agriculture (SN 335).

Crawford Bay was the last terminus before going up further north and and little traffic came through because it almost stopped at Gray Creek (SN 335, 337). At that time, people who wanted to go to Crawford Bay had to drive up a logging trail, so it was an arduous journey

to reach there (SN 335). That changed when the ferry terminal was relocated from Gray Creek to Kootenay Bay. A highway was built between Crawford Bay and Kootenay Bay because Crawford Bay's flat terrain was easy to develop (SN 336). Since then, all traffic from southern BC came through Crawford Bay. Therefore, services for transients developed, such as "places to stay, to eat, to shop (SN 336)" and the village became a small commercial hub (SN 336).

According to Mr. Jackman, the population first expanded about thirty years ago when a group of investors from Calgary bought land, formerly farmland, for a golf course. Later, they had to sell the property cheaply through the bank to repay their loan and many people moved into the area because it was inexpensive to establish themselves. Furthermore, some infrastructure had already been established (SN 338, 339).

Rob Schwieger also expressed a critical view in the interview. Before the Kokanee Springs Golf Resort was built in 1967, Crawford Bay was characterized by many old small farms (SN 265, 328), which then had to make way for the Kokanee Springs Golf Resort. Rob Schwieger reflected: "[...] that really changed the nature of this community because it was old farms all over the place where the fairways are (golf) and so they all disappeared all the houses were knocked down [...] Crawford Bay for the most part almost disappeared except for the little strip along and it wasn't that much left there either" (SN 265).

How Crawford Bay Developed into an Artisan Village (Sub-Category 1A)

The new traffic connection and therefore population growth contributed significantly to the vitalization of Crawford Bay. About thirty to twenty years ago, people started recognizing that the main strip in Crawford Bay presented a viable investment opportunity (SN 339). Thus, in the course of this development, many new and modern buildings were constructed that were attractive to tourists. Some artisans who had lived in the area, for instance, up in the hill or off the side roads, became aware of the benefits the strip provided for their businesses; they shared the space in the new buildings and started to co-market (SN 341). Included in these artisans were the owners of Kootenay Forge (SN 248). Thus, when artisans such as the owners of the Barefoot Handweaving or the Kootenay Forge bought land in Crawford Bay, they also invested in new buildings because they noticed that the look of the modern buildings attracted tourists' attention and encourage them to stop and have a closer look (SN 339, 340).

Garry Jackman emphasizes this as a turning point for Crawford Bay to become an artisan village: "That's when I think you started to see the whole concept [...] they should not just

rent space to each other, but they should market together, advertise together and try and create an image of Crawford Bay is worth stopping at (SN 341)."

In the nineties, the first artisan shop that opened on the main strip of Crawford Bay, according to Rob Schwieger, was the broom shop (SN 247). The only other businesses on the strip were a grocery store and a campground (SN 272, 273). "[...] I think we were the first impetus, the three artisan shops for Crawford Bay to move and grow" (SN 271) Janet Schwieger stated in the interview. Once their small business became stable, other artisans started to notice that the strip was the ideal location to open a business because all the traffic was passing through there. In the interview, Janet and Rob Schwieger described themselves as the "first impetus" for the other artisan shops to move and grow (SN 261) and Janet Schwieger explained, "For we were the ones that actually were making the most money retail at that time. Everybody wanted to be doing what we were doing" (SN 271). Thus, in the mid-nineties, the Kootenay Forge, as well as the Barefoot Weaver, also reopened on the strip (SN 248, 250). Customers liked the shops and the other amenities such as the lake and the golf course, but they requested even more shops on the strip. The three artisans on the strip were quite successful at that time, their products were well received by customers and they recognised the great potential. They shared advertising costs to "advertise out and get brochures" (SN 251). The three artisans initially collaborated with each other as 'Artisans at work' and had a brochure printed for their business advertising (SN 253, 253). After the artisan shops opened in Crawford Bay, other facilities such as the credit union followed and also opened on highway 3A (SN 267). Some derelict buildings on the strip were for sale, so a small café, the predecessor to the Black Slat Café, opened there. Two more places were renovated and Lea Belcourt opened the Dog Patch Pottery and a jewellery store, La Gala, also opened for business. The Kootenay Forge at that time also accommodated a glassblower and an enamellist, so overall there were seven artisans on the strip (the forge, the glassblowing, the enamelling, the weaving, the pottery, the jewellery store and the broom shop). Thus, the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' was born and, from that point on, they collaborated in a substantial amount of advertising (SN 254, 256). The broom shop owners Rob and Janet Schwieger see themselves as part of this development since they were among the original artisans on the strip "[...] that actually helped set the artisans in Crawford Bay in motion" (SN 226, 227).

Crawford Bay as the Heart of the Community (Sub-Category 1A)

Many small, clustered communities are spread along Kootenay Lake's east shore. People living in the area do not see them as single closed communities, but as an extended

community along the lakeside (SN 229, 230, 231). They call it the “east shore community” and it extends from Riondel in the north to Boswell in the south (SN 308, 231). Thus, Crawford Bay is just one of many other small villages located on the east shore of Kootenay Lake. However, according to the interviews conducted in Crawford Bay, it is considered the hub of the east shore community, especially because of the artisans (SN 231, 232, 233). Still, many of the ‘Artisans of Crawford Bay’ do not actually live in Crawford Bay but in one of the other small villages along the east shore (SN 231). As Janet Wallace put it in the interview: “The community is mostly like the school catchment, so north to Riondel and south to Boswell and so we sort of think of ourselves as a community, so I would say that I’m part of the Crawford Bay community” (SN 308).

The interviews indicate that the area and especially Crawford Bay has been vitalized by moving the ferry to Kootenay Bay and therefore bringing infrastructure to Crawford Bay. The infrastructure made the village a hub and it became attractive for investments. The artisans took the opportunity and one after the other, opened their working studios and shops on the strip, thus creating a little shopping district. By advertising together as ‘Artisans of Crawford Bay’, they made Crawford Bay the hub of the east shore community.

The Interviewee’s Personal Motivation to Move to Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 1B)

The owner of Kootenay Forge, Gina Medhurst, grew up in Crawford Bay. Her parents moved there to be closer to her mother’s family and they started the Kootenay Forge in 1982. She had lived in Vancouver for three years before she returned to Crawford Bay in 1998. She returned because her parents asked her to take over their business and she liked the idea of running the business for her parents. Therefore, Gina Medhurst, who had studied music therapy, took courses in business administration for eight months to be better prepared for the succession (SN 180, 181, 182).

Ingrid Baetzel, the editor of the local newspaper, was born near Vancouver. Her parents came here in 1973 and bought a plot of land, thus she had lived in Gray Creek most of her life. She left Gray Creek to attend University and to travel for approximately eight years, but she always wanted to return to Gray Creek (SN 210, 211).

Rob Schwieger grew up in Calgary. He first came to the area with a friend’s family and he fell in love with the area. Even though he was not sure how to make a living there he and his wife moved to Gray Creek in 1986 (SN 228, 229).

As reported by Janet and Rob Schwieger, many more people live in Crawford Bay permanently who are not artisans (SN 291). Some of the newer residents previously were summer residents, but when they retired, they moved to the village (SN 288, 289, 291). Janet Schwieger pointed out in the interview that “[...] they moved here because they want to live in a place like this” (SN 288).

Janet Wallace grew up in Ontario and she lived in Calgary before she moved to Riondel, which is about 13 kilometres north of Crawford Bay (SN 307, 309). She and her family moved there in 1981 because they had some friends in the area. Janet Wallace noted that she always wanted to live in a small community and to grow food, and one of the strongest attractions in the area was the lake. She furthermore remarked that similar to her, more people came to the area because they were part of the back-to-the-land movement, to grow food and raise their children (SN 319). “The whole back-to-the-land movement brought a lot of us to a rural setting and we wanted to raise our children naturally and be part of nature and that was really important to me; it's still really important to me” (SN 319). She did not want to live in a city with huge subdivisions, with pavements everywhere and where all the houses look the same (SN 333).

Gina Medhurst also states “A lot of people were drawn here because of nature and to be independent and enjoy the lifestyle we have here” (SN 189). Confirming Rob Schwieger's statement above, she pointed out that several retired people also have moved to the area because they like the peace and quiet, whereas others have moved there to “get away from the big-city life and have a simpler life” (SN 189). Finally, she concluded that there are “definitely different dynamics” as to why people move to the east shore community (SN 189).

All interviewees moved to Crawford Bay or the east shore community for different reasons. The reasons given were as follows:

- Parents moved here (IB)
- Succession, taking over parents' business (GM)
- Like the area (including the lake) (JW, RS)
- Back-to-the-land movement (JW)

It is possible that some of the reasons are also relevant for other Interviewees and just were not explicitly mentioned by them during the interviews. The interviews have shown that two interviewees (Gina Medhurst and Ingrid Baetzel) left their home and went to larger urban centres to attend university or school. Moreover, most of the interviewees have some kind

of connection with larger urban centres such as Calgary or Vancouver. They either grew up there or lived there at some point (SN 180, 211, 228, 309).

Starting a Business in Crawford Bay (Motivation, Problems) and Information on Arts and Crafts (Sub-Category 1C, 1D)

This paragraph deals with the interviewees' motivation to start their businesses in Crawford Bay, especially the four artisans that were interviewed (Gina Medhurst, Janet and Rob Schwieger and Janet Wallace). They tried out different business and selling models and some experienced major setbacks in the past before they reached where they are today.

Janet and Rob Schwieger were the first of the current group members of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' with a shop on the strip (SN 272). They owned the broom business from 1992 until they sold to their nephew, Luke Schwieger, in 2015 (SN 226).

Before they purchased the broom shop and became its owners, they both had vastly different jobs from their jobs at the forge. Rob Schwieger worked for a mining company in Balfour B.C. (on the other side of Kootenay Lake's shore) while Janet had about four different part-time jobs in addition to caring for their children and doing housework. During that time, they wished to find a job closer to the Gray Creek (SN 228, 234). One of Janet Schwieger's jobs involved book-keeping for the previous owners of the broom-shop, thus she was the first to know that they planned to sell their business. They saw the potential of the small business, so they saved money, redeemed their mortgage and bought the business in 1992 (SN 234). Their decision took a great deal of courage because they had to spend a great deal of money purchasing the business and the future was uncertain.

After they had purchased the shop, according to Janet Schwieger, "It was up and down" (SN 235). They wanted to make the business grow in such a way that they could both work full time. Thus, they started producing many more brooms and experimented with the wholesale business model, as had the previous owner, so they sold products to different stores (SN 236, 237). However, the wholesale market was "too tight" and they did not earn more money. Moreover, they even had trouble with buyers from further away, who did not want to pay for the goods and, finally, they decided that selling their products wholesale was not the appropriate way (SN 238, 239). Their situation first improved when they decided to stay open reasonably longer in the year than the previous owners had done (SN 240).

Soon they also started using interesting, individual wooden handles from California, Arizona and Mexico for their brooms, which were very difficult to source in Canada. Around that time, they perceived that retail is a more appropriate business model for them, so they stopped attending the wholesale shows and they unexpectedly made far more money (SN

242). Later, Janet and Rob Schwieger discovered manzanita branches² for their broom handles and they started cutting their own, thus there was no loss through intermediaries to make individual broom handles. Because they produced higher-end products with a better quality, they could charge higher prices, and hence they noticed a marked increase in sales (SN 243).

Another factor they changed was that they kept the doors open while working and people could come in and watch them at work. Customers liked that and Janet and Rob Schwieger noticed that being friendly and helpful to the customers helped spread a good reputation by word of mouth. Consequently, their business developed positively (SN 246).

Therefore, by individualizing their products and increasing product quality, choosing the retail concept over the wholesale concept and by remaining open to the public with longer operating hours, the broom shop finally became a stable business. Today they own their shop and no longer have to rent it (SN 260).

John Smith, the founder of the Kootenay Forge and Gina Medhurst's father, was the first to suggest the idea of the artisans working in open workplaces, where visitors could watch them at work. His original idea, according to Rob Schwieger, was "to have a little gift shop like a gift shop in one spot and then scattered on the property, little work shops where you could go and visit people working; but then you'll go to the central gift shop and choose what you wanted to buy" (SN 260). Janet and Rob Schwieger liked the idea but did not want to give up their "individualistic presence". Moreover, at that time, their business was highly successful and they did not want to risk anything (SN 260, 261). Janet Wallace stated that it would be a better shopping experience for customers when shopping directly from the artisans than shopping in one central gift shop because it is much more personal (SN 261). Therefore, all the artisans now have their own individual shop and open workplaces that people can visit.

Janet Wallace from the Barefoot Handweaving had already started weaving when she was living in Calgary; she had also studied arts in University, so had an artistic background before she moved to Crawford Bay. The interview demonstrated that she really loves what she does, her arts, because she spoke enthusiastically about the looms, the fabrics and colours (SN 310). In the interview, Janet Wallace remarked that her art, indeed, is influenced

² Manzanita are shrubs or small trees belonging to the genus *Arctostaphylos*, of the heath family (Dictionary.com).

by the area. She even produced a special fabric that was inspired by the winter scenery in the east shore community (SN 311).

Before she started her business, she attended a few community futures courses in business training (SN 327). Community Futures, according to its website, is a not-for-profit community economic development organization that supports and assists existing and new small businesses with training, loans, counselling and resources (Community Futures Central Kootenay, 2018).

When, in 1995, her husband was injured at work, she had to work much harder to earn money to provide for the family. Until 1995, she had been working from home and selling at craft fairs, but then she started a small business and shop in a small building on the community corner (see map) (SN 248, 309), and she worked seven days a week in the first year (SN 309).

The corner shop had a major drawback – its hidden location and heavy traffic from the ferry passed by her shop (SN 249).

As stated by Janet Schwieger, “for shoppers it must be easy” and the North Woven Broom as well the Kootenay Forge on the strip seemingly did better, so Janet Wallace decided to reopen her shop on the strip (SN 249, 309). When property became available right beside Kootenay Forge, Janet and Ted Wallace purchased it. Mr. Wallace built the new building from bails of straw, which then became their current place of business (SN 309). The owners of the Kootenay Forge and the North Woven Broom also encouraged her to take over their business model and open to the public (SN 309).

At first, the business worked well, but since Janet Wallace had started the business without business administration training, she made some “major mistakes”, she admitted (SN 312). When she became ill for a long period, she found herself in substantial debt. The Wallaces found a way to work themselves out of debt by generating income by buying and selling real estate and securing a mortgage on their building. Now they are financially secure, and the business is stable although they are still paying off the debts from that earlier period (SN 313).

Some of the artisans really took a leap in the dark when they started their businesses. Rob Schwieger, for example, worked for a mining company and Janet was a bookkeeper, so they did not have an artistic background or have any experience of the craft of making brooms before they assumed ownership of the broom shop (SN 234). When Janet Wallace came to Crawford Bay, she already had an artistic background through studying arts at university (SN 310) but, unlike Janet Schwieger, she had not been trained to run a business when she started. She acknowledges, “[...] I just opened and began, by the seat of my pants [...]” (SN 312). Gina Medhurst’s Father, John Smith, was a farmer before he fell in

love with blacksmithing when taking a welding course, so he did have some experience before he came to Crawford Bay and opened the forge. Apparently, the forge was the first business he ran, but it was not clarified in the interview whether he was trained in business administration.

This indicates that Crawford Bay is a place where people are able to realize their business ideas. At least, all of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' did that and now successfully run their stable businesses.

4.1.3.2 Living in Crawford Bay

Economic Situation (Sub-Category 2A)

This paragraph about the local economic situation and job prospects refers to Crawford Bay and its surrounding area, thus it includes the east shore community.

In reply to the question raised about the state of the local economy, Garry Jackman explained that the American housing collapse and financial collapse in 2008/2009 had a serious repercussion on their economic situation. The financial collapse had a "partial impact" (SN 354) on their local economy, whereas the housing collapse had an even greater impact. (SN 354, 343). Mr. Jackman especially noticed a decrease in ferry traffic and tourism. Tourism is one of the most significant sources of income and it suffered from the financial crisis. Noticeably, fewer tourists came through Crawford Bay since 2008/2009 (SN 355) and, as stated by Garry Jackman, the tourism sector does not appear to recover because it has been affected by the next crisis: a downturn based on world oil prices (SN 359).

Another sector that brings money into the community is property sales. For the most part, those from the larger cities in British Columbia or Alberta sell their houses and then move to the community to buy property and build a home. According to Garry Jackman, those people bring in half a million or a million dollars into purchasing construction materials and labour. Nevertheless, there has also been a significant decrease in building permits since the crisis began (SN 355). Due to the downturn in the financial markets, the banks reduced their willingness to loan money, so people do not have the cash flow to build houses. As a result, the demand for lumber in the US has dropped, which resulted in a reduction in the logging industry in Canada (SN 357). In conclusion, due to the drop in the financial markets, two important financial sectors for the local economy, the tourism and the sectors, have decreased (SN 355, 357). Despite this negative development, Garry Jackman considered the community to be in a, as he describes it, "steady state". Crawford Bay's situation has

not worsened in those financially difficult times and people there can still make a living. One reason he emphasizes is that “enough people brought their equity and cash to do some construction or renovation” (SN 358). Nevertheless, in Garry Jackman’s opinion, young families are urgently needed to move in. They are needed to offset the people that leave the community (those that grew up in the community that then move away) and to prevent the community from relying entirely on retirees moving in (SN 358).

Even though their tax base is growing, because people still build new houses, there is no growth in the industry. Thus, as the “steady state” implies, almost no growth has been reported in the area recently (SN 359, 360). Recently, some of the companies in the area were shut down. Garry Jackman explains that these few jobs, which are lost through the shutdown, have been replaced with semi-retired people who bring their equity from the city and spend their money in the community. This maintains the local economy and makes it appear stable. In fact, it has shifted “from a value-added productive economy more to a spending, consumer economy” (SN 360). Mr. Jackman concludes that this state of limited growth and reliance on the senior population cannot be a sustainable solution and therefore the community needs a younger population growth by creating new innovative jobs, and life in the community has to become affordable and more family friendly (SN 360).

A benefit of the community for young people is that it is inexpensive to live there, hence young people do not have to make a full-time living and that allows them to find different income streams by working part-time. Artisans, for example, can live out their artistic talents, making half their money from their passion and the other half by working in e.g. home-based jobs (SN 362).

In addition, the economic downturn had a negative impact on investments in the area. Therefore, as reported by Garry Jackman, there have not been any notable commercial developments in the last ten years due to the economic crisis (SN 342, 343). The Kokanee Springs Golf Resort in Crawford Bay built a condominium with suites and some cabins, which they were unable to sell (SN 343). Garry Jackman added, “[...] it’s still the wrong investment time to develop anything for condos or resale” (SN 343). Moreover, none of the artisans made any larger investments. Single-family residential housing is the only sector that has developed in the last ten years since more people migrated from the cities to the hinterland (SN 343).

Evidently, the artisans were also affected by the crisis, as stated by Gina Medhurst. In the interview, she also confirms what Garry Jackman said about the impact of the financial crisis in respect of her business: “We were hit hard with the economic crash [...]” (SN 196). She even had to minimize her staff because of the crisis (SN 196).

Garry Jackman mentioned a project called “Magic Kootenay” in the interview. Communities can create a profile on a platform and display all the opportunities in the area to invest, opportunities for work and for leisure activities. Then, a computer system links interested parties or stakeholders to the requested opportunity. Every community accentuates its special attributes and its amenities, and they present available business investments. In addition to the communities, those who are interested in moving to or working in the area can sign up (SN 345). “[...] people who may want to be in the region but aren’t even certain what they want to do, or what community would be their best fit sign up as investors” (SN 345), Garry Jackman stated. “So, more people would use that kind of system, if we’re able to better describe our community in terms of what we have to offer” he added (SN 345).

To express the amenities of this community, especially for people that might move to the area, is crucial because, in addition to cities offering a wide variety of opportunities, the east shore communities also compete with a significant number of other communities in British Columbia (SN 346).

Another important consideration stated by Garry Jackman is that “People aren’t just looking for a place to have a business. They’re looking for a place to raise their family and a place to enjoy their time off” (SN 346). Because of diverse wishes and needs of people, the competition with other cities and communities, and because of local limitations, “the chance of hitting a match was very slim” (SN 346).

Job Prospects (Sub-Category 2A)

As reported by Rob Schwieger, just as he did before, many people from the community work in one of the large mines in the area³, in the diamond mines up in the Northwest Territories or at the oil patch. Before those large industries were employers to many people in the area “the main economy was dope growing” (SN 296) for a long time. It affected other employers because they could not compete with those employers. It was difficult to find workers who were prepared to work for a lower wage than they had received by growing marijuana, therefore they became “unhirable for regular businesses (SN 299)” (SN 296, 297). Janet Schwieger added, “[...] there was sort of a double world in a way here for a long time and there's still some of that going on as there is in many places [...]” (SN 299). The Schwiegers stated that marijuana cultivation has decreased in the area, but some people still glorify the past as the “good old days”, whereas they themselves are critical of the drug trade. For them it is a welcome decrease: “I think it's a lot better, it gives people more

³ For example, the bluebell mine in Riondel (SN 335)

incentive to do stuff. Kids around here have to get out of this area or they get caught in a trap. That's why our daughter left because quite a few of their friends that didn't leave were not doing very much and getting sort of hopelessly and trapped in a kind of going-nowhere economy" (SN 298).

Janet Wallace also reported about the drug business in the area: "Young people started coming to hide and grow marijuana. It's very convenient, there's a community here of people who did that" (SN 320). At first, about the time she moved to the area, it was a very small business, but it has grown over the years. Lately, the marijuana business has lost much of its attraction, "mostly because it has been legalized across the border in some of the northern States of the US" and soon Canada might also legalize it (SN 320). In addition to Rob Schwieger's concerns, Janet Wallace observed another negative effect of the marijuana-growing business: "The hard thing about it is that it made people so much money that they start doing harder drugs like cocaine and that's the downside" (SN 320). She concluded that, due to its criminalisation, the drug business started changing for the worse and the profitable business facilitated the formation of drug gangs. Janet Wallace stated that, especially for young people, it is important to be well educated and to find another way to make a living (SN 320).

When asked about the local job prospects, Gina Medhurst noted that the Kokanee Springs Golf Resort in Crawford Bay is one of the larger employers in the area. Their employment opportunities are mostly seasonal. The Kootenay Forge also employs retail staff only for the summer (SN 196).

As noted by Rob Schwieger, the Kokanee Springs Golf Resort has been around for more than fifty years, and in the 1960s, the only jobs in the community were at the golf resort (SN 264). Assessing job prospects in the area, Gina Medhurst stated that there are some more companies offering employment opportunities, but they cannot fulfil the need for jobs in the area (SN 185).

Regarding local employers, Garry Jackman emphasised the importance of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' as employers. He stated that they may be assumed to be "the busy money-makers" (SN 355) in the community, but he considers that to be false since there are other jobs, such as harvesting or building houses, that are far more profitable (SN355). Therefore, he strongly doubts that the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are large employers in the community, whereas Janet Wallace stated in the interview that the artisans "employ a lot of people" (SN 330). Nevertheless, the statements are not mutually exclusive and, while the artisans may not be significant employers, that does not necessarily mean that they are unimportant as employers for the local economy.

In addition to the present artisans, a few other artisans have tried to build up and establish a business and a shop in Crawford Bay, but they have failed (SN 269). For some of them, the plan to work as an artisan in Crawford Bay just did not succeed and, as reported by Janet Schwieger, people still come and go because it does not work out for them (SN 270).

Ingrid Baetzel stated in the interview: “If you have the right opportunity come along for work, work is hard; you either you have to be an entrepreneur and inventive or be willing to work in the tourism sector and maybe move away for the winter and a lot of people do that; they'll go north and work in jobs there and be down here through the summer” (SN 219). Hence, it can be concluded that it is difficult to find a job there in the first place and many jobs, such as in the tourism sector, entail seasonal work. Moreover, the specific location-based industries do not offer a wide variety of jobs from which to choose. Thus, for potential employees, it is not particularly easy to find the right job in the community and to start a life there if they do not want to work in the existing industries or start new businesses and risk their own equity.

Another relevant aspect to facilitate working in the community was addressed by Ingrid Baetzel: the internet. She reported that it has been an issue for a long time. Even though it improved recently, she still criticizes, “[...] people weren't able to move here to work remotely because it [the internet] wasn't good enough” (SN 221). She furthermore reported that some of her friends expressed their wishes to move to the community, provided the internet connection was improved (SN 221). Since Ingrid Baetzel installed an update, it is much better than in the past, and even though it is expensive, she is now satisfied with the internet services.

Janet and Rob Schwieger also emphasize the importance of the internet, especially for work, and Rob Schwieger noted that they have “semi-decent internet” in the community (SN 286). They assume that more young families would move to the area with high-speed internet because people can have high-tech jobs and work in remote places such as this and possibly they would no longer have to commute to work (SN 293). He added realistically that the internet will never be as fast and capable as it is in larger urban centres, but it should make it possible for people to run or work for a company somewhere in an urban centre from the rural areas (SN 294).

Local Leadership and Local Initiative (Civic Engagement) (Sub-Category 2B)

Since Crawford Bay has no town council and no mayor, the district director Garry Jackman is in local governance for the entire community. He operates through a regional district model and, to ensure balanced judgements for the different districts, the group of rural

directors and municipal directors make collective decisions for the communities of the province (SN 347). When asked about local leadership, Garry Jackman interpreted the term with his explanation: "So, we are a level of leadership locally by responding to the requests or needs of people" (SN 348). He furthermore remarks, "Most of our governance is not through formal government. Most of our governance is what I call through community champions" (SN 349). Thus, much of the organization within the community is conducted on a voluntary basis rather than through local governance, because all the important issues and the responsibility could not be addressed by only one elected person (SN 352).

Community champions is not an official word but, as stated by Garry Jackman, "It's a phrase that's fairly well understood" (SN 353). The community champions are volunteers that organize events and meetings in the community and they consider the common welfare. They arrange meetings and attempt to solve problems or just help others with their expertise (SN 350, 349). On a number of occasions during the interview, Garry Jackman emphasized the importance of volunteers for governance and he named some of the very active community champions (SN 349, 351, 352, 353). He really appreciates that the volunteers invest a great deal of their time and effort to initiate and implement activities such as community projects (SN 352). Most of the community champions in Crawford Bay and the east shore community have been living in the area for decades, thus they understand the trends and know what is taking place in the community. Because they have extensive knowledge of the local history and former decisions, their opinions and advice are highly respected in the community (SN 366).

Janet and Rob Schwieger, Gina Medhurst and Janet Wallace are just some of the aforementioned community champions. They assumed different honorary posts, such as in the Community Futures Development Corporation, the Recreation Commission or the local park association and they have been reliable community champions (SN 351).

Gina Medhurst for example, became a community champion because her parents already were volunteers in many different associations. A further motivation for her is to see everybody she knows benefit from what she does (SN 191). Nevertheless, she is somewhat disappointed because "there aren't a lot of people to do a lot of these things. Sometimes it would be nice to have some more people to step up and we do tend to get tired quickly (laughing) but you just have to keep going" (SN 191).

Among other things, Gina Medhurst is the president of the 'Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce' (SN 194), which is another important community network and the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are also part of it. According to its web presence, the chamber aims to promote local businesses, but it also aims to provide a forum to facilitate networking among community members, to share ideas and solve problems. They furthermore intend to give a "strong voice" to their members in presenting concerns to political or government

organizations (Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce, 2017). Gina Medhurst describes the chamber as a group of businesses. They have monthly meetings to discuss “current important topics”, happenings in the community and upcoming events. (SN 192). One important topic is the highway speed limit because a recent accident took place on the main strip (SN 193). Another controversial topic is the proposed relocation of the Balfour a ferry terminal, which is an important topic for the artisans because many of their potential customers take the ferry before they pass the main strip of Crawford Bay (SN 194). The chamber has 63 members and they discuss issues, concerns and upcoming events in roundtable debates. They hold their meetings in one of the community meeting spaces at the Crawford Bay Elementary-Secondary School.

Similar to Gina Medhurst’s statements, Garry Jackman remarked in the interview that in a small community like this, a chamber of commerce functions more like a governing body than it might do in larger cities (SN 195).

For other sector artisans, such as Janet Wallace as the founding member, volunteering is ‘Community connections’. It is an administrative umbrella organization that holds money to allow people in the community to realize their projects. They are facilitating a youth project, a playground project and a learning hub, among others. Janet Wallace stated that the original impetus came from trying to help young people make a “decent living” in the area and to find a way to stop the duplication of projects because she noticed that some people were engaged in parallel projects with the same theme. Some of the implemented projects even resulted in additional jobs (SN 318).

All members are also involved in other boards, such as the chamber of commerce, the trails and bike association or even in the yasodhara ashram in Kootenay Bay (SN 317, 318).

As stated in the first paragraph of this chapter, Garry Jackman urged that initiative and volunteerism is very important for rural communities because government representatives cannot always be present. He explains that in order to implement adopted projects, input from the community is needed. The regional district staff are not always there to initiate the process because the communities are widely distributed (SN 353). Most people living in rural areas are accustomed to fixing problems on their own. They naturally tend to address issues such as sewerage, water supply, garbage. In fact, the willingness to volunteer is higher than in urban centres (SN 366).

In the interview, Garry Jackman describes further volunteerism aspects:

Some people’s motivation to volunteer in the community is that their parents or other siblings volunteered in the past and they are accustomed to volunteering and they might feel compelled to volunteer too (SN 368).

In general, volunteerism particularly flourishes in communities in which there is a close bond between the residents and where a level of appreciation is established. In such communities, people have lived in close proximity for a certain period, so there is a measure of longevity. The long-term relationships between the people of the community help them to appreciate different opinions and to value the skills and knowledge of others (SN 365, 368).

Apart from that, Garry Jackman pointed out that “[...] if the expectation for government to do things grows, volunteerism drops [...]” (SN 367). Currently, there are young volunteers in the community, but the majority of volunteers are older people (SN 369, 370). Thus, succession is a topical issue. Mr. Jackman concluded that the only way to have volunteer succession in the community is to initiate projects they are truly interested in and to ignite their enthusiasm about it. “Volunteers will only work on what they’re interested in” (SN 371), he said. Their concerns and ideas must be heard and taken seriously (SN 370).

Nevertheless, Garry Jackman expects that volunteerism will diminish. He arrived at this conclusion because of the tendency to create more taxation services to “do things for people” (SN 372, 373). He pointed out that this development poses a challenge. Firstly, the more the government is involved in maintenance services and organization in the community, the less likely people are to volunteer (SN 373). Secondly, he added, “As soon as you put taxation into something, which happens, people are less likely to volunteer; they want to be paid” (SN 372). Consequently, people refuse to take initiative when they are paying taxes for those services and if they do, they want to be paid for their work and effort. Contrary to the situation in Boswell, Gray Creek and partly Wynndel and partly Riondel, in Crawford Bay, tax revenues finance such services, and Mr. Jackman stated: “So, if you tax, people want to be paid” (SN 373). He concluded that since government presumably does not become smaller but larger, the taxation trend is unstoppable and he estimates volunteerism would continue to decline (SN 372, 373).

Janet Wallace noticed a transformation in the community. While some people were retiring, young people came forward. She hopes that there people in future will still be willing to champion the community. Recently, a certain measure of mentoring took place (330).

Leisure Activities (Sub-Category 2B)

When asked about the leisure activities, Ingrid Baetzel and Janet Wallace praised the variety of courses offered in the community: “Anything you can imagine, the list is insane and I’m in almost all of them. There’s every sports you can imagine. Well, not every, but all sorts of different sports [...]” (SN 214). Some people even travel to nearby centres to take part in activities or to bring their children. She furthermore noted that if people take note of

the courses provided and when the courses take place, they “can't keep up with the programs” (SN 214).

Janet Wallace also emphasized the variety of courses, lessons and sports in the interview. “So, there's many hobbies here, which is wonderful” (SN 317). She stated that she knows many people through the activities and through some of the offers (SN 317).

A large family music festival regularly takes place in Crawford Bay, named 'Starbelly Jam'. A group of volunteers organizes it, but it did not take place in 2016 because, as stated by Janet Wallace, the initiators wanted to focus more on their own businesses again (SN 330).

Liveability and Living Together in Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 2C)

Facilities and infrastructure:

When asked about the infrastructure in the community, Ingrid Baetzel directly referred to the topic health care. She reported that their healthcare system is concerning even though they try to bridge the gap with volunteer first responders. In the event that an emergency occurs outside the business hours of the 'East Shore Community Health Centre' in Crawford, people must travel across the ferry for healthcare. She sees that as a significant problem with regard to infrastructure, even though she appreciates that the local healthcare service does the best it can to bridge the gap with limited resources. She states that the infrastructure is improvable, but it is working (SN 215). When asked about what could be done to improve the situation, she answered that the declining population does not encourage the government to spend more money regionally. It will only invest if more people demand better services; until then, people need to be very innovative and inventive to address bottlenecks (SN 216).

Another facility mentioned in the interviews is the Crawford Bay Elementary-Secondary School. According to Garry Jackman, the school accommodates students from kindergarten to grade twelve and, recently, it also accommodates community facilities such as a fitness area and meeting rooms (SN 364). The building was extended “[...] to make it more of a community school, to integrate the community into the school” (SN 364), Garry Jackman explained. The school is highly attractive for some parents because the classes are small, and it offers an adequate learning environment for the children as well as modern teaching methods (SN 209). Furthermore, it is surrounded by a diversified natural landscape, which makes sport and other leisure facilities redundant (SN 364).

The interview statements indicated that the school plays an important role in the community. Janet Wallace stated that she sees the school “[...] as kind of the core of the community”

(SN 329), and Ingrid Baetzel observed that the school's diversity mirrors the people living in the east shore community (SN 212).

Living together:

At the Crawford Bay Elementary-Secondary School, older and younger pupils engage with each other and that, as stated by Ingrid Baetzel, "[...] is the first taste of how blended our community is" (SN 212). In a small community, people try to create as many positive relationships as possible, such as friendships, partnerships and business relationships, because people there have fewer choices. A positive effect is that "things like racial relations or gender relations or even interest are less important and so we tend to create stronger relations with people we might not normally" (SN 212). When Gina Medhurst talked about her daughter's school experiences in the interview, she stated: "It's that learning experience to get along with people that may not necessarily be the type of person you are [...]" (SN 209).

When asked about a special mentality of people living in the community, Ingrid Baetzel explained that there is no specific mentality any more than there is anywhere else, but she added that "the idea of freedom, living a chosen live that's more reclusive and quieter is definitely part of the mentality" (SN 213). On the downside, there is a split between people who would like to see more development, especially economically, and those who want to keep the area quiet and locked down. Even though the views in the community differ somewhat and it is a heated debate, several people, including Ingrid Baetzel, think that it is important to foster the economy and they think it is possible to combine both wishes (SN 213).

People living in the area can become acquainted with each other through their engagement in associations, by taking part in offered courses or through work. For example, Janet Wallace, whose family also is tied to the community and has connections with many different people, made social contacts through work, her hobbies and through their membership in 'The Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce' and 'Community Connections'.

Thus, as mentioned above, there is a substantial choice of associations and leisure activities where people can meet and make contact (SN 317).

Selling and Promoting the Products (Sub-Category 2D)

As stated by Ingrid Baetzel, the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' have branded and marketed themselves (SN 225), and they have a monthly advertisement published in 'The East Shore Mainstreet' newspaper (SN 224).

Janet Schwieger attributes the artisan's economic success to the fact that the artisan shops are all within walking distance and the shops are not confined to one area. Thus, a little walk between the shops gives the customer time to prepare for a new experience, and as she stated in the interview, that is a "psychological key" (SN 259). Another characteristic about the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' and their shops on the strip is the individual and interesting look of their buildings. Janet Schwieger observed that those "funky type shops" catch the tourist's eyes and are appreciated by the customers (SN 257, 258). Another positive economic effect of marketing together as the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' and being located so close together on the main strip of Crawford Bay is that customers who buy products in one of the shops are also likely to have a look at the products or even to buy something from other shops. That optimizes their chances to sell (SN 289, 290).

Janet Schwieger furthermore stated that a few people came to Crawford Bay to establish shops like the artisans did, but since their products were of a lower quality, they were soon compelled to close down their shops (SN 292). "So, the quality of the product is super important", she added.

During the interview, Janet Schwieger repeatedly emphasized how unique the concept of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is (SN 246, 251, 275, 292): "What we have here is so different from what a lot of places are" (SN 292). The customers and people visiting their shop seem to agree since Janet Schwieger reported: "[...] people have told me in the shop that they love the fact that there is something like this going on. If it wasn't there, you know the culture of Crawford Bay is arts" (SN 286).

At the Kootenay Forge, they share retail space with three other artists and people can enter the working studios and watch the artists at work. Unlike other artisans, the Kootenay Forge, in addition to running their shop on the main strip of Crawford Bay, dispatches products nationally and ships to other nations (SN 186, 187). Gina Medhurst explained that Christmas is their busiest time. They wholesale to stores and conduct a significant amount of joint art marketing with the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'. Similar to what the Schwiegers did (SN 242), they have a sales representative in Vancouver, but, unlike the Schwiegers, they appear to be satisfied with this concept. She also observed that they have repeat customers as a result of word-of-mouth and because of the quality of their work (SN 190). Janet

Schwieger (SN 246, 292) mentioned the same observation. Moreover, as stated by Gina Medhurst, they have a website and conduct online sales (SN 190).

Gina Medhurst, furthermore, related information about other artisans in the interview. She stated that most of the artisans primarily retail on a smaller scale (for instance they will send out to private customers) or they sell at craft fairs in the winter. She also stated that only a few of the artisans are open year-round, except for the Kootenay Forge, Janet Wallace from the Barefoot Handweaving and Helene Carter from Fire Works (SN 187, 190).

Besides selling her products in her shop, Janet Wallace from the Barefoot Handweaving also sells through an online brochure, or customers e-mail her directly or they order by phone (SN 325). Presently, her only online offer to purchase products is an online brochure. She is currently building up a stock of fabrics, which are not for sale in the shop, so she can put place on the internet in the future. However, she admitted in the interview that she does not exert herself further because she does not enjoy working with the internet or keeping their details updated. She thinks and hopes that a younger person could enjoy those things more than she does (SN 324).

Similar to the Kootenay Forge, wintertime is the busiest time for the Barefoot Handweaving business. Sometimes she receives large orders, such as one from a “[...] CEO of a company who has hundreds of pounds of wool that she wants woven into blankets for corporate gifts” (SN 325). She regards the large orders as “really helpful”, she stated. Apart from those large orders, most of her retail is through people visiting her shop and buying there. Usually, her shop is open year-round except for one month a year and she said that she really needs that time off to relax, because she runs the business almost on a seven-days-a-week basis (SN 325).

Because they were selling to a wholesale store close to Calgary, which was connected to the movie industry, the North Woven Broom owners were afforded the opportunity to advertise on TV at no cost. In addition to several interviews and TV appearances, their brooms appeared in a couple of westerns and even in a Jackie Chan movie (SN 244). For example, the brooms were seen in a German movie series called "Valley of the Wild Roses" (Im Tal der wilden Rosen) (SN 245). They received much media attention – more than other artisans did. Janet Schwieger attributes that partly to their type of business, “What we are doing is so completely different and that helped” (SN 275) and to the quality of their products (SN 292). Not many people produce traditionally handcrafted brooms (SN 280).

The broom shop’s prime walk-in customers are some of the new residents of Crawford Bay (SN 287). Some of the summer residents of Crawford Bay move to the area permanently to

retire (SN 288, 289). They frequent the artisan shops and spend “a huge amount of money every year” (289).

4.1.3.3 Significance of Arts and Crafts

The Economic and Social Impact of the Artisans on the Area (Sub-Category 3A)

When asked whether the artisan community plays a role in attracting for new residents, Garry Jackman confirmed that thesis (SN 361). He stated that young people come to the area especially to express their artistic talents. Mr. Jackman indicated in the interview that the allure of a creative lifestyle is that living in the area is “not extremely expensive”. Thus, the pressure to make a full-time living is lower and so young people can live out different talents and have different income streams (SN 362).

Gina Medhurst stated that the artisans play a “fairly huge” role, primarily because there are only a few larger style businesses in the area. They are therefore important as employers in the first place. Gina Medhurst stated that people “naturally tend to find things to do and they create art from it” (SN 185). Considering the context, it can be interpreted that her statement refers to people who do not work full-time or are unable to find employment at all. Thus, their situation generates new ideas and fosters creativity (SN 185).

Ingrid Baetzel also attaches great importance to the role of the artisans in the community. She remarked that the artisans are crucial to their economy and she furthermore stated, “their success has everything to do with how we as a community find our success and it's a huge economic draw for people from a further afield” (SN 217).

Janet Wallace attaches value to the artisans because, just like her, they are employers. Her Barefoot Handweaving, for example, hired several people, who all live in the area (from Riondel to Boswell) (SN 315).

In Rob Schwieger's opinion, the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' “to a degree” can be a factor to attract new residents. Different groups of people are attracted to places for different reasons and Crawford Bay and the rest of the east shore community have several attractions such as the golf course or the lake and “semi-decent internet” is also provided. However, the artisans create a pleasant ambience for the community, which indeed is attractive to some people (SN 285). Correspondingly, Janet Schwieger stated that before the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' made their mark, only a few people stopped at Crawford Bay to shop or

browse. That has changed because of the artisans and additional amenities that have subsequently developed: “[...] people come because of us now”, she emphasized (SN 266). Crawford Bay now has a reputation for its artisans and “the name is out there” (SN 201).

The Significance of Artisans and their Arts and Crafts to the Residents, Arts in Everyday Life (Sub-Category 3B)

Ingrid Baetzel lives in the community and is not part of the artisans, so she has an external view on the role of the artisans play in the community. She is personal friends with some of the artisans and is in touch with the others. Referring to a general level, she stated, “It’s just part of our life here. We see it constantly; it’s part of our makeup” (SN 217). Janet Schwieger remarked in the interview that people have told her they appreciate the artisans there and she concluded that the culture of Crawford Bay is arts (SN286). These statements indicate that the ‘Artisans of Crawford Bay’ are well-established and accepted in the community.

When asked about his experiences with the other locals in the community, Rob Schwieger answered in his role as a businessman. He stated that he and his wife do not see many locals around unless they bring their company and go shopping in the artisan shops. He furthermore implied that there are different types of locals but several of them prefer being reclusive; they do not want increased traffic and tourism, and it appears to be an important topic for them. Rob Schwieger relativized that public opinion by stating that, with the changes that have occurred in the area, the job prospects have also improved (SN 264). It remained unclear in the interview whether the locals merely hide from the tourism or if they do not even have contact with the artisans or other locals. Later in the interview, he stated, “And when we talk about how much support we get from residents, some of the new residents are our biggest customers” (SN 287). By new residents, he means mostly retired people that have moved to the area (SN 288).

When asked about how she as an artisan experiences communal life in the area, Janet Wallace answered that she had noticed a change in the community recently. The community has rejuvenated. Once she started working as an artisan in Crawford Bay, she was mentored by others and now she is a mentor for others. Even though she embraces change, she also notices the community is different from what it was in the past (SN 316). Furthermore, she stated that she and her family have many relationships with people who are not artisans and they are tied to the community in many different ways (SN 317).

Gina Medhurst concluded: “[...] this community is so small that if you don't work with other groups in the community, you'll end up segregating yourself and you don't know what's going on, so it's important” (SN 198).

Collaboration and Cooperation (Sub-Category 3C)

For Gina Medhurst, the most significant cooperation in Crawford Bay is demonstrated in the group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' (SN 199). She stated that the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is not a registered official group but a brand (SN 188, 200). Cooperation between the artisans is particularly important in an economic sense because the artisans can set a budget together and save money. With the brand, 'Artisans of Crawford Bay', they have a larger marketing pot to distribute to than if they marketed only for themselves. “It also creates that sense of community as a group of people” (SN 188), Gina Medhurst stated, and the fact that some of the shops are close together attracts the customers (SN 188, 259).

As stated in the chapter above, collaboration and cooperation are very important in a small community because those who do not work with others in the community will be segregated (SN 198). This also applies on a personal level, and as Gina Medhurst added: “Because of the size of the community, we all end up being involved in some way or another” (SN 197). Moreover, the interviews have demonstrated that the artisans also help each other, and they work together (SN 259). For example, Janet and Rob Schwieger, as well as the owners of the Kootenay Forge, encouraged Janet Wallace to open to the public and therefore they possibly paved the way for her success (SN 309, 249).

In addition, Gina Medhurst reported another cooperation involving the artisans. The local school initiated a six-week mentorship program for secondary students. The students choose a mentor in the community and learn from their mentor's expertise. The Kootenay Forge is part of that program, among other artisans and attending persons or businesses (SN 197). “The artisans, the group and ourselves, we tend to do our best to do a scholarship every year for the school [...]” (SN 202), Gina Medhurst added. She believes that the cooperation with the school is a positive factor for all in the community and it offers the artisans a chance to find a successor (SN 203).

The artisans, according to Gina Medhurst, furthermore occasionally donate to local auctions and fundraising events. Correspondingly, Janet Schwieger stated in the interview, “We give away a lot of brooms for different benefits and fundraisers” (SN 236).

As reported by Ingrid Baetzel, the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are not the only artisans in the area. She stated, “[...] there's people who aren't part of that, they are still artisans, but they

aren't part of that group, because there's artisans in Gray Creek and artisans in Riondel and artisans in every community right, but the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is that one strict area" (SN244). They receive the most exposure and "probably they as a group would be the most popular" she assumed because they have branded and marketed themselves successfully. Ingrid Baetzel added, "[...] that is the heart of the marketing for our region, I'd say is that group of people" and "They represent our community well" (SN 255).

4.1.3.4 Expectations for the Future of Crawford Bay

Demography, Personal Intentions to Move Away or to Stay (Including Family Members) (Sub-Category 4A)

When asked whether her daughter intends to stay in Crawford Bay or to leave someday, Gina Medhurst stated that she and her family had thought about and discussed this question before. They thought about leaving Crawford Bay because they had "struggles with different things personally, business-wise" (SN 209). Her daughter appreciates the amenities larger cities offer, but after weighing up the advantages and disadvantages, she decided that she does not want to leave Crawford Bay. Gina Medhurst stated that she feels the same, since she also grew up in Crawford Bay (SN 209). Another reason why her daughter does not want to leave is that she thoroughly enjoys attending school. As stated in chapter 4.1.3.2 under the Sub- Category 2C, the school's environment is special and Gina Medhurst explained that it encourages the students who decide to leave Crawford Bay when they graduate. She added, "which we all do" and explained that some people stay but some go and then come back, as she did (SN 209).

Conversely, Gina Medhurst's younger sister moved away as soon as she could and she lives in Edmonton now, in a large city (SN 183). As mentioned before, some of the other artisans have also left their homes at some point for education reasons, to work in larger urban centres or to travel (SN 210, 211, 182). These findings, therefore, suggest that for many people who grew up in the area, it is attractive to leave their home for their needs of self-actualization.

Ingrid Baetzel addressed the same issue in the interview: "Not many kids in high school around here plan to stay here" (SN 218). She further stated that it is difficult to find an appropriate job in the area because of the limited choice; the young people have to be willing to work in location-based sectors or they have to be an inventive entrepreneur.

She also left her home to attend university. When she left, she already thought about returning to the area, and during her absence, she began to appreciate what a great place it was to live in (SN 218).

Janet Wallace confirms, “[...] it's good to go and make a choice and then come back” (SN 321). Only one of her four children made that decision and returned to live in the community. She is a teacher at the Crawford Bay Elementary-Secondary School and Janet Wallace is happy that her daughter lives in the area again. Her other children completed their education and are gainfully employed, which she seemed very proud of in the interview. Now they live in Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria, at least a four-hour drive from Riondel, where Janet Wallace and her husband live (SN 321).

Janet and Rob Schwieger's daughters have also left the area to study in Vancouver (SN 281,282). As stated by the Schwiegers, around the time they left, the drug industry was substantial in the area and therefore his daughters left: “[...] quite a few of their friends that didn't leave were not doing very much and getting sort of hopeless and trapped in a kind of going-nowhere economy” (SN 298). He further explains, “Kids around here have to get out of this area or they get caught in a trap” (SN 298). Thus, for them, the impetus to leave was not only education but also to escape from a problematic situation in the area.

A frequently mentioned issue in the interviews was the decreased school enrolment. “[...] Our high school has had fewer graduates every year for several years, we've had their families move away, or more so, the families matured, like my children, they moved away, but younger families didn't move in here” Garry Jackman stated (SN 358). Ingrid Baetzel (SN 216) and Janet Wallace also noticed a downward trend in enrolment at the school, and Janet Wallace wishes it would increase again because she sees the school as “[...] kind of the core of the community” (SN 329). Janet Schwieger accordingly stated, “[...] we really need kids coming in and keeping that school open” and therefore it is important to attract young families with children that attend the school, she concluded (SN 259). Ingrid Baetzel furthermore noticed a general decline in the population (SN 216).

Another, more general aspect mentioned in the interviews and regarding the topic demography is the population decrease during winter. Janet Schwieger remarked that many people in the community are away half of the year to escape the grey winters (SN 301, 303, 304): “[...] the population in this area drops quite a bit in the winter [...]” (SN 301). Thus, fewer people can maintain the community facilities and do voluntary work during this time. “The whole still needs to be looked after, like parks and all sorts of stuff so it's kind of left to a fewer amount of people which is why you need families in here with kids in school, so they

stay home and they become part of the community and be active” (SN 301), Janet Schwieger argued.

The general tone in the interviews indicated that young people who grew up in the community are more likely to leave the area than to stay and the community therefore needs to attract young families with children. As stated by Garry Jackman, to increase young population growth and to attract those families, the community needs to create new innovative jobs and ensure that living in the community is affordable and family friendly (SN 360).

Succession Planning (Sub-Category 4B)

Succession planning is a problem for businesses in the east shore community and for some of the ‘Artisans of Crawford Bay’. Garry Jackman explained that, with a unique business, it is difficult to find to find a successor who has the skills or the background to run this business and, in addition, is willing to live in a rural setting. He indicated that succession would be easier in family businesses when a family member can take over (SN 344). He immediately related two examples of artisans with family successors. When the Kootenay Forge owners were approaching retirement, they discussed the matter with their daughter Gina Medhurst and son-in-law Cory Medhurst and, as mentioned before, they agreed to return to the area. Fortunately, they wanted to raise their daughter in a rural setting, they liked the lifestyle and they wanted to run their parents’ business. Overall, these factors made the succession possible in the first place (SN 344). Another example for a smooth succession plan is the North Woven Broom business. Rob and Janet invited their nephew, who already was interested in arts and crafts, to come in and take over the business (SN 344). As stated by Garry Jackman, the owners of ‘Breathless Glass’ did not succeed in finding a successor and had to close their business. Later, a couple moved to the area and both are glass blowers. “[...] Had they moved here a couple of years sooner, then they might have bought this business” (SN 344), he explained. Garry Jackman concluded that the right timing is the key to succession (SN 344). He therefore mentioned the project ‘Magic Kootenays’, which was previously described in chapter 4.1.3.2. The platform can help to attract interested buyers or successors and those who offer their business together, for example. He adds that the community must devote more energy to the way they present the community in order to attract more people through this platform (SN 345).

Gina Medhurst stated that she and her husband will probably retire in ten year, at the earliest, and she is confident they will find a successor. Besides the cooperation with the

school, she also mentioned another opportunity to find a successor, the 'Kootenay blacksmith's Association'. The associations' members arrange meetings, which take place annually at the Kootenay Forge. At these meetings, young interested people (fifteen- to eighteen-year-olds) have the opportunity to experience blacksmithing. Because these meeting are so successful, Gina Medhurst is confident and believes that once they plan to retire, the interest will be there (SN 203).

Her parents were fortunate that they had her to assume control of the business and she and her sister are well trained for the business. Nevertheless, she also indicated in the interview that it is difficult for some artisans to find a successor. She stated that Janet Wallace from the Barefoot Handweaving is looking for someone to take over their business currently, so that she can step back (SN 203).

When asked about her succession planning, Janet Wallace stated that her children all have their jobs and do not consider taking over her business. Her plan b, in case she cannot find someone to pass her business on to, is to close the business, she remarked. However, she is hopeful to find a successor (SN 322).

As stated above by Garry Jackman, Janet and Rob Schwieger were fortunate enough to have found a suitable successor. In 2015, they sold the broom business to their nephew Luke Schwieger. Initially, they thought their daughter would take over the broom shop, but she and her sister opened their own broom shop in Vancouver, on Granville Island (SN 277). They were about to put up their business for sale when their nephew arrived and indicated that he wanted to work with them for a month. (SN 276). They offered Luke the opportunity to work for them with the possibility of succession and he accepted. After one year, he decided that it was indeed what he wanted to do. When Janet and Rob Schwieger took over the broom shop with only limited training, they had to scrape by and they acquired profound knowledge regarding taking over a business (SN 277). "There's lots of little secrets in this business and we would never have trained anybody without money up front either somebody we trusted [...]" (SN 279), they stated. They reasoned that a family successor would appreciate their start-up support more than a stranger would (SN 277). "We were pretty passionate about that business so that was our life for a long time" (SN 278), "[...] it would have been much harder to let it go if we hadn't found somebody that we could trust" (SN 279), they remarked.

Business Expansion (Sub-Category 4C)

Gina Medhurst is trained in business administration and she is currently looking for expansion possibilities because she wants to restore the business productivity to what it

was before. “[...] We used to sell to over 300 stores in North America and it's now down to thinking 100, so we have lots of room to expand and we know what it's like when it's bigger” (SN 204). As a first step the forge recently signed a contract with a homebuilding accessory company. Once the expansion is in progress, they intend to hire more blacksmiths (SN 204).

As stated before, Janet Wallace sells her products mostly from her shop in Crawford Bay, directly to people or by order on the telephone or through an internet brochure (SN 325). When asked about expansion, she stated that “[...] if someone young wanted to come and take over they could expand by working the internet in the winter” (SN 323). She also sees ways to expand the business by using social media (SN 327). Nevertheless, she, does not enjoy the internet trade or social media, and so she does not intend to develop it. However, she plans to build up a stock of fabrics for sale online and she prepares the business, so a potential successor can expand if desired (SN 322, 324).

With regard to the forge, expansion is attractive. The forge was a larger business before, with a large team of blacksmiths, but they still have a wide selling radius and they even ship to other nations. Therefore, the business has the potential to return to that previous level through expansion. Other artisans, such as Janet Wallace, are satisfied with selling their products in their shops on the strip and they are satisfied with their current business models.

Future Expectations and Wishes (Sub-Category 4D)

Overall, Gina Medhurst feels that she is supported by Garry Jackman, as the representative of the local government. Through the chamber of commerce, they exchange views and she feels that she is heard. She stated that they never encountered any problem because they all respect each other. The forge, for example, respects rest hours and ceases production during rest times, such as on Sundays (SN 206).

When asked about her view on the prospects, Gina Medhurst mentioned a new group called the 'East Shore Trails and Bike Association'. They aim to attract mountainbikers and the hikers and to promote lower impact tourism in the area, an idea that Gina Medhurst approves of and would like to see implemented. In addition, she wishes for more employment with permanent jobs, throughout the year. That would make it easier for those employers who do not want to work seasonally. She would also like to see that after the busy summertime, there was a transition period, rather than the artisans just “shut down and go away for the winter” (SN 207). Gina Medhurst indicated that if the busy times were

more balanced throughout the year they would have a steady income and Crawford Bay could still be a quiet destination (SN 208).

When asked about her view on Crawford Bay's prospects, Ingrid Baetzel stated that few children in Crawford Bay's high school plan to stay after graduating (SN 218). Furthermore, she stated that finding work in the area is not easy for young people. They either have to be "[...] an entrepreneur and inventive or be willing to work in the tourism sector [...]" (SN 219). To drive change, she is working with organizations to attract more international students and to increase school enrolment. In the interview, Ingrid Baetzel, similar to Janet and Rob Schwieger, emphasized that the community needs the influx of more families with children (SN 220, 293).

Even though, in her opinion, there remains room for improvement and development in the area, she can also understand dissenting opinions, especially from people who moved to the area because of the pristine living conditions. They want to retain their privacy and only want a careful marketing approach. As concluded by Ingrid Baetzel, the area can only be successful by developing it and attracting more visitor dollars and investment into the region (SN 222).

Garry Jackman has a clear idea of what is needed in the community. He stated that the community needs to shift from "a spending, consumer economy" to "a value-added productive economy" (SN 360) and, therefore, a younger population growth with new innovative jobs is needed. As stated earlier, to attract those families, the community needs to create new innovative jobs and ensure that living in the community is affordable and family friendly (SN 360).

Regarding voluntarism, Garry Jackman emphasized the importance of succession for the community champions. He observed that younger people are only motivated to volunteer when they can work on projects that interest them. Hence, the older community champions and the local government should support those ideas and projects and take them seriously (SN 370, 371). Garry Jackman, however, estimates that in the future there will be fewer volunteers because of an unstoppable trend to create more taxation services (SN 372). He observed that the more the government is involved in maintenance services and organization in the community, the less likely people are to volunteer; they even want to be paid for their efforts (SN 372, 373).

One of Janet Wallace's wishes is that anyone starting a business should be provided with the funding to receive training, even though they are not on employment insurance (E.I.) That is her wish because her seamstress is currently in that situation (SN 326). "I have

trained three people that way and next year I would like to get a student grant [...]" (SN 326), Janet Wallace added. She also wishes for courses that train people "how to do business", as the community futures program did not cover all the aspects relevant to her (SN 327).

She furthermore wishes for young people to be able to earn a living in the community and she would like to see lake and trails for mountain biking developed or better maintained, because ecofriendly tourism would benefit the area (SN 328, 331). Moreover, she stated, "I'd love to see more agriculture like real agriculture that's feeding people and I see that starting" and "I'd love to see the school have another fifty, another hundred kids you know, that would be really wonderful because I really see the school as kind of the core of the community [...]" (SN 329).

Janet Wallace observed that several people in the community are retiring and young people step up, but still "there's some things that are falling down" she stated. Since a level of mentorship is taking place, she remains optimistic and hopes that there will still be people in future who are willing to champion the community (SN 330).

She also remarked in the interview that the downtown core of Crawford Bay could be busier and therefore raised some ideas to attract a more travelers: "I would love to see Riondel develop hot springs" and "[...]I could really see us producing food because there is six-hundred-degree water under Riondel" (SN 331). She concluded that, after the mine closed, the area needed a new core industry (SN 331).

On the one hand, as stated above, she could envision more happening in the center of Crawford Bay but, on the other hand, she also values the remoteness of the community (SN 331, 332). Janet Wallace explained, "there's not very many places in the world left where there aren't too many people and so I think that's really important" (SN 332). She theorised that the "big development" never came because they "are just a little too far away" (SN 322).

For Janet Schwieger, the most important prerequisite for a prosperous future is work. Families will only move in if they can find work, and if they do not want to commute, faster internet speeds have to be provided to attract them, Janet Schwieger stated (SN 293).

The community needs families with children to keep the school open, she added (SN 295). Moreover, families are needed to become active and to volunteer, for example, by maintaining the facilities in the winter, when the population decreases (SN 301).

With adequate internet, it also should be possible to live in a rural area and to manage or work for a company in nearby urban centres (SN 294).

When asked if he had a special wish for the future, Rob Schwieger stated: "It is still a very pleasant place to live and hopefully it doesn't somehow change too greatly [...]" (SN 300). He furthermore recognized that the area has changed from what it was twenty years ago.

He remarked that it had not become too busy, which is important to him, and the opportunities for people to make a living there have improved (SN 300).

4.1.4 Findings

Emergence and Development of Crawford Bay (Category 1)

This section answers why Crawford Bay emerged, how it developed and when and how it became an artisan village.

The Emergence of Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 1A)

Crawford Bay emerged from several encampments that developed at Kootenay Lake.

The area was characterized by agriculture and Crawford Bay was the terminus, with little traffic passing through. It first gained importance when the ferry terminal was relocated to Kootenay Bay. A highway was constructed through Crawford Bay and the new infrastructure set the development of Crawford Bay in motion. With all the traffic from southern BC coming through, Crawford Bay attracted investments and businesses thrived, at first to serve the transient travellers. Subsequently, the village became a small commercial hub. It can be concluded that Crawford Bay's substantial development was caused, or at least fostered, by accessibility through the ferry terminal. The installation of infrastructure evolved the economic development.

The first larger population development started about thirty years ago when, due to favourable circumstances, property was sold at low prices. Thus, people were attracted because it was inexpensive to establish oneself there and some infrastructure was already present.

The changes also had negative effects on the area, because the development significantly changed the nature of the area. The small farms, that once characterized the area, had to make way for a golf course. That changed the nature of the area, according to some interviewee criticisms.

How Crawford Bay Became an Artisan Village (Sub-Category 1A)

As the centre of Crawford Bay was vitalized by the developments it became attractive to tourists and, consequently, it became interesting to artisans in the area from a business perspective. Many buildings on the main strip of highway 3A were renewed and artisans started to open working studios and shops on the strip. The first three artisans on the strip decided to collaborate and advertise together as 'Artisans at work', which was the previous

version of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'. Shortly thereafter, other facilities, such as a credit union and a café, also opened on the strip and more artisans followed. At the initiative of the first of the artisans on the strip, Janet and Rob Schwieger from the North Woven Broom business, the then seven artisans decided to advertise together. They first created the name 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'.

The small clustered communities along the east shore of Kootenay Lake are considered as one 'east shore community' by its inhabitants. A common view amongst interviewees was that Crawford Bay is the hub of the east shore community and the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' have significantly contributed to that with their reputation.

Motivation to Move to Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 1B)

The interviewees moved to Crawford Bay or the east shore community for different reasons. Some were born there or moved there with their parents when they were young. Another reason stated in the interviews was succession; they returned to the area because they were asked and wanted to take over parents' business, such as Gina Medhurst or Luke Schwieger. A further motive mentioned was the amenities the natural setting provides, such as the lake. One interviewee is part of the 70s Back-to-the-land-movement.

The interviews, moreover, demonstrated that several people in the community left and moved to larger urban centres to attend university or school. Most of the interviewees have a connection to larger urban centres such as Calgary or Vancouver. They either grew up there or have lived there at some point.

Starting a Business in Crawford Bay (Motivation, Problems) (Sub-Category 1C, 1D):

Some of the artisans took a leap in the dark when they started their businesses. Some were not very proficient in how to run a business or even of the craft itself, whereas others already had an artistic background. One of the artisans, who hired a bookkeeper for her business, even landed in financial trouble. All artisans interviewed needed time to grow into their jobs and experimented with different business models before they could develop their businesses. However, they all succeeded in establishing stable businesses.

The interview findings indicate that Crawford Bay is a place where people like to realize their business ideas. At least, all the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' did that and now successfully run their businesses.

Living in Crawford Bay (Category 2)

This section discusses whether Crawford Bay is an attractive place in which to live and work.

Economic Situation (Sub-Category 2A)

Tourism and construction are two important sectors for the local economy and they were affected by the financial crisis in 2008/2009. The artisans were also affected. Due to the crisis, no notable investments were made recently and, as indicated in the interviews, the local economy is in a steady state. It did not crash because enough pensioners move to the area and bring their equity. According to Garry Jackman, the Central Kootenay director, the community urgently needs younger population growth, especially young families with innovative jobs. To make a living in the community, therefore, has to become affordable and more family friendly. It is not easy to attract new residents to the community since, in addition to cities offering a large variety of opportunities, the east shore communities compete with a significant number of other communities in British Columbia. Another opportunity could be the project 'Magic Kootenays', which provides an online platform to connect interests and opportunities in the central Kootenays.

Job Prospects (Sub-Category 2A)

A strong theme that emerged among participants was the drug industry. Marijuana growing was the main industry in the area. It has declined, but it still is present and a threat, especially to young people in the community, because when they do not have the chance to be educated, they might become trapped in, as one interviewee called it, the "nowhere economy". Another problem is that people employed in the drug business are unhireable for other jobs in the area because they earn a great deal of money with their illegal work and, for other employers, it is difficult to compete with that. Furthermore, interviewees compared the situation with a parallel world because, due to the highly profitable business, drug gangs were present. Therefore, the common view amongst interviewees was that, especially for young people, it is important to be well educated to find another way to earn a living.

Regarding other employment opportunities, it was stated that many people in the community commute and work in either the large mines in the area, in the diamond mines up in the Northwest Territories or at the oil patch. The golf resort is a larger employer in the community, but most jobs are seasonal and within the tourism sector. Nevertheless, it was indicated in the interviews that offered employment opportunities cannot supply the jobs

needed in this area. Furthermore, for young people, it is difficult to match their own ideas with the job offer because the community cannot offer a large variety of jobs.

Contrary to what may first seem evident, it was indicated that the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' may not inevitably be large employers in the community. Nonetheless, they are employers in an area with few employers. Thus, even if the artisans are not significant employers, it does not necessarily mean that they are unimportant as employers for the local economy.

Another central theme that emerged among participants concerning employment was digitalization. The internet has been an issue. The internet speed has improved, but the interviewees still see room for further improvement. They demand a fast internet that facilitates working in internet-based jobs in remote places, such as the east shore community and furthermore makes it possible to work for a remote company that is even further away. Moreover, some interviewees assume that more young families would move to the area with the high-speed internet because it improves work opportunities.

Local Leadership and Local Initiative (Civic Engagement) (Sub-Category 2B)

Garry Jackman is the representative of the local government and is in charge of making decisions as well as responding to the requests or needs of people. However, he stated that civic engagement or volunteerism is an essential part of local leadership because most of the community governance is implemented by volunteers, the so-called 'community champions'. Remarkably, there are many organizations, associations and other groups in the area in which people can volunteer to benefit the community. The local community boards 'Community Connections' and 'Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce', for example, address recent important and sometimes controversial topics in the community. It was furthermore observed in this study that all those (small) organizations have internet presences with updated contents. Many of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are involved in volunteer projects or even as chairpersons.

Garry Jackman mentioned some interesting observations. In order to have succession for the current volunteers, he finds that young people are more likely to volunteer when they implement their own ideas and projects and they have to be listened to and taken seriously. Nevertheless, Mr. Jackman estimates that volunteerism will diminish in the future due to an unstoppable taxation trend. According to Garry Jackman, the taxes reduce peoples' willingness to volunteer or they want to be rewarded, and the trend has reached most of the east shore communities.

Liveability and Living Together in Crawford Bay (Sub-Category 2C)

In addition to being involved in local organizations, the interviewed 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' stated to take part in many of the offered leisure activities. They are satisfied with the range of leisure activities.

People in the area, including the artisans, establish contacts with others through either the courses offered, voluntary work, or their jobs. Most people in the area have in common that they chose a reclusive and a quieter lifestyle. This indicates that not all the residents of the east shore community are very active and, also, there is a group of people that does not welcome significant changes, such as developing the tourism sector.

The locals in the east shore communities perceive the school as the core of the community and it mirrors the community's diversity. The interviews overall indicated that small communities offer limited choices, whether it is employment opportunities or relationships. Thus, as stated by one interviewee, people try to make as many positive relationships as possible.

A concerning theme mentioned in the interviews is the health care services. The East Shore Community Health Centre is the first point of contact and medical help. However, there is a shortage of healthcare, especially in respect of the distances to the next hospital. Even in some emergencies, people must take the ferry to reach to the next hospital on the west shore. Locally, they bridge the gap with volunteer first responders. One interviewee reported that it is a downward spiral because, due to a declining population, the government will not invest in infrastructure.

Selling and Promoting the Products (Sub-Category 2D)

The 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' conduct a collaborative marketing campaign and run an advertisement in the local newspaper. All the artisans have shops on the main strip of Crawford Bay. In addition, some sell their products wholesale and the Forge even ships to different countries. In the interviews, they all reported recent good sales. Online retail is a relevant theme but even though they each run their own website and one as the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay', they do not all retail online, partly because they just do not wish to do that. Some of the artisans remarked that their concept would not have worked out without one another; the plurality and marketing together were important for the sustainability of their businesses.

The concept of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is that their shops are all within walking distance, but they are not all in one location. Furthermore, people that visit one shop are likely to also visit the others, which optimizes sales. Another characteristic that distinguishes the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' from others is the unique buildings in which they work and

sell from. In addition, the quality of the products is also a factor for their success, as stated in the interviews.

Significance of Arts and Crafts (Category 3)

This section states the significance of the artisans for people's lives in the community.

The Economic and Social Impact of the Artisans on the Area (Sub-Category 3A)

Most interviewees confirmed the question posed in the interviews regarding whether the artisan community in Crawford Bay would play a role in attracting new residents. It should be mentioned that three out of five interviewees were artisans of that group. It was stated that the artisans' reputation encourages other young artists to move to the area to express their talents. Moreover, living in the community is relatively inexpensive, thus, the pressure to make a full-time living is lower and young people can thus live out different talents and have different income streams. Furthermore, it was stated that they are one of few employers in the area. It was even stated that the community's success depends on the artisans' success. However, this again was denied by Garry Jackman, the local director.

One interviewee stated that people that move to the area have various reasons for their decision, and to some extent, the artisans play a role, in addition to other amenities in the area.

Nonetheless, the artisans have a reputation and they characterize the area. Many people visit Crawford Bay because of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'.

Significance of Artisans and their Arts and Crafts to the Residents, Arts in Everyday Life (Sub-Category 3B)

It was stated that locals, especially newer ones, often recently retired people, are good customers of the artisan shops. The same interviewee stated that locals could rarely be seen because several of them prefer to live reclusive lives. It remained unclear in the interviews how much and in what way artisans and locals are in contact in daily life or how many of the locals really 'lead a withdrawn life' because too few interviews with locals were conducted.

It was observed by one interviewee that the community has rejuvenated and elders mentor younger people, and younger people now move up. Furthermore, it was emphasized that, in a small community, it is necessary to deal with people and work with each other, or else one segregates oneself. The only local and non-artisan interviewed in Crawford Bay stated to have friendships and business relationships with most of the artisans and that the artisans

are part of their community lives. Her statements indicate that the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are well established and accepted in the community. They became an integral part of the community and are Crawford Bay's figurehead.

Collaboration and Cooperation (Sub-Category 3C)

The findings obtained from the interviews demonstrate that the most popular cooperation in Crawford Bay clearly is the group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'. Cooperation between the artisans is particularly important to them in an economic sense because they can set a budget together and save money. In addition, the artisans also reported helping each other on a personal level. Furthermore, it was found by the respondents that collaboration and cooperation are crucial in small communities. It was emphasized that, because of the small size of the community, everyone engages with others.

Among other businesses, the artisans are engaged in a school project initiated by the Crawford Bay Elementary-Secondary School. In a six-week mentorship program, the secondary students choose a mentor in the community and learn from their mentor's expertise. Moreover, the interview statements indicated that occasionally the artisans donate products for fundraising. It was also noted that, in addition to the group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay', there are several other artisans in the area, but they are the most popular and represent Crawford Bay.

Expectations for the Future of Crawford Bay (Category 4)

This section discusses the future capability of Crawford Bay by referring to the interviewees' expectations and wishes.

Demography, Personal Intentions to Move Away or to Stay (Sub-Category 4A)

None of the interviewees has lived in the community all of their lives. Those who grew up in the area left it at some point for educational reasons or to travel. As the interview findings indicate, the next generation also tends to leave at a young age (often to large cities such as Vancouver or Calgary, which underpins the theory of internal migration flows from rural areas to the cities) and only some return to their prior home village. The interviewees agree that it is important for young people to leave for their personal development and education but, on the downside, they were concerned that the enrolment at the only local school has dramatically decreased over the past years. It was further noted that there is a general decline in population. Thus, the community needs to attract more young families with children to move in and counter that development. The Interviewees attribute the fact that

young people do not plan to stay in the community primarily to the limited job prospects offered.

Succession Planning (Sub-Category 4B)

Some of the evidence indicated that succession planning is a problem for businesses in the east shore community and for some of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'. While Janet and Rob Schwiegers' nephew already took over their North Woven Broom business in 2015, the future of Janet Wallace's Barefoot Handweaving business is uncertain, but she is hopeful. Gina and Cory Medhurst, the owners of the Kootenay Forge, in addition to the aforementioned school project, found another source of young talents who might be potential successors. One proposed solution is the "Magic Kootenay Platform", through which different interests are brought together. Furthermore, Garry Jackman stated that it was always easier and better to find a family successor, but most artisans' children now live in other cities and have other jobs and interests.

Business Expansion (Sub-Category 4C)

Two of the artisans interviewed stated that business expansion at least is something they have considered. Gina Medhurst plans to return to the previous level, before the economic crash, by expanding. She is preparing her business for a successor who can then expand the online retail easily. Luke Schwieger mentioned in a statement off the record that he would like to build one more barn in the future. Overall, business expansion in different dimensions is an issue among the artisans.

Future Expectations and Wishes (Sub-Category 4D)

Overall, the interviewees were satisfied with living in the community. Nevertheless, they still wished for some changes in Crawford Bay.

All interviewees emphasized that the community urgently needs more young families to move in, to keep the school open with an increased school enrolment. Therefore, the community needs to attract young people with innovative jobs by providing the opportunity for an affordable life and a family-friendly nature. Furthermore, it is essential to improve the internet speed to facilitate working in supra-regional jobs while living in the rural community. The interviewees agreed that employment opportunities are the key to attracting families. Another concern that arose in the interviews was that the area would need to have a new core industry to succeed the mining industry.

As assumed by Gary Jackman, young families moving to the community could help to shift from “a spending, consumer economy” to “a value-added productive economy” (SN 360). Ambivalent opinions were stated regarding the further development of Crawford Bay. While some would like Crawford Bay to develop further and become busier, others want to keep it pristine. A common view was that it should not become too busy and only eco-friendly tourism, such as kayaking, mountain biking and hiking, should be developed. Ingrid Baetzel concluded that a successful development is only possible in cooperation with increasing tourism to bring money and further investment into the region (SN 222).

4.2 Rothen

4.2.1 Rothen: General Information

Rothen is a small village of approximately 57 people (SN 1) and is located in the federal state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, North-East Germany. The village is part of the municipality Borkow, which consists of five more districts (SN 65). The next larger city, with more than 4000 inhabitants, is Sternberg. The village is situated close to the Rothener Lake ('Rothener See'). Rothen is a former manorial village and there still are relics such as an old manor, a former cowshed and a former horse stable. After the Rothener Hof Association was founded in 2001, the cowshed was refurbished

and renamed as 'Rothener Hof'. It was subsequently used for cultural and political events, including exhibitions or workshops, and hence it became an important cultural venue in the area, in addition to the 'Rothener Mühle'. The refurbished building accommodates a carpentry workshop, an enamelling workshop, and a glass art studio and since 2014, there



Figure 8: Rothen in Germany
(Source: Google Maps)

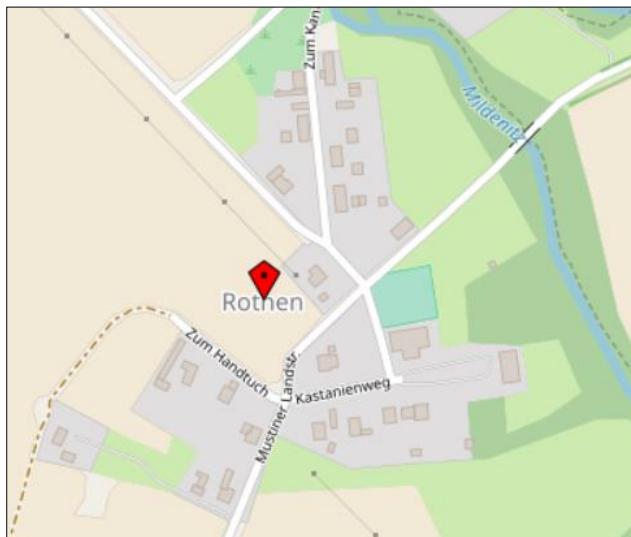


Figure 9: The Village of Rothen
(Source: OpenStreetMap - Deutschland)

is a fruit-juice producing plant in the building. In 2004, the Lehsten family bought the old manor house from the previous owners and refurbished it in a traditional style. After that, the building housed three holiday apartments and two private apartments. The manor is not only home to the Lehsten family, but it is open to the public for events such as concerts or art exhibitions (Lehsten, 2016).



Figure 10: The Manor House



Figure 11: Piece of Art



Figure 12: Rothener Hof



Figure 13: Rothener See (The Lake)

4.2.2 Interview Participants

Gabriele and Christian Lehsten

- Suggested by Prof. Dr. Dehne
- Bought the manor house and moved to Rothen in 2004
- Lived in Munich before
- Both are members of the Rothener Hof association
- He is a former photojournalist while she is an artistic jewellery designer
- Both were experienced in interviews and spoke very fluently and freely

Manfred Dotschuweit

- Suggested by Christian Lehsten

- He is an electrician by profession
- Was born and has lived all his life in Rothen
- Interviewed as a 'local'

Achim Behrens

- Suggested by Christian Lehsten
- He is a carpenter by trade
- Rothener Hof association member since 2004

Municipal representative

- Suggested by Christian Lehsten
- Would like to remain anonymous

4.2.3 Interview Evaluation

4.2.3.1 Emergence and Development of Rothen

The Development of Rothen and How it Became an Artisan Village (Sub-Category 1A)

As stated by Christian Lehsten, Rothen is a former manorial village and there still are a couple of buildings that are relics from the past. Currently, 57 inhabitants live in the small village which is part of the municipality Borkow (SN 1). Before 1945, the agricultural manorial system prevailed. After 1945, independent farmers were primarily refugees. These former refugees went to the LPG, an agricultural cooperative, because the cooperative offered them benefits such as regularly paid wages and regular working hours (SN 3, 4, 5). Although Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is still sparsely populated, since 1945, its population has doubled, mostly due to the influx of refugees from World War II. This also applies to Rothen. Therefore, the inhabitants of Rothen are influenced by the issue of escape and refugees, Christian Rothen stated (SN 12). In the sixties, during the GDR (German Democratic Republic) era, immigration was controlled and only professionals, including electronics technicians and craftsmen, entered the country (SN 13). Later in the GDR era, more people came due to urban exodus, and recently, even more people moved to Rothen (SN 14, 15). After the German reunification, seven of those newcomers have teamed up to renovate the cowshed to make it the headquarters of their newly founded registered association, in 2001, among other functions (SN 15). Achim Behrens, one of the two carpenters in Rothen, considers a befriended couple of his, Tina and Wolf Schröter, to be the original impetus for the former cowshed in Rothen to become an important venue in

the community and therefore to vitalize Rothen as an artisan village. The two artists were the first to move to Rothen, into the Rothener Mühle (a decommissioned mill) and to work there (SN 152). One of the couples' friends, Frank Wallroth, conceived the idea to renovate the derelict cowshed in 1999. He had established a forerunner organization to the current Rothener Hof association and, at his suggestion, the renovation started in 1999, mostly with the help of people who participated in a job creation scheme, but Achim Behrens' wife also volunteered. At this time, no locals of Rothen were even involved in the undertaking (SN 156). Shortly thereafter, due to some difficulties, the project failed and when the Wallroths gave up their activity, the shed was abandoned (SN 153). As stated above, a registered association, named 'Rothener Hof e.V.' was founded in 1999 and replaced Mr. Wallroth's organization. The new members decided to purchase the former cowshed in order to preserve it and to create art spaces. Eventually, the former cowshed was renovated and named 'Rothener Hof'. Mr. Lehsten and Mr. Behrens stated that Andrea Klein, an architect from Woserin and furthermore the co-founder of the association, was the main initiator for the implementation of the project (SN 98, 154, 155).

Christian Lehsten expressed that he was pleased about that development, especially since, approximately fifteen to twenty years ago, the village was almost given up on and no further development was expected (SN 2). Christian Lehsten considers the foundation of the local association to be the cornerstone for the positive development of Rothen (SN 16).

After the renovation, Takwe Kaenders was the first to move into the Rothener Hof building and open a metal workshop (SN 17, 157). In accordance with the Rothener Hof association, Achim Behrens' joinery was opened in the building and additional working studios followed (SN 18, 158).

According to Manfred Dotschuweit, who has spent all his life in Rothen, after the German reunification, Rothen went through significant changes. Most of the workers of the former LPG were unemployed, and many people had moved away. Consequently, the liveliness in the village was gone. Mr. Lehsten even noticed less cohesion in the community at the end of the GDR. After the fall of the wall, the established social structures disintegrated and fewer social connections were noted between the residents, he reported (SN 51).

As stated by one municipal representative, Rothen was not an artisan village until the German reunification. Since the Berlin wall came down, the population of Rothen almost completely renewed, which among other reasons, is due to natural population ageing (SN 105).

Similar to Mr. Dotschuweit, the representative remarked that only when the artists and craftspeople moved in and the restaurant was opened in Rothen, did the village become busier again (SN 96, 134, 135). Furthermore, the representative attributes the fact that

Rothen developed into artisan village to Andrea Klein, who came from Berlin to Woserin after the wall went down (SN 96).

At first, conflicts between the groups of municipal representatives, artisans and locals (other residents) arose because of a lack of interest in the other persons' views and different levels of communication (SN 99). The cooperation improved when one of the artisans, Mr. Eggert, a basket weaver from Woserin⁴ and representative of the artisan interest group, became a member of the municipal council (SN 100). At a panel discussion that took place in Rothen about three years ago, Mr. Lehsten proposed creating a common communication platform and the municipal council agreed. As a result, a local newspaper called "the village paper" was published, which helped to clear up misunderstandings (SN 101, 103). The newspaper has an interface function and informs its readers of activities in the community and other community matters (SN 102).

The common communication level then facilitated a better understanding of all interest groups, as stated by the interviewed municipal representative. Nevertheless, mutual understanding took a little time (SN 104).

Motivation to Move to Rothen (Sub-Category 1B)

As indicated above, also Christian Lehsten reported in the interview that most of the Rothener inhabitants do not originate from Rothen. Only two of 57 inhabitants are former villagers' descendants. The others are former refugees or newcomers. Therefore, several people earlier moved to Rothen because it was a place of refuge for them, while others arrived because living in Rothen was attractive to them. Many artisans and artists who now have their working studios in the Rothener Hof came from small villages close to Rothen (SN 156) and incidentally, most of the association members do not live in Rothen (SN 67). Thus, it appears that the opportunity for artists and artisans to practice their crafts in Rothen was the strongest impetus for their decision to work and live there.

With regard to the Lehstens, they moved to Rothen about 13 years ago. They had lived in Munich before and came to Rothen because they wished to live in a rural setting and the real estate prices were cheaper than those in Bavaria. They knew the area from previous vacations and obtained information on Rothen. When they found the manor house for sale, they immediately considered renting out some of the rooms as holiday apartments, in addition to having their own living and working spaces (SN 39, 48).

⁴ Woserin is also part of the municipality Borkow and is home to some more artists and artisans (SN 97)

By the time they had bought the old house, they were not sure how their plan to move would materialize and they were furthermore uncertain about how they could make a living from their artistic work. Hence, it was most fortuitous that things have developed positively, they stated in the interview, especially regarding their acceptance by the other residents, their membership in the well-established association and their financial situation (SN 49).

Manfred Dotschuweit is one of the two residents who were born and still living in Rothen. While he has lived there all his life, his sister left Rothen after she finished educational training and moved to Thuringia (SN 117). He could not specify exactly why he stayed in Rothen, but he mentioned that he could not imagine living anywhere else. He added that he knows everything in Rothen and that he still lives in his parental home (SN 130). Furthermore, in the GDR, he is drawn to Rothen because he completed his training as an electrician in the area and has visited many places in the region (SN 118).

Achim Behrens first knew Rothen through a couple he befriended that had moved to the Rothener Mühle, a decommissioned mill located on the outskirts of Rothen (SN 151, 152). His wife was friends with the architect, Andrea Klein, and was involved in the restoration of the Rothener Hof. When the building was opened and spaces were for sale, Mr. Behrens' wife considered opening a pottery there. They finally agreed that this space would be more suitable for his joinery (SN 158). Thus, Achim Behrens now runs his joinery in the Rothener Hof building. He became a member of the Rothener Hof association, even though he did not feel compelled to join it, and as he stated, he can actively shape the village's future together with other members (SN 171). He furthermore stated that his motivation to live and remain in Rothen, in the first place, was the positive-thinking open-minded people there with ideas and who wanted to make a difference together (SN 177).

Starting a Business in Rothen (Sub-Category 1C, 1D):

Through the association's ambition and efforts to create spaces for art, the artists and artisans were able to develop their working studios in the former cowshed, the Rothener Hof. Therefore, this opportunity was the main reason for artists and artisans from other places to come to Rothen and work there, such as, for example Achim Behrens (SN 158). Another possible influencing factor mentioned in the interviews was low rentals for working spaces as well as for the restaurant (SN 28). The artisans did not only start their artistic or crafts businesses, they furthermore introduced even more ideas. One painter, for example, planted a garden and opened it to the public. Others run a fruit press at the Rothener Hof (SN 18).

At the beginning of the Rothener Hof project, the association was desperately looking for people with a business idea to make use of the available premises since there was plenty of room remaining (SN 160). It now accommodates the association's headquarters, different workshops, a fruit press and the café/restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle" (SN 15, 18, 174). The restaurant originally was part of one of the associations' projects (SN 19).

Achim Behrens also started his joinery in the Rothener Hof. He first operated with different casts, but until now, he works with his co-worker Ulrike Steinhöfel. Some of his former colleagues wanted to open an eco-store and so they cultivated a garden to grow herbs. Later, when this store closed, the restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle" was developed (SN 160). In addition to working in his joinery, Achim Behrens offers courses in bow making since 2009. He took part in a training course for bow making to be properly trained and started offering his own courses in Rothen (SN 173, 174).

Christian Lehsten worked as a photojournalist before he came to Rothen. Since he lives in Rothen, he focuses on photo projects in the region. He organizes and prepares photo exhibitions in collaboration with the Rothener Hof association, in addition to other photographic works he produced and exhibited in Rothen (SN 68, 76).

When asked about the influence of the area on his work, he related about a photo series he did in which local artisans were photographed together with their artwork. Another project focused on refugees in the region and their personal stories. As people from the area often are paramount in his work, he considers his artwork to be influenced by the area (SN 53, 68, 76).

His wife, Gabriele Lehsten, is an award-winning jewellery designer. Just like her husband, she stated that her work, at least indirectly, was influenced by the area. He used to work with geometric basic forms but because the natural surroundings of her workplace had inspired her, she experimented with floral shapes. Nevertheless, she stated that her artwork eventually did not really change (SN 78, 79). She furthermore reported about other artisans that were more influenced and inspired by their natural surroundings in their work, such as the glass artist and the blacksmith. However, in the case of the carpenters, the natural setting does not play a significant role in their work (SN 80).

Besides their artistic work, the Lehstens rent out holiday apartments (SN 44).

Manfred Dotschuweit is an electrician by profession and is close to retirement. He also is a temporary help in the café and restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle" (SN 118, 131).

4.2.3.2 *Living in Rothen*

Economic Situation and Job Prospects (Sub-Category 2A)

Rothen and the surrounding area used to be characterized by agriculture. The farmers, who mostly were former refugees, were glad to survive by working on the farms. Nowadays, as the result of a dramatic shift, the landscape is characterized by vast areas of farmland owned by large agricultural enterprises (SN 4, 6). In the GDR era, nearly everyone in Rothen worked in the agricultural sector, whereas today none of them work on the farmland (SN 7). The people currently living in Rothen are retirees or work as craftspeople, artisans or artists, are self-employed individuals, and many people came with the idea of living an alternative lifestyle. Moreover, there are people with other professions in Rothen, for example, a geriatric nurse, a recruiter and a lumberjack (SN 8, 9). Christian Lehsten describes it as “[...] a colourful mixture” (SN 8).

As Christian Lehsten stated, when he and his wife moved to Rothen around 2004, many Rothen residents were unemployed (SN 71). Therefore, it appears that unemployment still is an issue in Rothen, according to the official unemployment rates of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. When asked about the local job prospects, Manfred Dotschuweit explained that since there are no employment opportunities in the vicinity, people that wish to work there must be flexible and mobile. The closest job opportunities are in Parchim or Schwerin, he stated (SN 131).

Another consideration mentioned in the interview with Achim Behrens, regarding the economic aspects, was that the joinery business is not a very profitable business. The interviews did not reveal reveal the other artists’ and artisans’ businesses are more lucrative but, in the case of Gabriele Lehsten, her business appears to be stable (SN 38, 176). Her husband, Christian Lehsten, already gave this matter some attention. He calculated the villages’ value creation and found that there is high added value generated from synergetic effects through the artisans and other business owners, which makes Rothen an attractive place for visitors. He stated, “We are 57 people but, in all, there are several hundred thousand Euro of value creation that takes place here every year” (SN 89).

Nonetheless, regarding the economic situation of the community, the municipal representative remarked that the community struggles with different problems. but primarily with financial problems. The municipality of Borkow is unable to generate corresponding income with their own economic power and the artisan culture in Rothen is unable to change that (SN 100, 112). However, the municipality is very supportive of the artisans’ ideas and activities, Christian Lehsten stated (SN 90).

Local Leadership and Local Initiative (Civic Engagement) (Sub-Category 2B)

The association 'Rothener Hof e.V.' is the most important and the largest network in Rothen. As stated by Christian Lehsten, it partly performs municipal tasks, such as social youth work through different offerings, and therefore it can be regarded as a type of local leadership (SN 46, 47).

Through civic engagement or 'local initiative', the members' ideas are promoted and many projects and events are implemented and organized (SN 166). Moreover, it serves as a basis for individual initiatives to encourage individuals to implement their ideas and projects (SN 85). In monthly meetings in the form of a regulars' table, the association members discuss new ideas and give each other feedback (SN 166). Moreover, once a year, the association publishes its own local newspaper (apart from the village paper) named "Rothener HofKurier" (SN 92).

As mentioned before, the association was founded in 2001 by Andrea Klein and others (SN 98). "The association is distinguished by its positive thinking people" (members), Achim Behrens stated in the interview (SN 177). According to Christian Lehsten, the greatest benefit derived may be that it builds on proper work. The concept is stable because it combines culture, arts, crafts and hard work (SN 22, 24). Moreover, there is a social component because it provides an opportunity for people to shape their community (SN 27). Currently, the association has more than 70 members, of whom the most do not live in Rothen. Many of the members support the association financially with their membership fee but they are not active in implementing projects. Nevertheless, the somewhat passive members enjoy attending the events organized by the association (SN 45). According to Christian Lehsten, people from outside Rothen, mostly those who have working studios in Rothen, demonstrate far more commitment to shaping the community than most locals do (SN 54, 55). In addition to other artists and artisans, Achim Behrens joined the association, as did Gabriele and Christian Lehsten (SN 67, 162).

A common view amongst interviewees was that the emergence of the Rothener Hof e.V. association significantly contributed to the revitalization of Rothen after its downturn after following the German reunification (SN 52). Initially, the long-term residents of Rothen were skeptical of the new developments in their village. As soon as they started to notice that the association succeeded with their projects and that the people who founded the association are reliable and have serious intentions, the associations' efforts were appreciated (SN 29, 57, 58). The refurbished cowshed as well as the restaurant became popular social venues for people in the area and the restaurant, because of its excellent cuisine, has already made earned a good reputation in the region (SN 20, 21, 75, 138, 167). Even well-known politicians joined their political and cultural events (SN 47).

Consequently, the association is a driving force in Rothen and shapes the social and cultural life of the people in the whole community. It even was even awarded with the 'Regine-Hildebrandt-Preis der deutschen Sozialdemokratie' in 2011 for its initiative (SN 94).

Liveability and Living Together in Rothen (Sub-Category 2C)

As reported by the municipal representative, since the German reunification, public institutions, such as kindergartens and schools, were abandoned in and around Borkow. Thus, there are now no such facilities in the community of Borkow. However, the public transport connections have since been extended. The nearest kindergarten is in nearby communities (about 6 km away) and the nearest school is in the city of Sternberg (about 13 km away) (SN 111, 127).

Christian Lehsten confirmed the municipal representatives' view when he noted that, similar to many other small communities, the municipal coffers of Borkow are empty. He added that small communities are underfunded and can barely fulfill their most essential tasks (SN 90, 91). They only obtain EU infrastructure funds for road construction.

As reported by Christian Lehsten, related to the high value creation in Rothen, there is a demand for building houses from different people. The supreme building authority of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has decided to counteract the housing sprawl and does not grant building permits. In Mr. Lehsten's opinion, the regional planning authorities are not interested in developing small communities because, due to the low population density, the investment in additional infrastructure is too expensive and therefore investing is not reasonable from an economic point of view (SN 89, 90).

Mr. Dotschuweit remarked that most residents in the area do their shopping in Sternberg because there are limited shopping opportunities in the region; there is only bakery in Dabel. He added that this is inconvenient for him and the others (SN 125, 129).

Generally, as in Crawford Bay, the summer time in Rothen is far busier than the winter time. Tourists and residents have access to the Rothener Lake and there are water trails and cycle tracks in the area. The offers are conducive to tourism, especially in summer (SN 143, 144). The lake is a special amenity to the village population, as Mr. Lehsten and Manfred Dotschuweit stated (SN 41, 142).

Manfred Dotschuweit explained in the interview that he unaware of any leisure activities or courses in Rothen (SN 126), which is probably due to the size of the village; perhaps there is a wider range offered in nearby communities.

After the established social structures collapsed due to German reunification, there were notably fewer social connections between the residents, Christian Lehsten stated in the interview. A sense of community among the villagers had developed gradually (SN 50). Manfred Dotschuweit concluded that, in a small village like Rothen, people need to get along with each other (SN 121).

At present, there still are some conflicts in the village because people with very different ideologies live in the village. Living together therefore is not always harmonious. Right-wing followers and people with a right-wing disposition, for example, segregate themselves. Apart from those people, there is a significant willingness among the residents and those working in Rothen to help each other, as Manfred Dotschuweit related (SN 123). In addition, life in the community was characterized as open-minded and with a lively exchange in the interviews (SN 62, 63, 119). The local village 'Rothener HofKurier' newspaper aims to support communication and foster good relationships in the area (SN 64). A popular and important meeting place for many people in the area is the restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle". Residents from Rothen, people who are not members of the association in Rothen as well as tourists get together or meet up there (SN 21, 75, 167). Christian Lehsten referred to it as a "low-threshold social meeting place" and a "communication point" (SN 21).

Other meeting places, especially for social and cultural events, include the Rothener Hof and the manor house of the Lehstens (SN 33, 47, 72, 138).

The manor always played a pivotal role for many Rothen residents because the house has a rich history (SN 72). Before the Lehstens moved into the manor, it was used for several public purposes. On one occasion, for example, it was home to 15 refugee families and it later accommodated public services, such as a post office or a kindergarten, inter alia (SN 72).

The Lehstens were very pleased that the people in Rothen immediately accepted them, since in other villages, as they reported, there are often difficulties between the locals and newcomers, especially those that move into a manor (SN 69, 70).

It was stated in the interview that the residents of Rothen are glad that there is now more activity in Rothen. Additionally, Mr. Dotschuweit stated that what he likes about Rothen is the quiet lifestyle (SN 71, 128).

Selling and Promoting the Products (Sub-Category 2D)

Several annual events take place in Rothen, and many artists and artisans from the region have an opportunity to promote and sell their artwork. As part of the nationwide campaign "Kunst offen" (art open), all workshops and studios are opened. It attracts many people and

is economically attractive. According to Christian Lehsten, usually 700 to 800 people join the event each year, which, in contrast to the 57 residents of Rothen, is a substantial number of visitors. Even at events in large cities, it would be difficult to reach such a high attendance, he added (SN 34). Another annual event that takes place in Rothen as a part of a local autumn festival, is the market. Because of its special ambience, about 3000⁵ visitors attend this event every year, as Achim Behrens stated. The market is initiated by the Rothener Hof association and is so well attended that the event no longer needs to be advertised (SN 168).

In addition to these events, there is no active market for arts and crafts in Rothen because it is a very small village. In order to be able to make a living from their work, artists and craftspeople of Rothen need to sell through exhibitions and other sales opportunities in other regions (SN 86).

A common view among the interviewed artisans was that internet retail is not the best way to sell their artwork or craftsman's services. Thus, none of them run an online store, and only the holiday apartments can be booked online. Gabriele Lehsten explained in the interview that customers, when interested in buying a piece of artwork, usually attach particular importance to examining the work and making contact with the artist. Online selling cannot provide that, according to her (SN 87, 88). Nonetheless, they promote and advertise their businesses together on a web page (SN 168).

Besides the artistic and craft activities, there are further offers that are particularly attractive to visitors. One woman, for example, runs a small horse ranch with a riding school (SN 42). The mesh of options, such as horse riding, outdoor activities and facilities, such as the restaurant or cafés, the holiday accommodations and various events taking place in Rothen increase the economic efficiency (SN 89).

Achim Behrens remarked in the interview that the craftspeople in Rothen do not directly benefit from the visitors and tourists (SN 172), but it appears that Rothen's reputation eventually contributes to their success.

⁵ Mr. Lehsten estimated 2000 visitors (SN 31).

4.2.3.3 Significance of Arts and Crafts

The Economic and Social Impact of the Artisans on the Area (Sub-Category 3A)

When the association was found, the members did not intend to create this “artist thing” (SN 159) in Rothen, Achim Behrens mentioned, because they wanted to avoid being pigeonholed in the first place (SN 159). Therefore, Christian Lehsten stated, it was incorrect to call Rothen an artists’ village, as “[...] it is more a place where a whole lot of arts and crafts is created” (SN 23), he concluded. Regarding this matter of definition, the municipal representative put it this way: “Regardless of whether it is an artists’ village or not: A village is always only as good as its inhabitants” (SN 109).

As indicated before, Rothen has earned a supra-regional reputation through different amenities and its activities such as public events (SN 93). Nevertheless, the artists and craftspeople working and living in Rothen have contributed to this reputation to a certain extent by their active participation in the association. Furthermore, through events that bring visitors to Rothen, they optimize their chances to sell their art work (SN 40, 68).

The artists and artisans also benefit from synergetic effects emerging from the different offers in Rothen, which are appreciated by tourists and those from the area who spend their money in Rothen. As observed by Christian Lehsten, this effect creates several hundred thousand Euro for Rothen. Moreover, he attributes the fact that there are no vacant houses in Rothen to these synergetic effects (SN 74, 89).

Apart from that, the interviewed municipal representative declared that the municipality does not benefit from the artisans’ success because their business taxes, due to the German tax system, is not directly transferred to the municipal budgets. Moreover, despite many commercial enterprises registered in Borkow, only a few pay business taxes (SN 112, 113). Regarding the economic impact of the artisans on the area, the interviews in Crawford Bay demonstrate that those artisans were employers. Considering the interview statements, it appears that the artisans and craftspeople of Rothen are not employers to people in the area, because their businesses are one-man businesses that cannot make enough money to hire staff (SN 167). Off the record, it was reported that one resident, Manfred Dotschuweit, works extra-professionally at the restaurant “Zur Rothen Kelle” as temporary help.

Significance of Artisans and their Arts and Crafts to the Residents, Arts in Everyday Life (Sub-Category 3B)

Manfred Dotschuweit estimates the ratio of artists to normal inhabitants (people with no artistic background) in Rothen to be about 50%. However, only a few of artists actually live in Rothen (SN 139).

Manfred Dotschuweit stated that he personally is not very interested in arts. Nonetheless, he remarked that little would be taking place in the village without the artists and craftspeople (SN 132, 133, 135): “As long as the artists are there in the village there will be life in the village” (SN 136) he stated. Then he added that the neighbouring village is a negative example of how it would be without the artists, since nothing is going on there (SN 136).

The artists and craftspeople working and living in Rothen mostly have an impact on life in the village through their engagement in the Rothener Hof association (SN 55, 45). The association provides a forum for residents and people involved in Rothen to communicate and to implement ideas (SN 22, 166). Furthermore, they organize many cultural events, such as concerts exhibitions or markets and political events like the annual panel discussion “Podium Rothener Hof”. Such events aim to contribute to the residents’ political education (SN 30, 47).

The village life has significantly changed through the associations’ efforts, and not only do visitors from further afield join events, but also the local residents are more active and their reticence from the time after German reunification, has been transformed.

Collaboration and Cooperation (Sub-Category 3C)

According to the interviewed municipal representative, networking is essential to artisans and artists in rural areas to sell their products (SN 114). Thus, as stated in the interviews, the artists and artisans do cooperate and network extensively. For instance, the artists invite other artists sell their art work at the market and they promote and sell their own art work on exhibitions in other areas (SN 86, 106). Furthermore, artists from Rothen cooperate with artists from other villages, for example, by sharing the enamelling furnace in the Rothener Hof building. Two metal designers decided to share the rent for a working studio and the carpenter, the enamellist and the forger each offer courses teaching their handicraft (SN 25, 26). There is even a collaboration between one metal designer and the carpenter, and they have designed an art work together. Moreover, the artists and artisans organize perennial joint exhibitions. The last one was organized in cooperation with the art academy Burg Giebichenstein in Halle. As Christian Lehsten remarked, the attendance at such

events is far higher when the artists and artisans organize and advertise together (SN 81). Regarding advertising, according to Mr. Lehsten, the artists and artisans of Rothen annually publish a flyer together in which everyone presents his work and which contains information on upcoming events. Tourists respond positively to the offers (SN 36). Moreover, the Rothener Hof association vitalizes a big culture house in Wessin by organizing events there too (SN 82, 83). Furthermore, there is the artisan association of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania based in Rothen, and they even cooperate internationally. Soon a biennial will take place in cooperation with Danish artists (SN 84). A brand-new and more supportive cooperation exists between Rothen and the tourism initiative in Sternberg. The initiative promotes the artists and artisans of Rothen with flyers (SN 92).

4.2.3.4 Expectations for the Future of Rothen

Demography, Personal Intentions to Move Away or to Stay (Sub-Category 4A)

At present, only two of the residents of Rothen were born and raised in Rothen. The other residents immigrated to Rothen; some are former refugees while others are newcomers from different migration flows. Thus, most of the Rothener inhabitants do not originate from Rothen (SN 10, 11).

When asked about his future, Manfred Dotschuweit, one of the original residents, indicated in the interview that he does not intend to leave the village as he is drawn to Rothen because he is familiar with the area and he still lives in his parental home (SN 130, 145).

Achim Behrens, who does not live in Rothen but close to it, also plans to stay in the area. What motivates him, he stated, are the positive-thinking, open-minded people with ideas in Rothen. As long as there are such people, he “sees a future” he added (SN 177).

Regarding prospects of Rothen in respect to the population structure, Mr. Behrens remarked: “There are not very many young people here; maybe that will be a problem once” (SN 177). Notwithstanding, the municipal representative does not expect a significant influx of young people in the future (SN 115).

Succession Planning and Business Expansion (Sub-Category 4B, 4C)

When asked about the theme of business expansion, Achim Behrens, who is one of the two carpenters in Rothen, stated that because of his age, an expansion is irrelevant to him. In fact, his plan is quite the opposite. He would like to sell his facilities before he retires. He, moreover, would be happy to receive a little money by selling his business,

because working as a carpenter is not overly lucrative. The best solution for him would be the takeover by his skilled colleague in Rothen (SN 175, 176).

Achim Behrens furthermore expressed the wish to reduce his association commitments and others could step up (SN 177, 179).

Christian Lehsten did not comment on the topics of expansion and succession planning. These issue are probably not relevant to him since Christian Lehsten is already retired and his wife runs a one-person business.

Future Expectations and Wishes (Sub-Category 4D)

The local, Manfred Dotschuweit, wishes that Rothen remain as it is. He appreciates that, through the association, many events take place in Rothen, but apart from that, he would like it to remain a quiet place and he would not like more bustle (SN 146).

Accordingly, the municipal representative predicts no large developments in Rothen's future and that the village will remain at its current size (SN 116). This prediction is underpinned by Christian Lehsten's statement that the municipality of Borkow would allow the construction of more buildings in Rothen, but the regional planning authorities are not interested in developing small communities (SN 90). The municipal representative further predicts that there will be no significant influx of young people into the village in the future (SN 115).

Achim Behrens also expressed his uncertainty about Rothen's future. He has noted with concern that few young people remain in the village and in the association that could succeed the active people in Rothen. In order to continue the good work of the association and to reinforce cooperation between the residents and the associations' members, Mr. Behrens wishes that the tolerance and acceptance among members remain as it is now. Everything shall continue as it is now, and the commitment in volunteering for the village shall always bring joy. (SN 177, 178).

4.2.4 Findings

Emergence and development of Rothen (Category 1)

The Development of Rothen and How It Became an Artisan Village (Sub-Category 1A)

Rothen has a manorial history. Since 1945, it was influenced by the immigration of different refugees and later by urban-rural migration. After German reunification, the village gradually became an artisan village due to different events: Frank Wallroth planned to renovate the derelict cowshed in Rothen, but his plans failed. Shortly thereafter, Andrea Klein, an

architect from Woserin, seized the idea and founded an association together with others in 2001, the Rothener Hof association, whose name derived from the derelict cowshed called 'Rothener Hof'. With the help of many active association members from inside and outside Rothen, the shed was renovated to create workspace for artists and artisans as well as to establish a meeting place in the village. That was cornerstone for Rothen becoming an artisan village.

Artists, artisans and craftspeople, mostly from the region, gradually came to Rothen. Some moved in, some just opened their working studios, but most became active members of the Rothener Hof association and organized many social, cultural and political events.

Dramatic changes in population and German reunification left their mark on Rothen society. As the interview findings indicate, the associations worked and their members' efforts revitalized Rothen by creating meeting places and a new communication environment.

Initial conflicts between different interest groups (locals, artisans, municipal representatives) were resolved through communication and, thereby, mutual understanding gradually developed.

Motivation to Move to Rothen (Sub-Category 1B)

Earlier, people moved to Rothen because they needed a place of refuge, while further newcomers were attracted to Rothen for various reasons. Artisans such as Achim Behrens, for example, came to Rothen because they were given the opportunity to practice their crafts in the Rothener Hof building. Apart from this, his motivation to live to and stay in Rothen was the positive-thinking open-minded people there with ideas and who wanted to make a difference together.

Only two people in the village were actually born in Rothen and are former villagers' descendants. One of them was interviewed for this present study and stated that he did not ever want to leave because he is deeply rooted in the village, unlike his sister who left Rothen. Other artists, the Lehstens, came from even farther away. Originally, they came from Munich and were looking for a rural place to live. When they encountered the manor house in Rothen, they decided that Rothen was the right place to settle.

Starting a Business in Rothen (Sub-Category 1C, 1D):

The renovation of the former cowshed and the concept of the Rothener Hof association lay the foundations for most artists and artisans in Rothen to start their businesses. Through the restoration of the Rothener Hof, many of them were given the chance to open working studios with ample space at low costs. Furthermore, the association and its members have

created a pleasant ambience in the village and in the area, which contributed to the professional success of the artists and artisans.

The association functioned as a platform and encouraged the artists and craftspeople to introduce new ideas, in addition to running their main businesses. Consequently, a garden was planted and some artisans offered courses for visitors, such as bow making, among other things. Based on these ideas, a small café was opened, which today is a restaurant and a popular meeting point in Rothen.

Regarding their work environment, it was stated in the interviews that the natural setting of Rothen significantly influenced most of the artisans' work by inspiring them.

Living in Rothen (Category 2)

Economic Situation and Job Prospects (Sub-Category 2A)

While during the GDR era, many Rothen residents worked on farms in the region, but due to a major shift, no one works in that section anymore. The residents of Rothen now have different professions, and only a small portion of them are artists, artisans or craftspeople and a relatively large portion are retirees. Rothen further is affected by unemployment and it was indicated in the interviews that there are no job opportunities in the vicinity. People searching for employment therefore need to be flexible and mobile.

Regarding the overall economic situation in Rothen, or rather the municipality of Borkow, it was stated by a municipal representative that the community struggles with financial problems, because the local government coffers are empty. Despite a high value creation by the artisans in Rothen, the municipality of Borkow is unable to generate corresponding income with their own economic power.

Local Leadership and Local Initiative (Civic Engagement) (Sub-Category 2B)

The association 'Rothener Hof e.V.' is the most important and the largest network in Rothen. It can be regarded as kind of local leadership because it partly performs municipal tasks, such as social youth work. The association organizes and implements various events such as markets, panel discussions or exhibitions and it encourages its members to introduce new ideas then supports the implementation. Based on that, other facilities were established, such as the restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle", which is a popular meeting point for people all over the area.

All the projects initiated by the association are realized through civic engagement of its members. Many of the artists and craftspeople are members and take an active role in the

association, although most members do not actually live in Rothen. The association is distinguished by the cooperation between people working and people living in Rothen.

Moreover, the association affords Rothen residents an opportunity to become involved and to shape their community. Another common view amongst interviewees was that the emergence of the Rothener Hof e.V. association significantly contributed to the revitalization of Rothen after the area's downturn after the German reunification.

Summing up the interview statements, it can be concluded that the association is a driving force in Rothen and shapes the social and cultural life of the people in the entire community. It even was awarded with the 'Regine-Hildebrandt-Preis der deutschen Sozialdemokratie' in 2011 for its initiative.

Liveability and Living Together in Rothen (Sub-Category 2C)

Within Rothen and the community, there are no facilities like schools, kindergartens and for daily purchases the residents must travel to the nearest city, Sternberg. It was reported in the interview that small communities, such as Rothen, are underfunded and can only barely fulfill their most essential tasks. Apart from that, the artists and craftspeople interviewed feel that the municipality of Borkow, especially the mayor, is supportive of the activities of the artists and association members.

With respect to the local amenities, it was stated that Rothen is located in a natural setting with natural amenities, such as the Rothener Lake, or hiking and cycling trails are used and appreciated by the residents as well as visitors and tourists. Especially in the summer, when many events take place in Rothen, the village is very busy.

From the viewpoint of the artisans, due to the associations' work and the reputation of Rothen, even more people would like to move to Rothen. They noticed an increase in the demand for newly built homes from different people, but the regional planning authorities are not interested in developing small communities like Rothen because, due to the low population density, investing is not reasonable from an economic point of view.

The breakdown of social structures after the German reunification left a mark on Rothen's society. As stated by one interviewee, a sense of community among the villagers had developed over the time. There are still some conflicts, and some right-wing followers and people with a right-wing disposition, for example, segregate themselves. Nonetheless, the community was characterized as open-minded and demonstrated a lively exchange in the interviews. It further became clear that the residents of Rothen enjoy their quiet lifestyle but, despite this, they also enjoy the level of bustle.

Selling and Promoting the Products (Sub-Category 2D)

The artists, artisans and craftspeople sell their works at some of the events organized by the association. Furthermore, they sell through exhibitions and other sales opportunities in other regions, because there is no active market for arts and crafts in Rothen. Only the carpenters are more independent because they run their daily operations in Rothen. On the downside, the tourists visiting Rothen are not likely to buy from them.

A common view among the interviewed artisans was that internet retail is not the best method to sell their artwork or craftsman's services because visiting the designer in the shop adds a novel dimension.

Significance of Arts and Crafts (Category 3)

The Economic and Social Impact of the Artisans on the Area (Sub-Category 3A)

The artisans of Rothen pointed out that they do not consider Rothen to be an artists' village. It is only a place where much art is created. Besides that, Rothen is distinguished by its associations' work for the benefit of the village and its residents. A common view among the interviewees was that the concept of Rothen is very stable because it combines culture and arts and crafts with hard work. Therefore, Rothen has earned a reputation in the region. As the findings indicate, through the many different offers in Rothen, a synergetic effect has emerged. While the artisans benefit from this effect, their success, or rather their business taxes, have no effect on the municipal coffers.

The role of artisans was not assessed in the interviews, but it appears that they mostly run one-man businesses. One resident works for the local restaurant as a temporary help.

Significance of Artisans and their Arts/Crafts to the Residents, Arts in Everyday Life (Sub-Category 3B)

The ratio of artists to normal inhabitants (people with no artistic background) in Rothen to be about 50%. The acceptance of the residents for the artisans and association founders developed over time. After initial difficulties, now most residents appreciate that with the influx of the artisans the village became livelier. The artists and craftspeople working and living in Rothen mostly have an impact on life in the village through their engagement in the Rothener Hof association since the association provides a forum for residents and people involved in Rothen to communicate and to implement ideas. The village life has significantly changed through the associations' efforts. The residents now are more active and their reticence, from the time after German reunification, has turned around.

Collaboration and Cooperation (Sub-Category 3C)

Networking, to artisans and artists in rural areas was estimated as essential to sell their products and therefore the artisans in Rothen cooperate and network quite a lot. They cooperate among each other by sharing facilities or implements. It was reported about a collaboration between two artisans that created art works together and the artisans organize perennial joint exhibitions with artisans from other villages. Moreover, there is an artisan association based Rothen which cooperates even internationally.

The artists and artisans of Rothen annually publish a flyer together in which everyone presents his work and contains information on upcoming events. In addition, there is a brand-new and more supporting cooperation between Rothen and the tourism initiative in Sternberg. The initiative promotes the artists and artisans of Rothen with flyers. Accordingly, collaboration and cooperation play a major role for the artists.

Expectations for the Future of Rothen (Category 4)

Demography, Personal Intentions to Move Away or to Stay (Sub-Category 4A)

Since the Berlin wall came down, the population of Rothen almost completely renewed, which indicates that many people left Rothen in the past. One descendant of the original inhabitants of Rothen, Manfred Dotschuweit, does not ever want to leave Rothen because he is deeply rooted in the village. His sister, by contrast, left Rothen. It might appear that the remaining residents of Rothen feel the same way as Mr. Dotschuweit and are now also deeply rooted.

One of the craftspeople stated that he also wishes to remain connected to Rothen, even after his retirement. What motivates him, as he stated, are the positive-thinking, open-minded people with ideas in Rothen, which indicates that the atmosphere in Rothen due to the association appeals to the residents.

Regarding the population structure prospects of Rothen, it was emphasized that only few young people in and around Rothen could step up in the future, but the municipal representative does not expect a significant influx of young people. Thus, the future of Rothen and the association is uncertain, yet steady.

Succession Planning and Business Expansion (Sub-Category 4B, 4C)

To Achim Behrens, one of the two carpenters in Rothen, a business expansion is not relevant because he plans to retire in the near future and he would like his colleague to take

over his business. Mr. Behrens, who is an active member of the Rothener Hof association, further expressed the wish to reduce his association commitments and others could step up.

Others are already retired or run one-person businesses.

Future Expectations and Wishes (Sub-Category 4D)

The municipal representative predicted a very limited influx of young people into the village in the future. Furthermore, it is expected that Rothen will stay at its current size. Nonetheless, it appears that the residents and artisans are satisfied with the current state of Rothen since it was stated that everything shall continue the way it is now.

From the viewpoint of the residents, it was remarked that the artisans' and associations' accomplishments and efforts are appreciated, and they wish Rothen could nevertheless remain as quiet as it has been, without additional bustle. Other than that, it was wished that tolerance and acceptance among the residents, within the association and in the village, would remain as it is now.

This indicates that the people living and involved in Rothen are satisfied with their life there, and they wish it would continue in this manner.

5 Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Summary and Contrast of the Previous Findings

Both villages, Crawford Bay and Rothen, are historically characterized by agriculture and their landscapes have changed during the past decades. Earlier, many people in the villages and surrounding areas were agricultural workers, whereas today no one works on the farmland anymore. In Crawford Bay, the first significant development was due to the creation of infrastructure. It became an artisan village because the first artisans on the main strip of Crawford Bay encouraged others to follow and the economic upturn offered other artisans good business perspective. Once they had decided to advertise together, the artisan group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' was founded and they still run successful businesses on the strip.

Rothen historically is an old manorial village and its population structure was influenced by war refugees and later by the German reunification. The first artisans came to Rothen when a local association was found and its headquarters in Rothen was renovated with the aim to create working places for artists and artisans. Many artists, artisans and craftspeople came from the surrounding area and either started their business there or moved to the village. In both villages, after the first developments and the influx of artisans, even more facilities followed. In both villages, for example, a café/restaurant opened and became an important and popular meeting place for residents and people from farther afield to communicate.

The artisans in Crawford Bay and Rothen are a well-accepted group. Most artisans of Crawford Bay have lived in the area for a relatively long period, whereas the artisans in Rothen mostly came from West Germany to settle in rural East Germany. Therefore, in Rothen, the artists and artisans had start-up difficulties, but these were gradually overcome by communication between representatives of the different interest groups. As emphasized by the interviewed residents of Crawford Bay and Rothen, it is important to create many positive relationships in small communities. Furthermore, it was a common view among the interviewees from both villages that communication and cooperation are essential for living together in small communities. Furthermore, communication and cooperation are also necessary for the artisans to sell their arts and crafts and be able to earn a living in such a remote place.

Common communication platforms are present in both villages. In Rothen, the Rothener Hof association performs this task. Furthermore, its members have the opportunity to shape their community and to implement their own ideas. The equivalent to this association in Crawford Bay might be the 'Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce'. It is a platform for local

businesses and they address recent important and sometimes controversial topics in the community, in addition to promoting local businesses. Moreover, there are many more associations and leisure activities, such as courses, offered in Crawford Bay. Volunteerism also plays a significant role in both villages. Civic engagement and volunteerism are an essential part of local leadership because most of the governance in the community is implemented by volunteers in Crawford Bay and also partially in Rothen. Many, if not all, of the artisans are involved in the association in Rothen and are community champions in Crawford Bay. Therefore, they actively shape the community and are willing to put in extra time and effort to benefit the community, alongside the other members and volunteers.

Regarding the economic aspects, it appeared that the artisans' success does not play a significant role for the economic state in respect to municipal coffers because the local government or municipality does not benefit financially from their business success through taxes. Some artisans in Crawford Bay are employers. In Rothen, at least one of the interviewees stated to be an employer. Nevertheless, the artisans as employers play a tangential role. However, they are employers in a region with only few employment opportunities and therefore their jobs are important.

The artisans in both villages benefit from their plurality. Because there are several artisans in one area, who advertise together, they made a reputation and people know the villages' names for their artisans.

A significant issue, which was reported in the interviews in Crawford Bay, was the internet. The internet speed was improved but the interviewees still see room for further improvement. They demand a quality of internet that allows working in internet-based jobs in remote places. Reasonable internet speeds are also essential to attract young people because it offers a way to be able to make a living in rural communities. Employment was assessed as one of the most important factors regarding migration in those rural areas.

Both villages need an influx of young people, especially young families with children, to sustain the community and to find business successors and community volunteers like the association members in Rothen and the community champions in Crawford Bay. Notwithstanding this, both municipal representatives interviewed do not expect a significant influx of young people in the future.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of the current study was to examine whether the artisans and their arts and crafts offer a chance for rural places with a lack of immigration by (re-)vitalizing rural communities. This study aimed to examine whether the lives and actions of local artisans influence the attractiveness of the two investigated places and to determine the significance of arts and culture for the residents of the (new) artisan villages, Crawford Bay and Rothen. Therefore, a closer examination was conducted of the historic development of these villages and when and why they became artisan villages. The significance of the artisans in the communities and people's lives was examined as well as the future potential. The findings were compared and discussed in the previous chapter.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the present study:

Overall, the findings of the present research study suggest that new artisan villages struggle with the same issues as other communities in shrinking rural areas. They struggle with a lack of migration, particularly by young people and young families. Moreover, they face challenges in health care, the economic crisis and employment opportunities.

The findings demonstrate that the artisan 'culture' in Rothen and Crawford Bay has a positive impact on the villages. The artisans are involved with and tied into the community, some as volunteers and others as employers; and they give the village a good reputation. Therefore, they are important to their villages and the entire community. The relevance of the artisans for revitalizing the villages and attracting visitors is clearly supported by the current findings.

With regard to the central research question, the present case study research does not allow a global conclusion on whether the artisans, as a creative stimulant, can effect a population growth that would revitalize rural communities in general. Even if there were a verifiable effect, it would remain unclear whether that would counteract the lack of migration. Nevertheless, the artisans in the villages under examination have a positive impact on the quality of local life.

6 Recommendations for Further Research

A number of directions for further research emerge from this study:

- Further similar research studies could be conducted in other villages in order to gain more insight, for example in other artisan communities along the east shore of Kootenay Lake.
- The findings of this present stand-alone research study could be adopted as part of a larger collaborative study to contribute to the field of rural development. Therefore, the present study could be the preliminary phase of a quantitative study, which could foster the generalization of the results.
- Further research could more specifically address the support, inter alia financial, of different projects, and local associations could receive government support for volunteerism without direct payment to volunteers. In general, the role of politics and legal framework could receive greater attention.
- Differences and similarities between creative communities in rural areas and urban catchment areas could be further investigated.
- The internet speeds in rural areas were addressed as a crucial issue because it significantly affects employment. Therefore, more research should address this issue.

References

- Aldrich, J.L. (2008). *Artist Colonies in Europe, the United States, and Florida* (Master thesis). University of South Florida, Florida. <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/115/>
- Artisans of Crawford Bay. Retrieved from <http://artisansofcrawfordbay.com/>
- Atieno, O.P. (2009). An Analysis of the Strengths and Limitation of Qualitative and Quantitative Research Paradigms. *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, 13. http://www.scientiasocialis.lt/pec/files/pdf/Atieno_Vol.13.pdf
- Atkinson, R., & Flint, J. (2001). Accessing Hidden and Hard-to-Reach Populations: Snowball Research Strategies. *Social Research Update*, (33). <http://sru.soc.surrey.ac.uk/SRU33.pdf>
- Bähr, J. (2008). Folgen von Urbanisierung. Retrieved from https://www.berlin-institut.org/fileadmin/user_upload/handbuch_texte/pdf_Baehr_Folgen_Urbanisierung.pdf
- Bertelsmann Stiftung. (2015). *Demographischer Wandel Verstärkt Unterschiede Zwischen Stadt und Land*. <https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/presse/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilung/pid/demographischer-wandel-verstaerkt-unterschiede-zwischen-stadt-und-land/>
- Bloor, M., & Wood, F. (2006). *Keywords in Qualitative Methods: A Vocabulary of Research Concepts*. London, Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications.
- Brauns, F., & Wenkel, C. (2010). *Kunst und Mehr: Neue Bewohner/innen Im Oderbruch - Wahrnehmungen, Interpretationen und Anforderungen der Zugezogenen in der Gemeinde Letschin*. Berlin.
- Brinkerhoff, M.B., & Jacob, J.C. (1987). Quasi-Religious Meaning Systems, Official Religion and Quality of Life in an Alternative Lifestyle: A Survey from the Back-to-the-Land Movement. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, (26), 63–80.
- Campbell, H., Dunphy, K., Duxbury, N., Overton, P., & Varbanova, L. (2010). Developing and Revitalizing Rural Communities Through Arts and Creativity. *Arts Research Monitor*, 8(9). https://www.creativecity.ca/database/files/library/rural_communities_arts_2009.pdf
- Cohen, D., & Crabtree, B. (2006). Qualitative Research Guidelines Project. Retrieved from <http://www.qualres.org/HomeSemi-3629.html>
- Community Futures Central Kootenay. (2018). About Community Futures. Retrieved from <http://futures.bc.ca/about-community-futures/>
- Dehne, P. (2013). Raumpioniere: Lichter im Nirgendwo, Parallelwelten in der Peripherie oder Retter des ländlichen Raums? In *Religionshybride: Religion in Posttraditionalen Kontexten* (pp. 167–185). Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

- Dictionary.com. Manzanita. Retrieved from <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/manzanita>
- Douglas, D.J.A. (Ed.). (2010). *Rural Planning and Development in Canada*. Toronto, Ont.: Nelson Education.
- Edwards, R., & Holland, J. (2013). *'What is?' research methods series. What is Qualitative Interviewing?* London: Bloomsbury Academic.
- EuroArt - European Federation of Artists' Colonies. euroArt: Introduction. Retrieved from <http://www.euroart.eu/en/euroart/>
- European Federation of Artists' Colonies. euroArt: Barbizon. Retrieved from <http://www.euroart.eu/en/artists-colonies/barbizon/createPDF>
- Flick, U. (2014). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research* (Ed. 5). Los Angeles, Calif.: SAGE.
- Huffington Post. (2014, June 11). So Klein ist Deutschland im Vergleich zu Anderen Ländern. *Huffington Post*. http://www.huffingtonpost.de/2014/11/06/deutschland-vergleich-andere-laender_n_6112528.html
- Hulland, S., & Turner, A.T. (2004). *Remember When: Celebrating 100 Years of Crawford Bay on Kootenay Lake, British Columbia*. Crawford Bay, BC: S. Hulland.
- Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce. (2017). The Chamber. Retrieved from <http://kootenaylake.bc.ca/the-east-shore/the-chamber/>
- Lehsten, C. (2016). Chronik von Rothen. Retrieved from <http://www.rothener-chronik.de/chronik.html>
- Markey, S.P., Manson, D., & Halseth, G. (2012). *Investing in Place: Economic renewal in northern British Columbia*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- Mayring, P. (1983). *Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse: Grundlagen und Techniken* (7th). Weinheim: Beltz.
- Mayring, P. (2000). Qualitative Inhaltsanalyse. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 1(2). https://www.ph-freiburg.de/fileadmin/dateien/fakultaet3/sozialwissenschaft/Quasus/Volltexte/2-00mayring-d_qualitativeInhaltsanalyse.pdf
- Riley, J.W., Jr. Proceedings of the Thirteenth Conference on Public Opinion Research: Qualitative Analysis of Interview Protocols. In *The Public Opinion Quarterly* (pp. 169–216).
- Schmidt, W., & Baumstieger, M. (2012). *Gedanken zur Zukunft: Vol. 24. Die Kunst des Bleibens: Wie Mecklenburg-Vorpommern mit Kultur Gewinnt*. Bad Homburg: Herbert-Quandt-Stiftung.
- Schreier, M. (2012). *Qualitative Content Analysis in Practice*. Los Angeles, London, New Dehli, Singapore, Washington DC: SAGE.

- Statistics Canada. (2011). Census Dictionary: Rural area (RA). Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/ref/dict/geo042-eng.cfm>
- Statistics Canada. (2015). Canadian Megatrends: Canada Goes Urban. Retrieved from <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2015004-eng.htm>
- Statistics Canada. (2017a). 2016 Census: 150 Years of Urbanization in Canada. Retrieved from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/sc/video/2016census_150yearsurbanization
- Statistics Canada. (2017b). Crawford Bay, UNP [Designated place], British Columbia and British Columbia [Province] (table): Census Profile, 2016 Census. Retrieved from <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?B1=All&Code1=590125&Code2=59&Data=Count&Geo1=DP&Geo2=PR&Lang=E&SearchPR=01&SearchText=Crawford+Bay&SearchType=Begins&TABID=1>
- Tindal, C.R., & Tindal, S.N. (2009). *Local Government in Canada* (7.ed.). Toronto: Nelson Education.
- United Nations. (2015). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision*. New York: United Nations.
- Wilson, C. (2014). *Safari Tech Books Online. Interview Techniques for UX Practitioners: A User-centered Design Method*. Amsterdam: Morgan Kaufmann/Elsevier.
- Yin, R.K. (1994). *Applied social research methods series: Vol. 5. Case Study Research: Design and Methods* (2. ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publ.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Crawford Bay in Canada	18
Figure 2: Crawford Bay near Kootenay Lake	18
Figure 3: Village Entrance	18
Figure 4: Kootenay Forge.....	18
Figure 5: Schematic Map (Tourist Flyer).....	19
Figure 6: Natural Setting of Crawford Bay	19
Figure 7: Shops on the Main Strip	19
Figure 8: Rothen in Germany	60
Figure 9: The Village of Rothen.....	60
Figure 10: The Manor House.....	61
Figure 11: Piece of Art.....	61
Figure 12: Rothener Hof.....	61
Figure 13: Rothener See (The Lake)	61

Appendix A. Interview Guides

Topic Guide: Rothen

- 1) Die Entstehung und Entwicklung von Rothen
 - **Experte**
 - Entstehung/Chronik von Rothen vorhanden
 - **Einwohner**
 - Motivation für den Umzug nach Rothen, bzw. Das Bleiben oder Zurückkommen
 - **Künstler/Kunsthändler**
 - Motivation für den Umzug nach Rothen, bzw. Das Bleiben oder Zurückkommen
 - Motivation in Rothen zu arbeiten
 - Konkretere Information über die Kunst (Vorgeschichte, Prägung)
 - Anfänge ihres unternehmerischen Lebens in Rothen
- 2) Das Leben in Rothen heute
 - **Experte**
 - Berufliche Perspektiven/ökonomische Lage
 - Lokale Initiativen und aktivierende Personen
 - **Einwohner**
 - Zusammenleben in Rothen
 - Einschätzung der Lebensqualität
 - Aktivitäten vor Ort
 - Berufliche Perspektiven in der Region
 - **Künstler/Kunsthändler**
 - (Haupt -) Verkaufsplattformen (Internet, Ausstellungen, Märkte) und Käufergruppen
 - Finanzielle Situation der Künstler
- 3) Die Bedeutung von Kunst und Kunsthandwerk für den Ort
 - **Experte**
 - Bedeutung der Kunst für die Rothenen und für die lokale Wirtschaft
 - Vorteile/ggf. Nachteile für die Gemeinde
 - Auswirkungen auf die Umgebung/Region (Wirtschaft, Reputation)
 - **Einwohner**
 - Bedeutung der Kunst für den Interviewten und die gesamte Gemeinde
 - **Künstler/Kunsthändler**
 - Einbeziehung der Kunst in das alltägliche Leben
 - Zusammenarbeit mit anderen (Projekte, örtliche Vereine)
 - Zusammenarbeit mit der Regierung/Gemeindeverwaltung
- 4) Erwartungen/ Aussichten für Rothen's Zukunft
 - **Experte**
 - Demographische Entwicklung
 - Aufrechterhaltung der künstlerischen Arbeit
 - Zukunftsfähigkeit des Dorfes
 - **Einwohner**
 - Persönliche Perspektiven
 - Perspektiven der Kinder und dem Bekanntenkreis
 - Wünsche und Erwartungen
 - **Künstler/Kunsthändler**
 - Nachfolgeplanung
 - Ggf. geplante Unternehmenserweiterung
 - Mögliche Unterstützung (z.B. von der Regierung oder der Gemeinde)
 - Wünsche und Erwartungen

Topic Guide: Crawford Bay

- 1) Emergence and development of Crawford Bay
 - **Experts**
 - Emergence/ Development of Crawford Bay
 - **Locals**
 - Motivation to move to Crawford Bay (stayed, returned, new)
 - **Artisans**
 - Motivation to move to Crawford Bay (stayed, returned, new)
 - Motivation to work in Crawford Bay
 - Specific information on their artwork (Background, Influence)
 - Starting their business
- 2) Living in Crawford Bay
 - **Experts**
 - Job prospects/ Economic situation
 - local initiative and leadership
 - **Locals**
 - Communal life in Crawford Bay
 - Quality of life
 - Activities
 - Job prospects
 - **Artisans**
 - Sales and promotion
 - Significance of tourism, Internet (Benefits and/or problems)
 - Platforms, Exhibitions
 - Making a living from their work
- 3) Significance of Arts and Crafts to Crawford Bay
 - **Experts**
 - Impact and significance of the artisans on the region (economic clout, reputation)
 - Benefits for the community or possible downsides
 - **Locals**
 - Meaning to the interviewee
 - Impact on other locals and the community
 - **Artisans**
 - Experience with and Involvement in the communal life in Crawford Bay
 - Cooperation/ Collaboration in and outside Crawford Bay
 - Cooperation with the government/ municipality
- 4) Expectations for the future of Crawford Bay
 - **Experts**
 - Demographic development
 - Sustainability of the Artisan work
 - Sustainability of the village
 - **Locals**
 - Personal prospects
 - Prospects of their children and acquaintances
 - Wishes and expectations
 - **Artisans**
 - Succession planning
 - Business expansion
 - Possible support (from the government/ municipality)
 - Wishes and expectations

Appendix B. Interviews Rothen

Rules:

(Round brackets) = notes,

[Square brackets with time notes tags] = inaudible parts of the recording

“double quotes” = direct speech

'single quotes' = proper name

SN Statement No.

IP Interviewed Person

Interviewee groups: Artisans, locals, experts

The interview statements were classified by the following categories:

Cat.	1 Emergence and Development of the Villages	2 Living in the Villages (Present Situation)	3 Significance of Arts and Crafts	4 Expectations for the Future
A	History, development trajectory and general facts	Economic situation and job prospects	Impact and significance of the artisans and their arts and crafts on the region (economic clout, reputation)	Demographic development
B	Personal Motivation to move to Rothen/Crawford Bay	Local initiative and leadership/ leisure activities	Significance of arts and crafts in everyday life, relationships between artisans and locals	Succession planning
C	Rothen/Crawford Bay as place of work, starting businesses	Life and liveability in this village (Living together, Infrastructure, Facilities)	Collaboration and cooperation of artisans inside and outside Rothen/Crawford Bay	Possible business expansion
D	Information on the arts and crafts	Sales and promotion	-	Wishes for the future and expectations, personal view on future capability and perspectives

Interviewees Rothen

Statement No. (SN)	Interviewed Person (IP)	Interviewee Group	date of recording	recording time
1 – 94	Gabriele und Christian Lehsten	Artisans	02.02.2017	00:52:51
95 – 116	Municipal Representative	Expert	07.02.2017	00:16:12
117 – 150	Manfred Dotschuweit	Local	07.02.2017	00:24:53
151 – 179	Achim Behrens	Artisan	07.02.2017	00:30:20

Statements of Gabriele Lehsten are marked by “G:”

Statements of Christian Lehsten are marked by “C:”

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
1	C: Rothen ist ein kleines Dorf, ist von der Geschichte her ein typisches Gutsdorf, hat heutzutage 57 Einwohner und gehört zur Gemeinde Borkow.	Gutsdorf, 57 EW, Gemeinde Borkow.	former manorial village, 57 inhabitants.	A1
2	C: Vor 15/20 Jahren, hat man hier in der Gegend gesagt, ja irgendwann wird es weggeschoben und dann passiert hier nix mehr.	Das Dorf wurde fast aufgegeben, da keine Zukunftsperspektive für das Dorf erwartet wurde.	15/20 years ago, the villages was almost given up on. No development was expected.	A1
3	C: Bis 45 gab es hier Landwirtschaft und Gutsherrschaft. Nach 45 gab es eine kurze Phase von selbstständigen Bauern, durch die Bodenreform, wir hatten Siedlungen. Das löste sich dann auf, die gingen in die LPG.	Die nach 1945 selbstständigen Bauern gingen dann in die LPG.	After 1945 independent farmers then went to the LPG (agricultural cooperative).	A1
4	C: Diese selbstständigen Bauern waren noch zum großen Teil gar keine Landwirte, sondern das waren einfach Flüchtlinge, die hier abgesetzt worden sind und froh waren, auf der Siedlung überleben zu können.	... dies waren Flüchtlinge, die das Land bewirtschafteten.	... these were refugees who farmed the land.	A1, A2
5	C: Die Flüchtlinge waren auch froh in die LPG kommen zu können. Da hatten Sie Urlaub, regelmäßigen Lohn, einen regelmäßigen Arbeitstag und hatten die Fron der kleinen Siedlung los.	Vorteile der LPG für die Flüchtlinge/Bauern.	The benefits of LPG-working for the farming refugees.	A1
6	C: Die Landwirtschaft ist jetzt wieder Großagrarien. Das sind Großbauern und industrielle Landwirte hier, die riesige Flächen haben.	Heute herrscht industrielle Landwirtschaft.	Today, industrial agriculture prevails.	A1, A2
7	C: In Rothen arbeitet überhaupt niemand mehr in der Landwirtschaft. Früher haben Sie alle in der Landwirtschaft gearbeitet.	Heute arbeitet kein Rothener Einwohner mehr in der Landwirtschaft.	Today, no Rothener inhabitant works in agriculture anymore.	A2
8	C: Was hier jetzt wohnt, sind Rentner, Handwerker, kleine Selbstständige, Künstler, Kulturschaffende, Aussteiger. Das ist eine bunte Mischung.	Die Berufe der Menschen die hier heutzutage wohnen.	The professions of the people who live here today.	A2
9	C: Eine Frau ist Altenpflegerin, eine Frau ist Personalreferentin in einer Stadt. Einer arbeitet in einem Waldbetrieb.	Es gibt also auch Menschen mit ganz alltäglichen Berufen hier.	So there are also people with quite everyday occupations here.	A2
10	C: Nur 2 Dorfbewohner sind Nachkommen "eingeborener" Rothener (Landarbeiter)	Der überwiegende Teil der Rothener stammt ursprünglich nicht aus Rothen.	The majority of the Rothener inhabitants does not originally come from Rothen.	A4, B1, C2
11	C: Alle anderen sind Flüchtlinge oder Flüchtlingsnachkommen oder später Zugezogene.	... es sind ehemalige Flüchtlinge oder Zugezogene.	... they are former refugees or newcomers.	A4, B1, C2
12	C: Das ist eine sehr typische Struktur in Mecklenburg. 1945 hat sich die Bevölkerung von Mecklenburg verdoppelt, dadurch, dass hier so viele Flüchtlinge gelandet sind. Damit hat sich natürlich auch die Struktur des Landes verändert. Mecklenburg ist immer noch dünn besiedelt, aber ein Großteil der Menschen hat was mit Flucht und Flüchtlingen zu tun. Und das ist hier im Dorf auch so.	Obwohl MV immer noch dünn besiedelt ist, hat sich seit 1945 die Bevölkerung durch den Flüchtlingsstrom verdoppelt. Dies gilt auch für Rothen. Deshalb sind die Einwohner hier von dem Thema Flucht und Flüchtlingen geprägt.	Although MV is still sparsely populated, since 1945 the population has doubled due to the influx of refugees. This also applies to Rothen. Therefore, the inhabitants here are influenced by the issue of escape and refugees.	A1
13	C: Es gab dann einen Zuzug in den 60er Jahren, zu DDR-Zeiten, da hat man die Menschen, gerade aus Mitteldeutschland hier hergeholt, weil man Fachleute braucht, gerade Handwerker. Es ist ein Elektriker zugezogen, ein Maurer ist zugezogen.	Der Zuzug war in der DDR gesteuert. Fachleute kamen.	The immigration was controlled in the GDR. Professionals came.	A1
14	C: Und dann gab es einen Zuzug auch in der späten DDR. Das waren zum Teil auch Leute, die aus der Stadt weg wollten und hier ihre Freiheit auf dem Land haben wollten,	Später zogen auch "Stadtflüchtende" zu.	Later, "city refugees" also moved here.	A1

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
15	C: und dann gab es einen modernen Zuzug. Der ist insbesondere nach Rothen gekommen, weil hier schräg gegenüber das große Gebäude, ein Kuhstall ist, der ehemalige Kuhstall vom Gut, und da haben sich hier aus der Gegend sieben Leute zusammengetan und einen Verein gegründet. Das war Anfang 2000, 2001. Es gab einen Vorgängerverein, das war so eine ABM-Geldabgreif-Konstruktion. Der ging über'n Kopp und dann hat sich eine neue Gruppe gebildet und gesagt wir müssen dieses Haus retten, das ist toll.	In jüngerer Zeit sind weitere Leute nach Rothen gezogen. Sieben Rothener haben sich zusammengetan, den Kuhstall renoviert um diesen u.a. als Sitz ihres neugegründeten (2001) Vereins zu nutzen. Es gab einen Vorgängerverein, der sich allerdings nicht halten konnte.	Recently, more people moved to Rothen. Seven of them have teamed up to renovate the cowshed to use it as the headquarter of their newly founded (2001) registered association, among other functions. There was a predecessor club, which could not hold however.	A1, B2, C1
16	C: Das war die Basis.		That was the basis.	A1
17	C: Als erste ist Takwe Kaenders eingestiegen, die hat Kunst studiert, an der Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule in Halle, ist Metallgestalterin und hat hier eine Schmiede eingerichtet. Von der sehen Sie auch diese Skulpturen, die hier rumstehen. Das war die erste Werkstatt.	Die erste (ausgebildete) Künstlerin war Takwe Kaenders.	The first artist was Takwe Kaenders, who has set up a forge here. Some of these sculptures are made by her. That was the first workshop.	A1
18	C: Dann ist eine Schreinerei reingekommen. In die Schreinerei ist noch eine zweite Schreinerei dazugekommen. Dann gibt es ein Atelier für Glaskunst, macht eine Andere. Dann war zeitweilig ein Maler dort drin, der aber jetzt hier im Dorf ein Haus gekauft hat und dort einen Atelier-Garten aufgemacht hat. Dazu hat er noch einen schön angelegten Garten, das ist also sein Konzept. Dann befindet sich im Vereinsgebäude eine Emaillierwerkstatt und es ist eine kleine Mosterei da drin und eine Kneipe bzw. ein Café.	Anschließend folgten ihr andere Menschen und eröffneten andere Betriebe wie eine Schreinerei.	Then other people followed her and opened other businesses like a joinery.	A1, C1, D1
19	C: "Die rote Kelle" heißt die Kneipe. Die wiederum ist aus einem ersten Projekt des Vereins entstanden, dass es von Anfang an gab, dem Kräutergarten. Es fehlte jemand, der den Kräutergarten weiterbereut, dann hat das eine junge Frau angefangen und einen kleinen Laden dazugemacht, das funktionierte nicht so, dann hat Sie ein kleines Café dazu gemacht. Und über die Jahre wurde daraus ein Restaurant. Diese Frau hat aber vor kurzem aus persönlichen Gründen aufgehört.	Die Gaststätte entstand aus dem Projekt Kräutergarten. Die Betreiberin hat kürzlich aufgehört.	The restaurant originated from the project Kräutergarten. The operator has recently stopped.	D1
20	C: Seit einem Jahr gibt es eine neue Wirtin, die ist fantastisch. So gute Küche bekommen Sie weit und breit nicht in Mecklenburg.	Die neue Wirtin bietet eine gute Küche.	The new landlady offers good food.	B2, C2
21	C: Dieses Café hat eine tolle Wirkung, da es ein niedrigschwelliger, sozialer Treffpunkt und Kommunikationspunkt hier im Dorf ist. Und zwar nicht nur für das Dorf, sondern für die ganze Region.	Die Gaststätte ist Treff- und Kommunikationspunkt für die ganze Region.	The restaurant is a meeting- and communication point for the whole region.	C2
22	C: Der Verein hat ein sehr offenes Konzept und Programm, denn er ist eine Plattform von vielen für vieles. Und es ist eine Verbindung von Arbeit mit Kultur, Arbeit und Kunst.	Der Verein ist die Plattform für die Verbindung von Arbeit und Kunst.	The association is the platform for the connection of work and art.	B2, B3
23	C: Rothen ein Künstlerdorf zu nennen ist eigentlich nicht ganz korrekt, sondern es ist ein Ort an dem eine ganze Menge Kunst und Kunsthandwerk gemacht wird.	Rothen ist kein Künstlerdorf im eigentlichen Sinne.	Rothen is no artist village in the true sense.	A3
24	C: Das Gute an dem Konzept ist, dass es von Anfang an mit stabiler Arbeit verbunden ist. Das ist hier kein Kunstverein, wo ein paar Leute, die Zeit und Geld haben zum Spaß eine Ausstellung machen, das machen wir auch (!), aber es sind eben Werkstätten drin, in denen Leute Arbeit und damit ihren Lebensunterhalt verdienen. Schreiner, Schmiede usw.	Positiv ist das Konzept, das Kunst und handwerklicher Lebensunterhalt kombiniert.	Positive about the concept is that it combines art and making a living by craft.	A3, B2
25	C: Das wiederum zieht andere an: Jetzt haben sich z.B. zwei junge Metallgestalter die Werkstatt gemietet, um darin zu arbeiten, der Schreiner gibt Bogenbaukurse, die Schreinerin bietet Schmiede Kurse an, die Schmiedin gibt Schmiedekurse, man kann Emaillierkurse machen.	Weitere Zuzügler werden motiviert. Es werden Kurse für Touristen angeboten.	More newcomers are motivated. Courses for tourists are offered.	C3

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
26	C: Dann tun sich Künstler auch aus Dörfern rund herum zusammen und Emaillieren da oben in der Scheune. Die machen das deshalb gemeinsam, weil da oben so ein riesen Elektroofen steht und den muss man 2 Std. anheizen, der schluckt irrsinnig Strom und das macht man nicht mal eben an für einen Emailliervorgang allein, sondern die arbeiten dann eine Woche am Stück.	Das Emaillieren wird wegen des hohen Aufwandes gemeinsam mit Helfern aus den Nachbardörfern gemacht.	The enameling is done together with helpers from the neighboring villages because of the high effort.	C3
27	C: Das tolle an dem Verein ist eben, dass er eine Basis ist für viele und auch dadurch vieles für Leute ermöglicht, die nicht so viel Geld haben.	Der Verein hat eine soziale Komponente.	The society has a social component.	B2, C2
28	C: Die Mieten der Werkstätten sind minimal gering, können Sie vergessen. Das gleiche gilt auch für die Kneipe.	Die Mieten sind gering.	The rents are low.	C1
29	C: Da die Dinge kontinuierlich und stabil laufen, sich die Menschen um den Erhalt des Hauses kümmern, plus das was die Mitglieder des Vereins noch mit reingeben, an Arbeitsleistung, ist das eine ganz stabile Geschichte. Gibt's seit 15 Jahren.	Der Verein ist seit 15 Jahren die Basis für Stabilität und den Erhalt des Hauses.	The society has been the basis for stability and the preservation of the house for 15 years.	B2
30	G: Neben der Kunst werden auch politische Veranstaltungen gemacht, die Intention ist also schon, dass es auf einer breiteren Ebene eine Wirkung ins Land und für die Leute hier hat. Also einfach wichtige Themen hier angesprochen werden	Es werden politische Veranstaltungen auch zu wichtigen regionalen Themen gemacht.	Political events are also made on important regional topics.	B3
31	Einmal im Jahr wird hier am 3. Oktober ein Markt gemacht, da kommen 40-50 Händler, alle aus der Region, alles handgemacht, und 2000 Menschen kommen dann ins Dorf.	Einmal im Jahr findet ein Markt mit großer Öffentlichkeit statt.	Once a year, a market with a large public takes place.	C2, D2
32	C: Die Mosterei zieht besonders im Herbst Leute an, die können dann auch in die Kneipe gehen und dort etwas essen und trinken	Die Mosterei ist im Herbst beliebt.	The cider factory is popular in autumn.	
33	C: Wir hier im Gutshaus sind ein zweiter Kombinationspunkt im Dorf. Erstens ist meine Frau Goldschmiedin, hat hier ihre Werkstatt, ich bin Fotograf, wir veranstalten Konzerte hier ein bis zweimal im Jahr hier im Saal.	Hier im Gutshaus veranstalten wir Konzerte.	Here in the manor house they organize concerts.	C2
34	C: Dann gibt es jedes Jahr in Mecklenburg eine landesweite Aktion, die heißt "Kunst offen". Da sind alle Werkstätten, Ateliers geöffnet. Das ist über viele Jahre sehr gut eingeführt und wird stark frequentiert. Dadurch, dass in Rothen eine ganze Menge an Angebot ist, kommen an der drei Pfingsttagen, wo das immer stattfindet 700-800 Leute regelmäßig ins Dorf. Soviel kriegen Sie in einer Ausstellung in der Stadt nicht so ohne weiteres. Und das ist toll für die Menschen hier in der Region und die als Touristen hier sind attraktiv und es ist natürlich auch für die Künstler attraktiv, da Sie dort ihre Sachen verkaufen können. Und das funktioniert auch.	Im Rahmen des landesweiten "Kunst offen" werden alle Werkstätten, Ateliers geöffnet. Es zieht viele Leute an und ist auch wirtschaftlich attraktiv.	As part of the nationwide "art open" all workshops, studios are opened. It attracts many people and it also is economically attractive.	D2
35	C: Das heißt Kunst, Kultur und Arbeit, was hier auch im Dorf ist, befruchtet sich gegenseitig.	...gegenseitige Inspiration.	Art, culture and work, which is also here in the village, influences each other.	--
36	C: Wir geben jedes Jahr einen gemeinsamen Flyer heraus, in glaube ich 5000 Auflage. Da sind wir alle drin und die Veranstaltungen stehen alle drin. Das heißt wir bewerben uns alle gegenseitig hier in der Region und befruchten uns gegenseitig. Die Feriengäste die zu uns kommen, finden das klasse, dass da eine Kneipe ist und finden das attraktiv, dass es schöne Sachen im Angebot gibt, dass man sie auch direkt in der Werkstatt anschauen kann und auch mit denen reden kann.	Jährliche Herausgabe eines Flyers, in dem sich alle präsentieren und der alle Veranstaltungen enthält. Touristen nehmen die Angebote gerne an.	Annual publication of a flyer in which everyone presents their work and which contains all the events. Tourists gladly appreciate the offers.	C3
37	G: Am 3. Adventwochenende machen wir auch nochmal alle zusammen eine Gemeinschaftsausstellung.		In Advent we will do a joint exhibition together again.	--
38	C: Also meine Frau kann ihren Schmuck hier in Rothen verkaufen.		His wife can sell her jewelry here in Rothen.	A2, D2

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
39	G: Als wir hier hergezogen sind, dachte ich das wird hier nicht gehen, da muss ich halt über Galerien und muss selber in große Städte zu Ausstellungen hinfahren, aber das haben wir über die Jahre gesehen, wenn man kontinuierlich immer weiter macht. In München ist man in einer sehr reichen Stadt, das ist was anderes. Da gibt es zwar an jeder Ecke einen Goldschmied, aber ich dachte nicht, dass das hier im armen Mecklenburg auf dem Land so möglich ist.	Unsere Erwartungen, hier Kunstwerke zu verkaufen waren niedrig. Es entwickelte sich aber positiv, obwohl die Menschen in MV wohl nicht so wohlhabend sind, wie in München.	The expectations of selling artwork here were low. However, it developed positively, although the people in MV are probably not as wealthy as in Munich.	B1, D2
40	C: Dadurch, dass das Dorf sich für seine Aktivitäten, seine Attraktivität einen Namen gemacht hat, kommen dann zu den Ausstellungen und Veranstaltungen, die hier sind auch Leute aus Schwerin, aus Güstrow, aus Rostock, aus Wismar, manchmal sogar aus Berlin oder Hamburg, weil die das einfach toll finden.	Der gestiegene Bekanntheitsgrad hat zur Folge, dass Interessenten auch aus größeren Städten kommen.	The increased popularity has the consequence that interested parties come from larger cities.	A3
41	C: Das schöne an dem Dorf ist ja, dass es relativ klein und knuddelig ist, es liegt wunderschön am See, alles ist fußläufig zu erreichen, hinter jedem Hügel hier ist wieder ein See. Man Kann also hier baden gehen, man kann spazieren gehen, man kann Radfahren. Das ist attraktiv, auch für andere, die von wo anders herkommen.	Die schöne Umgebung mit vielen Seen macht das Dorf für Touristik zusätzlich interessant.	The beautiful surroundings with many lakes make the village interesting for tourism.	C2
42	C: Was ich eben wichtig finde, ist diese Mischung aus Arbeit, Kultur, aus Ferienwohnungen, dann ist hier ein kleiner Reitbetrieb mit Pferdestall das macht eine Frau aus dem Dorf	Die Vielfältigkeit der Angebote ist wichtig ...	The variety of offers for tourists is important ...	B3, C2, D2
43	C: Für die ist es natürlich auch gut, dass Leute im Café sitzen, in die Werkstätten gehen und dann sehen "Aha, da können die Kinder noch reiten" und die Feriengäste können das auch nutzen. Und das ist eben diese Mischung, die da zusammen kommt.	...z.B. die Reitmöglichkeit für Kinder als zusätzliches Angebot.	... e.g. the horseback riding for children as an additional offer.	--
44	C: Wir haben 6 Ferienwohnungen hier im Gutshaus und beim Pferdestall ist noch eine große Wohnung und im Park ist noch ein kleines Ferienhaus.	Wir bieten Ferienwohnungen an.	He and his wife offer apartments.	D1
45	C: Der Verein selber hat jetzt gut 70 Mitglieder, von denen aber ein großer Teil ganz wo anders wohnt. Die sind praktisch Förderer dieser Geschichten, kommen ab und zu mal dazu, zahlen ihrer Beitrag und finden das Angebot was der Verein hier für die Region macht gut und unterstützenswert.	Viele der gut 70 Vereinsmitglieder sind passiv und wohnen Außerhalb.	Many of the more than 70 members of the society are passive and live outside.	B2, B3
46	C: Vieles, von dem was der Verein macht ist eigentlich eine Tätigkeit, die wenn man so will, staatliche oder kommunale Aufgabe wäre.	Der Verein erfüllt unter anderem kommunale Aufgaben.	The association partly performs municipal tasks.	B2
47	C: Es findet ein Stück Jugendarbeit statt, d.h. im Sommer gibt es einen Malkurs für Kinder, es gibt alle zwei Jahre einen Zirkuskurs von einer Woche, dann hat die Glaskünstlerin Projekte hier gemacht. Dann finden hier politische Veranstaltungen statt, es gibt das Podium Rothener Hof, so nennt sich das. Das findet einmal im Jahr statt, seit ein paar Jahren schon. Und da kommen hochkarätige Leute. Also im Letzten Jahr hatten wir von den Grünen Herrn Bütokofer da, Europaabgeordneter, dann war Frau Ulrike Hermann hier, die ist Wirtschaftsredakteurin bei der TAZ, wir hatten im Wahlkampf sogar Claudia Roth in Rothen.	...z.B. Ansätze von Jugendarbeit mit diversen Kursen. Zu den politischen Veranstaltungen kommen oft prominente Journalisten und Politiker.	...e.g. Approaches of youth work with various courses. Political events often feature prominent journalists and politicians.	B2, B3, C2
48	C: Wir sind vor fast 13 Jahren hier hergezogen, weil wir aufs Land wollten und in Bayern konnten wir uns das nicht leisten. Wir haben dann gemerkt, man kann hier so ein Gutshaus kaufen. Wir waren in den Ferien in Mecklenburg in so einem Gutshaus und dachten mit so einem Arrangement könnte es gehen, also Ferienwohnungen zu haben und dann mit unseren Berufen, von denen wir uns überhaupt nicht vorstellen konnten, dass wir hier hätten leben zu können, das es dann eben möglich ist. Darum haben wir uns dieses Guthaus gekauft, sonst hätten wir uns ja auch nicht so ein riesen Haus gekauft.	Wir zogen vor 13 Jahren wegen der günstigen Immobilienpreise hierher. Wir hofften, mit der Kombination aus unseren Berufen und der Vermietung von Ferienwohnungen Erfolg zu haben.	He and his wife moved here 13 years ago because of the cheap real estate prices. We hoped to succeed with the combination of our occupations and the rental of holiday apartments.	B1

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
49	G: Es ist, trotzdem wir uns vorher erkundigt hatten (über das Gutshaus und die Bedingungen vor Ort), ein großer Glücksfall, dass sich hier alles so positiv entwickelt hat. Das wir hier gelandet sind, konnten wir das alles ja nicht wissen, wie sich das entwickelt und der Verein war ja praktisch auch noch ganz am Anfang. Also das hat sich auch schon gemeinsam dann noch weiterentwickelt.	Die Entwicklung im Ort ist ein Glücksfall.	The development in the village is a stroke of luck.	B1, B2
50	G: Eine Dorfgemeinschaft ist eigentlich immer mehr entstanden.	War also nicht (in dem Maße) von Anfang an (Zuzug da).	A village community has actually emerged more and more.	C2
51	C: Es gab eine Tendenz der Entsozialisierung in den letzten Jahren der DDR. Bis zu dem Zeitpunkt an dem es Fernsehen gab, wo dann auch jeder eine Glotze hatte, war der Zusammenhalt anders. Natürlich war er auch anders, weil man gemeinsam auf der LPG gearbeitet hat. Nach der Wende brachen alle Strukturen brachen weg. Man bewegte sich eigentlich nur noch zu Hause und hinterm Gartenzaun.	Vor Verbreitung des Fernsehens in der DDR war der Zusammenhalt auch bei der LPG-Arbeit besser. Nach der Wende gab es weniger soziale Verbundenheit.	Before the spread of television in the GDR, cohesion was also better with LPG work. After the "Wende", there was less social connection.	A1, C2
52	C: Dadurch, dass der Verein und insbesondere die Kneipe hier ist, kommen die Leute wieder heraus.	Die Gaststätte erzeugt Gemeinsamkeit.	The restaurant creates a common ground.	B2
53	C: Ich habe ganz am Anfang, 2005, da waren wir gerade ein Jahr hier, ein Fotoprojekt hier gemacht. Dabei wollte ich gerne eine ganze geographische Einheit porträtieren. Dann habe ich alle Rothener fotografiert. Insgesamt waren es 85 Bilder in schwarz-weiß, weil ich auch viele fotografiert habe, die hier in Rothen viel machen, aber nicht hier wohnen. Also gerade aus dem Verein welche. Dann haben wir das hier im Haus ausgestellt und es kamen viele Rothener. Dabei hat sich gezeigt, dass die Rothener sich untereinander gar nicht mehr kannten. Die sagten: "Ach die wohnen auch hier im Dorf, ist ja interessant." Man kam seit langem wieder ins Gespräch.	Die Portraits aller Rothener Mitstreiter, aus meinem Fotoprojekt von 2005 wurden hier im Haus ausgestellt. Dabei zeigte sich, dass selbst die Einwohner Viele nicht kannten. Man kam ins Gespräch.	The portraits of all Rothener colleagues, from my photo project of 2005 were exhibited here in the house. It turned out that even the inhabitants did not know many. One came into the conversation.	C2, D1
54	C: Die Nichtrothener habe ich mit dazugenommen, weil die im Grunde für das Dorf zum Teil mehr machen, als welche, die hier schon lange wohnen.	Auch Nichtrothener tragen viel zum Gelingen bei.	Also external People contribute much to success.	B2, B3
55	C: Einige die hier ihre Werkstätten hier haben und im Verein sind, also hier in Rothen viel machen, wohnen nicht hier, ca. 15 min. von hier.	Einige der Mitmacher wohnen nicht in Rothen.	Some of the co-makers do not live in Rothen.	B2, B3
56	C: Also man darf um sein Reich keinen goldenen Zaun machen, man muss offen auf die Menschen zugehen und dann geht's auch gut.	Die Ortsgrenze ist offen.	The town border is open.	--
57	C: Dieses Situation hat sich ganz stark durch den Verein verändert. Und außerdem haben die "Ureinwohner" gemerkt, dass sind nicht nur Spinner oder Ökos oder Freaks, die sich hier ansiedeln, sondern Leute, die hier ersthaft was machen, die fleißig sind, die gute Sachen machen, die Ideen haben, die offen sind.	Der Verein trägt dazu bei, dass die Mitglieder von den "Ureinwohnern" geschätzt werden.	The society contributes to the members being appreciated by the indigenous peoples.	B2, B3, C2
58	G: Die haben vor allem gemerkt, dass wieder richtig Leben im Dorf ist. Erst waren sie vorsichtig und haben erwartet, dass hier alles den Bach runtergeht. Hier war einfach wieder neue Seele im Dorf (nach der Ankunft der Handwerker und Kunsthandwerker). Ein neues Zentrum, im Herzen. Das fanden die Leute gut.	Die negativen Erwartungen der "Ureinwohner" haben sich nicht erfüllt. Das Dorf lebt wieder.	The negative expectations of the natives have not been fulfilled. The village is alive again.	B2, B3
59	G: Es ist jetzt gar nicht so, dass da jeder hingeht, in die Kneipe oder so, aber die Mehrheit geht ab und zu hin, manche regelmäßig, andere mal Sonntag zum Kaffee. Richtig zum Essen geht fast niemand hin von den normalen Dörflern, weil ihnen das wahrscheinlich auch zu teuer ist. Es ist kein teures Essen dort, aber die sind es auch nicht gewöhnt, so Essen zu gehen. Aber sie gehen alle hier runter zum See, zum Baden oder Spazieren am Wochenende. Es ist einfach Leben im Dorf.	Die Gaststätte wird von allen Dörflern hin und wieder besucht.	The restaurant is visited by all the villagers every now and then.	B3
60	G: Hier findet immer ein Sommerfest statt, da sind natürlich auch alle Dorfbewohner eingeladen.	Zum Sommerfest kommen alle Dorfbewohner.	All villagers come to the summer party.	--
61	G: Diese ganzen Sachen, dass finden die Leute schon gut.		People like these things.	--

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
62	G: Es gibt ganz wenige von denen man quasi garnichts weiß, weil sie nach wie vor hinter ihrem Zaun bleiben, aber das sind dann auch ganz Alte oder Kranke.	Kaum ein Dörfler schließt sich aus.	Hardly a villager excludes himself.	B3
63	G: Es ist auch nicht nur heile Welt hier, also inhaltlich gibt schon unterschiedliche Auffassungen, gerade jetzt mit der Flüchtlingsgeschichte, da die Leute mehr gezwungen sind Stellung zu beziehen und da haben sich schon welche geoutet. Wir haben auch eine Familie, da wissen wir die finden NPD und AfD gut und die erscheinen beim Rothen Hof nicht mehr so beim Verein. Die gehen mal zum Eis essen noch aber nicht mehr. Die wissen auch, dass die anderen alle wissen, dass sie mal bei der NPD aufgetaucht sind, weil sie es auch öffentlich gemacht haben.	Es ist nicht immer alles harmonisch, das Flüchtlingsthema wird kontrovers bewertet. Anhänger rechtsgerichteter Auffassungen und Parteien sondern sich ab.	It is not always harmonious, the refugee theme is controversial. Followers of right-wing conceptions and parties segregate themselves.	B3, C2
64	C: Wir haben hier so ein kleines Dorfblatt für die Gemeinde Borkow bei dem ich mitmache (Herr Lehsten). Daher bekomme ich das mit, da sind ja aus den anderen Ortsteilen Borkows andere dabei und die finden das klasse, dass es das hier gibt. Wobei es sich bei denen auch wieder um die kleine, aktive Spitze der gesamten Gemeinde handelt. Es interessiert nicht alle. Es gibt sicher viele, die sagen "die Künstler da (abschätzig)", weil Rothen firmiert auch immer in der Presse als Künstlerdorf. Das kriegt man auch nicht raus. Solche Stimmungen gibt's auch, aber wenn hier Markt ist kommen 2000 Leute, eigentlich auch alle aus Borkow.	Die meisten, aber nicht alle Einwohner der Gemeinde Borkow sind uneingeschränkt positiv zum den Aktivitäten in Rothen eingestellt, aber zum "Markt" kommen fast alle.	Most but not all inhabitants of the municipality Borkow are completely positive about the activities in Rothen. But almost everyone comes to the "market".	B2,3
65	C: Die Gemeinde Borkow besteht aus 6 verschiedenen Ortsteilen, von denen einer Rothen ist.		The municipality Borkow consists of 6 different districts, one of Rothen is.	A1
66	C: Wenn hier Markt ist kommen 2000 Leute. Da sind sehr viele Essensgeschichten da und das zieht auch Publikum an. Wir haben da letztes Jahr bei dem Markt einen Stand gehabt, so eine Art Infostand, an dem wir vom Verein aus die Zeitung verkauft haben, da war das Feedback durchweg positiv.	Die Veranstaltung "Markt" zieht Publikum an. Es gibt positives Feedback.	The event "Markt" attracts audiences. There is positive feedback.	--
67	G: Von den aktiven Vereinsmitgliedern sind wir so ziemlich die Einzigen, die hier vor Ort in Rothen wohnen.	Die meisten Vereinsmitglieder wohnen nicht in Rothen.	Most members of the society do not live in Rothen.	B1, B2
68	C: Wir haben vom Verein aus eine Aktion im letzten Jahr gemacht, eine Ausstellung die nannte sich Flüchtlingsgespräche. Manche der porträtierten leben in einer Flüchtlingsunterkunft hier im Nachbardorf. Durch solche Aktionen schafft sich der Verein auch ein Umfeld und wirkt nach außen. Die Ausstellung kursiert in ganz Mecklenburg. Das kriegen die Menschen mit und da gibt es dann eine Wechselwirkung.	Die Veranstaltungen des Vereins haben Außenwirkung.	Through actions like the "Refugee talks", the society also creates an environment and acts to the outside. The exhibition is circulating throughout MV. People get aware of that and then there is an interaction.	A3, B2, D1
69	G: Es ist uns wichtig, die Gemeinde auch aktiv mitzugestalten. Wir wollten ja nicht nur ein schönes Haus haben, sonst hätten wir ja noch eine Mauer drumherum ziehen können, damit keiner hier durch geht. Das wichtigste sind ja die Nachbarn, die Menschen mit denen man zusammen lebt, sonst kann man sich ja nicht wohlfühlen. Deswegen fanden wir das toll, dass es hier so einen Verein gibt. In anderen Dörfern, wo wirklich nur die Häuser stehen und sonst nichts ist, da wäre es für und auf Dauer schon schwieriger geworden. Da funktioniert das oft auch nicht zwischen Gutshaus und Dorfbevölkerung. Das weiß ich von anderen, die nette Leute sind, aber immer wieder gibt es Spannungen. Man sagt ja auch hier "Schloss" und nicht Gutshaus, das ist der traditionelle Begriff, auch wenn es kein Schloss ist. Ja wir sind "die vom Schloss".	Mitgestalten und Teilnahme am Dorfleben und menschliche Kontakte sind wichtig. Ohne Verein gäbe es diese Gemeinschaft nicht. Aber es gibt auch Spannungen. Teile der Dorfbevölkerung separieren sich.	Taking part and participating in village life and human contacts are important. Without a club there would be no community. But there are also tensions. Parts of the village population separate.	B3, C2

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
70	G: Aber es ist ganz unterschiedlich von Dorf zu Dorf, es gibt ja ganz viele sog. Wiedereinrichter, die ihre alten Güter zurückgeholt haben und auch wieder richtig Gutsherren sind und dann gibt natürlich, je nach dem was da vorher für eine Geschichte war, wie die sich verhalten haben und wie viel von der alten Bevölkerung in dem Dorf noch wohnt, da kommen die zum Teil überhaupt nicht an.	In anderen Dörfern hängt das Verhältnis der Dorfbewölkerung zu den Gutbesitzern von der "Vorgeschichte" ab.	In other villages, the rapport of the village population with the landlords depends on the "history".	B3, C2
71	G: Bei uns war das aber anders, das Haus stand zum Verkauf mit dem Grundstück, natürlich ist das ein gigantisches Stück Land für einen Stadtbewohner, wie ein Park, aber wir machen mit dem Land nichts. Wir wurden von Anfang an freundlich aufgenommen, da waren wir auch sehr überrascht, wir hätten erstmal mit mehr Ressentiments gerechnet. "Da kommen die Wessis und kaufen einfach dieses Haus was sich hier keiner leisten kann", viele waren arbeitslos. Aber im Gegenteil, sie haben gesagt, sie finden es schön, dass hier wieder Leben ist.	Nach Kauf des Gutshauses wurden wir wider Erwarten freundlich behandelt. Viele Dorfbewohner haben positive Erinnerungen an das Haus und waren erfreut, dass es erhalten blieb.	After purchase of the manor he and his wife were treated contrary to expectations friendly. Many villagers have positive memories of the house and were pleased that it was preserved.	A2, B3, C2
72	C: Für viele hier war das Haus ein wichtiger Bezugspunkt, denn ab 45 waren hier Flüchtlinge drin, 15 Familien haben hier von Keller bis zum Dachboden gewohnt. Danach waren hier Jugendklub, Kindergarten, Poststelle, GST-Raum drin, es war also immer ein Raum für alle, indem viele was erlebt haben. Es waren auch immer Wohnungen im Gutshaus von Dorfbewohnern bewohnt. Die kommen dann vorbei und sagen "ich hab hier geheiratet im Haus" oder lächeln verschmitzt und erzählen von schönen Tanzabenden, die Sie hier gehabt haben. Sowas erlebt man hier alles. (lacht freudig)	Viele Dorfbewohner haben positive Erinnerungen an das Haus und waren erfreut, dass es erhalten blieb.	Many villagers have positive memories of the house and were pleased that it was preserved.	B3, C2
73	C: Von daher haben sich also alle gefreut, dass das Gutshaus wieder in Schuss ist.	Das Haus steht den Menschen aus Rothen öfters zur Verfügung, was die Beziehungen zu den Eigentümern positiv beeinflusst.	The house is often available to the people of Rothen, which positively influences the relationship with the owners.	--
74	C: Durch die Feriengäste kommt eine weitere Belebung ins Dorf, die gucken sich die Werkstätten an, sitzen in der Kneipe.	Tourismus belebt das Dorf.	Tourism animates the village.	A3
75	C: Die Kneipe ist richtig gut frequentiert, bei schönem Wetter sitzen da am Wochenende abends 30-40 Leute	Die Gaststätte ist beliebt.	The restaurant is popular.	C2
76	C: Da ich jetzt nicht mehr als Fotojournalist arbeite, mache ich hier Fotoprojekte, die ich mir selber ausdenke. Dabei habe ich zum Beispiel die Rothener fotografiert und eine Protraitausstellung gemacht. Dann habe ich eine Ausstellung gemacht, wo ich Künstler und Kunsthandwerker hier aus der Region mit einem ihrer Werke zusammen fotografiert habe. Diese Werke habe ich anschließend zusammen mit den Fotos ausgestellt. Das sind schon alles Sachen, die mit der Region zu tun haben.	Meine Fotoarbeiten sind auf die Region bezogen. Wie das Portraitprojekt der Rothener(s.o.) oder eine Fotoreihe mit Künstlern zusammen mit ihren Werken.	His photographic works are related to the region. Like the portrait project of the Rothener (see above) or a series of photos with artists together with their works.	B3, D1
77	G: Dabei muss man aber sagen, dass das überall anders auch der Fall wäre, denn das liegt an der medienjournalistischen Fotografie.(Herr Lehsten stimmt zu)			--
78	C: Bei mir spielt die Region schon eine Rolle, aber meine Frau hat recht, der Maler kann sich im fensterlosen Atelier einschließen und trotzdem ein Bild von der Südsee malen, wenn er will. Er braucht die Umgebung nicht direkt bei sich zu haben. Aber bei mir spielt die Umgebung eine Rolle und ich habe das bewusst so gemacht.	Bei meiner Arbeit spielt die Bezogenheit zur Umgebung eine große Rolle.	Relationship to the environment plays a major role in her work.	D1

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
79	G: Also am Anfang hatte ich eine Phase, wo ich so etwas floralere Sachen gearbeitet habe. Sonst arbeite ich sehr streng achitektonisch, mit geometrisches Grundformen. Von den floralen Arbeiten bin ich wieder weggekommen. Der Arbeitsplatz war schon ein Einfluss dabei, wenn ich vom Arbeitsplatz direkt in die Natur gucke. Aber meine Arbeit hat sich daruch nicht total verändert oder wurde nicht beeinflusst.	Anfangs waren meine Arbeiten floral, danach eher geometrisch.	At first, her works were floral, then more geometric.	D1
80	C: Die Glaskünstlerin Daniela Melzig, hat es teilweise schon ein Rolle gespielt, genauso wie bei der Schmiedin, die hat Blätterstelen und auch Kraniche gemacht. Da spielt die Umgebung schon eine Rolle, bei den Schreibern eher nicht.	Ein wenig Einfluss bei machen der Umgebung auf ihre Arbeit.	The natural surroundings had influenced the artisans' work partially.	D1
81	C: Was es allerdings gibt, ist eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Kunsthandwerkern. Die Metallfrau und die Schreinerin haben teilweise Sachen gemeinsam gemacht. Ein weiteres Beispiel für die Zusammenarbeit sind gemeinsame Ausstellungen, das ist eine wichtige Form der Zusammenarbeit. Ich habe mit der Metallfrau vorletztes Jahr, zum hundertjährigen Bestehen der Kunsthochschule Burg Giebichenstein in Halle zusammen eine große Ausstellung gemacht, da die Metallfrau dort auch studiert hat. Wir haben die Ausstellung über Künstler gemacht, die an der Burg studiert haben und jetzt in Mecklenburg arbeiten. Dafür haben wir den 400qm großen Ausstellungsraum im Vereinsgebäude genutzt über 3 Monate hinweg ausgestellt. Letztes Jahr gab es eine Ausstellung der Mitglieder des Vereins, die künstlerisch tätig sind. Also auf der Ebene gibt es schon eine Menge Zusammenarbeit. Die jährlichen Ausstellungen wie "Kunst offen" machen wir auch alle zusammen. Das ist auch wichtig, denn wenn jeder einzeln vor sich hinwerkelt und seinen Zettel vertreibt, dann kommt keiner, wenn man das aber gemeinsam macht, dann kommen schon welche.	Die Kunsthandwerker arbeiten oft zusammen an Objekten. Auch werden gemeinsame Ausstellungen organisiert. Die jährlichen Ausstellungen wie "Kunst offen" sind auch wichtig für das Fortbestehen der Gemeinschaft.	The artisans often work together on objects. Also, joint exhibitions are organized. The annual exhibitions such as "Art Open" are also important to the continued existence of the community.	C3
82	G: In Wessin ist ein großes Kulturhaus, was auch von einem Verein belebt wird. Da machen auch wir Künstler mit bei einer Ausstellung im November, die "Hinterland" heißt. Zwei Töpferinnen haben das entwickelt und es nehmen Leute von hier aber auch von woanders teil, mittlerweile muss man sich schon bewerben. Dabei wird das gesamte Haus bespielt mit Kunst, Kunsthandwerk und einem großen kulturellen Programm und Theater und Musik. Mittlerweile helfe ich da in der Organisation auch ein bisschen mit.	weitere Kooperationen über die Grenzen Rothens hinaus ...	further cooperation beyond Rothens borders ...	B2, C3
83	C: Die Schmiedin hat auch viele Ausstellungen in Wessin gemacht, z.B. "Kunst heute", das ist eine Reihe, die vom Künstlerverband Mecklenburg gemacht wird.	... bis auf Landesebene.	... down to the state level.	C3
84	C: Es gibt hier auch einen Mecklenburgischen Kunsthandwerkerverband, der ist allerdings sehr klein, der hat um die 15 Mitglieder. Dessen Sitz ist in Rothen. Und jetzt findet eine Biennale der Kunsthandwerkerverbandes zusammen mit dänischen Künstlern aus Bornholm statt. Also gibt es eine internationale Kooperation. Die Schmiedin hatte schon seit längerem Kontakt zu den Künstlern in Bornholm, da sie dort emailliert und auch ausgestellt hat, außerdem ist sie Vorsitzende des Kunsthandwerkerverbandes. Mit einem benachbarten Korbflechter aus Woserin, der auch im Vorstand des Verbandes tätig ist, hat sie diese Biennale organisiert.	Rothen ist Sitz des Mecklenburgischen Kunsthandwerkerverbandes. Es gibt eine internationale Kooperation mit dänischen Künstlern.	Rothen is the seat of the "Mecklenburgische Arts and Crafts Association". There is an international cooperation with Danish artists.	C3

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
85	C: Es ist immer eine Mischung aus Einzelinitiative und Verein. Der Verein ermöglicht das, stellt die Basis dafür. Dann organisieren sie sich Fördergelder für ihr Vorhaben und machen das dann. Das ist das tolle an dem Verein, dass man einfach sagen kann "hey ich hab eine Idee", dann wird das in den Verein eingebracht, bei einem Stammtisch, der regelmäßig stattfindet, da wird das dann beschlossen und dann kann man es machen. Also der Spruch "man müsste mal", den gibt es nicht, sondern "mach!"	Der Verein dient als Basis auch für Einzelinitiative und fördert diese, z.B. beim Akquirieren von Fördergeldern.	The society also serves as a basis for individual initiatives and promotes them, e.g. when acquiring funding.	B2
86	G: Als Künstler verkauft man nicht nur hier in Rothen, man muss sich immer auch woanders an Ausstellungen beteiligen und Initiative ergreifen, sonst kann man nicht davon leben. Das gilt nicht für die Tischler.	Künstler müssen überregional verkaufen, um leben zu können.	Artists have to sell supra-regional to be able to make a living.	C3, D2
87	G: Das Vertreiben übers Internet funktioniert nicht oder ist ganz schwierig, wenn du etwas selber von Hand machst und es auch selbst gestaltest ist das ja das Besondere am Kunsthandwerk. Die Leute wollen das sehen und direkt in die Hand nehmen und den Macher kennenlernen, das ist ja gerade das Besondere, weil sonst kann man sich es ja wirklich aus irgendeinem Portal erstehen und zuschicken lassen, dann weiß man aber nicht genau was kommt.	Onlineverkauf funktioniert nicht. Verkaufsargument ist auch der Künstler und die ganze Sache drumherum, nicht nur das bloße Produkt.	Online sales are not working. Sales argument is also the artist itself and the whole thing around it, not just the pure product.	D2
88	C: Es gibt einfach den Reiz in die Werkstatt zu gehen, mit dem Produzenten und dem Verein Kontakt zu haben. Das macht einfach Spaß. Es gibt eben doch genügend Menschen, die sagen "ich leiste mir das", dass ich mir in der Schreinerei einen schönen Tisch bauen lassen kann. Ich kann mir den ja auch bei Ikea kaufen, aber das ist eben industrielle Massenware und ich möchte den Tisch individuell so haben.	Der Kontakt mit den Produzenten in der Werkstatt ist verkaufsfördernd auch für höherpreisige Stücke.	The contact with the producers in the workshop is also promotional for higher priced pieces.	D2
89	C: Ich habe das mal ausgerechnet, hier in diesem Dorf findet eine riesige Wertschöpfung statt. Wir sind 57 Leute aber es sind mehrere hunderttausend Euro an Wertschöpfung, die hier jedes Jahr insgesamt stattfindet. Da zähle ich auch die Ferienwohnungvermietung mit dazu, da wir ja auch ein Stück davon abbeißen, dass das Dorf ein solches Ambiente hat. Die Pferdefrauen profitieren wiederum davon, dass hier Feriengäste sind, genauso wie die Kneipe. Die Schreiner haben schon für viele tausend Euro Möbel an Feriengäste verkauft, oder die Gäste möchten beim nächsten Besuche einen Bogenbaukurs besuchen. Dieses Ineinandergreifen ist eigentlich das reizvolle und die Auswirkung, dass sich daruch ein solches Dorf belebt. Es gibt keinen Leerstand hier im Dorf. Wenn es erlaubt wäre, hätte es schon mehrere Neubauten im Dorf gegeben, da wir aber im Außenbezirk sind wird hier weiteres bauen nicht genehmigt, aber es gibt eine Nachfrage. Das hat alles damit zu tun, dass die Kunst hier auf dem Dorf wirkt. Mittelbar und direkt.	Es gibt hohe Wertschöpfung, von der Alle profitieren. ökonomische Seite mit Synergieeffekten. Zusammenwirken, kein Leerstand. Nachteil: die Attraktivität erzeugt die Nachfrage nach Baugrund.	There is high added value, from which everyone benefits. Economic side with synergy effects. Interaction, no vacancy. Disadvantage: the attractiveness generates the demand for building land.	A2, A3, C2, D2
90	C: Die Gemeinde würde das Bauen erlauben, aber die oberste Baubehörde will der Zersiedelung entgegenwirken, das hat mit der Landesplanung zu tun, weil die die kleinen Dörfer am liebsten wegschieben würden, weil das Vorhalten von Infrastruktur für so kleine Dörfer proportional teurer ist, als wenn hier 20.000 Leute auf dem Fleck wohnen. Aber die Gemeinde sieht das sehr positiv. Die Bürgermeisterin steht dem wohlwollend gegenüber und der Gemeindevertreter auch.	Die oberste Baubehörde lehnt Neubauten ab, um der Zersiedelung entgegenwirken. Infrastruktur wäre wirtschaftlicher bei 20.000 Einwohnern.	The highest building authority rejects new buildings to counteract urban sprawl. Infrastructure would be more economical with 20,000 inhabitants.	A2, C2, D2, D4
91	C: Die Gemeinde hat keinen Pfennig. Alle diese kleinen Gemeinden sind pleite, die können mit Mühe und Not ihre Pflichtaufgaben erledigen. Ab und zu gibt es mal EU-Fördergelder für den Straßenbau, das war es dann.	Die kleinen Gemeinden sind unterfinanziert.	The small communities are underfunded.	C2, D2

Gabriele und Christian Lehsten		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization Engl.	Cat.
92	C: Es gibt eine Initiative der Tourismusbehörde in Sternberg, die auch für Rothen zuständig sind, die machen jetzt einen Flyer, auf dem sie die Künstler und Kunsthandwerker der Region zusammenfassen und bewerben diese damit. Das ist ganz neu, seit eine junge Frau dazugekommen ist und diese Idee umgesetzt hat. Vorher hat die Werbung eher auf der Internetseite des Vereins stattgefunden, viele haben auch ihre eigene Seite. Außerdem gibt es vom Verein aus einmal im Jahr den sog. Hofkurrier, eine Zeitung, die gibt es auch auf der Website als PDF. Die einzelnen Veranstaltungen bewerben wir auch mit Flyern. Für den Markt machen wir gar keine Flyer mehr, weil es so einen Andrang gibt, dass es die Möglichkeiten übersteigt.	Die Tourismusbehörde in Sternberg vertreibt einen Flyer in dem alle Künstler und Kunsthandwerker der Region beworben werden. Bisher warb jeder für sich oder in einer jährlich erscheinenden Zeitung. Der Markt wird nicht mehr beworben.	The tourism authority in Sternberg distributes a flyer in which all artists and artisans in the region are advertised. So far everyone advertised for themselves or in a newspaper appearing every year. The event "market" is no longer advertised.	B2, C2, C3, D2
93	C: Inzwischen kennen ziemlich viele Leute Rothen, bzw. den Namen, da heißt es "Rothen, habe ich schon einmal gehört", "da wollte ich schon einmal hin", dass hört man öftermal von Leuten.	Rothen ist inzwischen sehr bekannt.	Rothen is now well known.	A3
94	C: Der Verein hat für seine Arbeit den Regine-Hildebrandt-Preis der deutschen Sozialdemokratie bekommen. Das ist ein Preis der SPD aus den ehemaligen Ostländern. Dieser Preis wird immer an Initiativen und Gruppen in den neuen Bundesländern verteilt wird. Damals gabs Zehntausend Euro oder sowas.	Der Verein erhielt einen Preis von der SPD, der beispielhafte Initiativen auszeichnet.	The society received a prize from the "Social Democratic Party SPD, which distinguishes exemplary initiatives.	B2

Municipal representative (MR)		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
95	Wie Rothen entstanden ist, kann ich Ihnen nicht sagen, das ist weit vor meiner Zeit passiert. Ich habe aber in der Zeit von 1964 bis 1976 in diesem Dorf mit meinen Eltern gewohnt, habe dort eigentlich eine sehr glückliche Kindheit erfahren und bin dann, weil meine Eltern 1976 in einem anderen Ort der Gemeinde ein Haus gebaut hatten, aus Rothen weggezogen, aber in der Gemeinde geblieben. Wir hatten in der Gemeinde damals alles, was man sich als Kind so wünschen kann, nur leider keine Schule. Wir mussten damals in ein Nachbardorf gehen im Winter, im Sommer mit dem Fahrrad, aber das spielt ja hier eigentlich keine Rolle.	Hat die Kindheit in Rothen verbracht, ist 1976 mit den Eltern in einen anderen Ort der Gemeinde gezogen um dort ein Haus zu bauen. Rothen war für Kinder sehr attraktiv, es fehlte nur eine Schule im Dorf.	Having spent the childhood in Rothen, she moved with her parents to another place in the community in 1976 to build a house there. Rothen was very attractive for children, but they missed a school inside the village.	--
96	Rothen ist erst nach der Wende ein Künstlerdorf gewesen. Insofern sollten Sie vielleicht Ihre Frage präzisieren und danach fragen, "wie ist Rothen ein Künstlerdorf geworden?", denn bis zur Ansiedlung der Künstler war es ein ganz normales Dorf wie es in viele in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern gibt. Ja, wie hat das eigentlich angefangen, (Gedankenpause), soweit ich mich erinnere, hat das angefangen mit Frau Klein, einer Architektin ich glaube aus Berlin, die durch verwandtschaftliche Beziehungen nach Woserin kam.	Rothen war vor der Wende noch kein Künstlerdorf. Erst mit der Ansiedlung der Künstler zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt wurde es zu einem, nämlich als eine Architektin aus Berlin nach Woserin kam.	Rothen was not an artisan village before the German reunification. Only with the settlement of the artists at a later date it did become one, namely when an female architect came from Berlin to Woserin.	A1
97	Woserin ist übrigens das zweite Dorf in unserer Gemeinde, in dem etliche Künstler bzw. künstlerisch begabte Handwerker leben. Töpferin, Korbflechter usw.	Auch in Woserin (Gemeinde Borkow) leben Künstler.	Also in Woserin (municipality Borkow) live artists.	A1
98	Das ist für mich noch erinnerlich, Frau Klein hat sich, ich glaube in der 90ern sehr dafür eingesetzt, dass Rothen ein alternativer Standpunkt wurde, als Zentrum für künstlerisch begabte Menschen. Es muss ja eine Gruppe um Frau Klein gewesen sein, denn alleine wäre das ja gar nicht zu schaffen gewesen. Diese Gruppe hatte sich den alten Kuhstall des Dorfes ausgesucht und wollten diese Immobilie sanieren, wiederherrichten und parallel dazu Räume schaffen, in denen Künstler ohne festen Sitz eine Heimat finden.	Eine Gruppe um die Architektin hat in den 90ern den ehemaligen Kuhstall saniert und Räume für die Kunst geschaffen.	A group around the architect refurbished the former cowshed in the 90s and created spaces for art. She was the impetus for the development.	A1
99	Das war sehr, sehr schwer, weil das Verständnis der Einwohner, der Gemeindevertreter und der Künstler untereinander funktionierte überhaupt nicht. Man war sich gegenseitig völlig fremd. Das werden Ihnen die Künstler denke ich schon erzählt haben, dass es da riesige Interessenskonflikte gab, Verständniskonflikte, die erst langsam, mit den Jahren ausgeräumt wurden, durch die Zeit und das wachsen gegenseitigen Verständnisses füreinander. Was in der Anfangszeit nach meinem Empfinden fehlte, war die völlige Ignoranz aller Beteiligten für die Probleme und Interessen des jeweils anderen: Die Gemeindevertreter konnten die Künstler nicht verstehen, weil die auf einen völlig anderen Level gedacht und gehandelt haben und die Künstler konnten oder wollte auch die Gemeindevertreter nicht verstehen, weil sie naturgemäß gegen die bürokratischen Vorschriften waren. Das ist für mich der Konflikt, den ich erinnern kann.	Zu Beginn gab es Interessenskonflikte zwischen Gemeindevertretung, Einwohnern und Künstlern. Ursache waren fehlendes Interesse am Gegenüber sowie unterschiedliche Kommunikationsebenen.	At the beginning, there were conflicts between the municipal council, residents and the artists. The cause was a lack of interest in the other person as well as different levels of communication.	A1
100	Für mich wurde es erst ein bisschen entspannter, als Herr Eggert, der Korbflechter aus Woserin, mit in die Gemeindevertretung kam, und feststellen musste, das vieles anders läuft, als man das so landläufig erwartet: Das auch Gemeinden mit vielen, vielen Problemen zu kämpfen haben, ganz vorne weg mit geldlichen Problemen und die Gemeinde aus eigener Wirtschaftskraft nicht in der Lage ist, entsprechende Einnahmen zu generieren. Und dazu gehört leider die Gemeinde Borkow. Und dann natürlich für mich auch die Arbeit von Herr Lehsten (anknüpfend an Verbesserung der Zusammenarbeit)	Durch die Möglichkeit, gegenseitig Einblicke in Probleme und Sichtweise der Anderen zu bekommen, ließen die Konflikte nach.	The possibility of gaining mutual insight into the problems and self-awareness of others led to less conflicts.	A1,2

Municipal representative (MR)		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
101	Bei der letzten Kommunalwahl, da war in Rothen, von den Künstlern dort eine Zusammenkunft organisiert worden in der sich Gemeindevertreter präsentieren sollten. Während dieser Veranstaltung sprach Herr Lehsten die Idee aus, doch eine gemeinsame Kommunikationsplattform zu finden. Das fand ich sehr gut, bin nach der Veranstaltung auf Herrn Lehsten zugegangen und habe ihm zugesagt so eine Plattform zu installieren. Daraus ist dann unser Dorfblatt geworden. Das ist für mich die Schnittstelle von permanenten gegenseitigen Missverständnissen hin zu Verstehen und auch der Versuch jede Seite zu verstehen.	Bei einer Podiumsdiskussion mit Gemeindevertretern kam die Idee einer gemeinsamen Kommunikationsplattform auf. Daraus entstand das Dorfblatt, mit dessen Hilfe viele Missverständnisse ausgeräumt werden konnten.	In a panel discussion with community representatives came up with the idea of a common communication platform. The result was the village paper, which helped to cleared up misunderstandings.	A1
102	Der Inhalt (des Dorfblattes) hat damit nichts zu tun, der Inhalt beschäftigt sich ausschließlich mit den Belangen der Gemeinde, was in einzelnen Dörfern so passiert, was die Menschen erlebt haben. Aber ich denke durch die Schnittstelle, die die Künstler und die Gemeindevertretung miteinander haben/hatten? und auch die Einwohner, ist einfach, dass das Erzählen von den gegenseitigen Erlebnissen dazu beiträgt.	Weniger der Inhalt, als die sich daraus ergebende Kommunikationsmöglichkeit sind Maßgeblich.	This local newspaper (the village paper) is key to a better understanding all sides because it encourages more communication about important topics.	A1
103	Diese Kommunalwahl ist glaube ich drei Jahre her.			A1
104	Im kommunalen Bereich oder im zwischenmenschlichen Bereich denke ich, manche Dinge brauchen Zeit um zu wachsen.	Gegenseitiges Verständnis braucht Zeit.	Mutual understanding takes time.	A1
105	Ich weiß aus eigenem Erleben, dass in Rothen, nach der Wende, die Bevölkerung fast hundertprozent einmal erneuert ist. Ich beobachte sowas, weil ich ja auch mit Wohnen zu tun habe und mal in dem Dorf gelebt habe. Das hängt einfach mit der natürlichen Alterung der Bevölkerung zusammen und was so nachkommt. Ein Teil der Häuser ist wieder richtig, regulär bewohnt, aber sind auch viele Ferienwohnungen im Ort entstanden, die von den Kindern der ehemaligen Eigentümer genutzt werden.	Durch normale Fluktuation wird die Bevölkerung ständig erneuert. Die Kindergeneration der ehemaligen Hauseigentümer profitiert durch FeWo-Vermietung vom Künstlerdorf.	Through normal fluctuation, the population almost completely renewed. The children's generation of the former homeowner benefits from the artisan culture by renting holiday homes.	A1
106	Eine Kooperation in dem Sinne gibt es nicht, der Verein arbeitet ja relativ selbstständig. Aus den Erzählungen von Herrn Lehsten weiß ich, dass jeder der Handwerker seine eigenen Verbindungen hat und dass der Verein selber auch überregional sehr bekannt ist und auch immer viele Besucher nach Rothen lockt, wenn Veranstaltungen sind.	Es gibt keine anderen Kooperationen außer dem Verein. Aber die Handwerker sind bezüglich ihrer Kontakte nach Außen eigenständig.	There are no other cooperations except the society. But the craftsmen are self-contained in their outward contacts.	C3
107	Ich selbst bin nicht Mitglied im Verein		The MR is not a member of the association.	--
108	Jain, der Verein in Rothen hatte sich bemüht in einem bundesweitem Förderprogramm, ich weiß nicht mehr wie es heißt, aber da ging es um dörfliche Strukturen, mitzumachen, letztendlich auch mit Zustimmung und kleiner Unterstützung der Gemeinde, aber es hat leider nicht geklappt, es war ein Wettbewerb und es haben andere gewonnen.	Die Bewerbung um Teilnahme an einem bundesweitem Förderprogramm war erfolglos.	The application for participation in a nationwide funding program was unsuccessful.	--
109	Unabhängig davon ob es sich um ein Künstlerdorf handelt oder nicht: Ein Dorf ist immer nur so gut wie seine Einwohner.	Die beteiligten Menschen sind entscheidend für den Erfolg.	The people involved are crucial for success.	A3
110	Das kann ich nicht beurteilen, da ich nicht in Rothen wohne und als Gemeindevertreterin muss ich alle Ortsteile der Gemeinde gleich behandeln und beurteilen.	Kann die Frage ob das in Rothen so gehalten wird und klappt nicht beantworten.	Cannot answer the question, if that is used in Rothen and if it works.	--
111	Ja, das gibt es, Schule, Kindergarten. Das städtische Zentrum hier ist Sternberg, hier gehen die Haupt-, Realschüler und auch die Gymnasiasten zur Schule. Kindergärten sind in den Dörfern Dabel und ich glaub auch noch Dobbartin. Dahin gehen die Kinder. Leider haben wir in der Gemeinde Borkow solche Einrichtungen nicht mehr. Die sind nach der Wende eingegangen. Einkaufszentren finden wir hier auch in Sternberg, leider auch nicht mehr in der Gemeinde, dadurch sind natürlich die Verbindungen da.	<i>Gibt es Verbindung zu städtischen Zentren?</i> Schulen und Einkaufszentren sind in Sternberg, Kindergärten auch in Nachbarorten. Es fahren Schulbusse.	Is the region linked to bigger urban centres in respect to services? Schools and shopping centers are in Sternberg, kindergartens in neighboring villages. There are school busses.	C2

Municipal representative (MR)		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
112	Ich kann keine Rolle benennen und auch nicht erkennen. Da müssen Sie die betreffenden Künstler selber fragen, welche Geschäftsbeziehungen sie in der Region haben oder ob die eher außerhalb der Region sind.	<i>Spielt das Kunsthandwerk eine Rolle für die lokale Wirtschaft?</i> Kann keine Bedeutung der Kunst für die Umgebung erkennen.	Cannot see any significance of the art for the surroundings/region.	A2, A3
113	Dazu müssten Sie sich mit dem Steuergesetz der Bundesrepublik auseinandersetzen. Die Einkommenssteuer kommt den Gemeinden zu Gute, also die Einkommenssteuer der dort Lebenden, die Gewerbesteuer in Teilen auch und dann gibt es natürlich auch die hoheitliche Förderung von der Ebene Bund - Land - Kreis - Gemeinde. Das ist ja ein Umverteilungssystem, das Steuersystem der Bundesrepublik. Wir haben zwar eine Vielzahl von Gewerbetreibenden, laut Gewerbeanmeldungen, aber die wenigsten zahlen Gewerbesteuer.	Die Gemeinde hat nichts vom Erfolg der Künstler vor Ort. Die Wenigsten zahlen Gewerbesteuer.	The municipality does not benefit from the artisans' success (through business taxes). Only few businesses pay a trade tax.	A3
114	Das kann ich nicht beurteilen. Ich denke, die Rothener müssen zwingend Netzwerke haben um ihre Produkte zu verkaufen und Interessenten anzulocken. Wenn der Verein Veranstaltungen plant, kommen immer sehr viele Besucher.	<i>Gibt es eine Art „Künstlerkultur“ in Rothen?</i> Netzwerke sind essentielle für Künstler auf dem Land. Die Veranstaltungen laufen gut.	Networking is essential to artisans in rural areas to sell their products. Their events go well.	C3
115	Den Nachzug junger Leute, den wird es zwar geben, aber er wird meiner Meinung nach keine nennenswerte Größe bekommen.	Die Gemeindevertretung erwartet keinen Nachzug junger Leute.	The municipal representative does not expect an influx of young people.	A4, D4
116	Meine Erfahrung aus etlichen, 50 Jahren Landleben: Rothen ist eigentlich ein Ort, der in seiner jetzigen Größe bestehen bleibt. Er wird keine großen Veränderungen erfahren.	Rothen wird bleiben, wie es ist.	Rothen will stay as it is.	D4

Manfred Dotschuweit		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
117	Ich bin hier in Rothen geboren. Früher war hier nur Landwirtschaft und meine Eltern haben hier im Kuhstall gearbeitet. Eine Schwester habe ich noch, die wohnt in Thüringen, die hat gelernt und ist dann abgehauen.	Er ist gebürtiger Rothener. Früher gab es nur Landwirtschaft, dort haben seine Eltern gearbeitet. Seine Schwester ist nach ihrer Ausbildung weggezogen.	He is a native Rothener. In the past there was only agriculture, where his parents worked. His sister moved away after completing her education.	B1
118	Ich war gleich nach der Lehre zum Elektriker ständig unterwegs in der ganzen DDR, habe überall hier gearbeitet, auf Montage gewesen.	Als ausgebildeter Elektriker hat er in der DDR auf Montage gearbeitet.	As a trained electrician, he worked in the GDR on assembly.	B1,C1,D1
119	Hier kommen alle miteinander aus, ich weiß von keinen Streitigkeiten unter Nachbarn. Rothen ist ein kleines Dorf und alle kennen sich hier, deshalb gibt es so schnell keine Streitigkeiten. Auch wenn mal z.B. die Pferde der Nachbarin in meinen Garten reinlaufen, da kann ich mich auch nicht drüber aufregen und dann sage ich "was solls".	Die Dorfgemeinschaft funktioniert, es gibt wenig Konflikte. Man ist Tolerant gegenüber den Nachbarn.	The village community works, there are few conflicts. One is tolerant of the neighbors.	C2
120	Diejenigen, die jetzt als letztes in die Dorfgemeinschaft hineingekommen sind, haben sich auch schnell eingelebt. Aber so viele neue Leute sind hier nicht zugekommen.	Die Wenigen, die hinzugezogen sind, haben sich gut in die Gemeinschaft integriert.	The few who have been involved have become well integrated into the community.	--
121	Die, die vorher da gewohnt haben, die kannte keiner, die waren außen vor. Die sind weggezogen. Die hat immer alles gestört, wenn mal Krach war von der Schmiede oder sowas, dann ist der Mann sogar nachts im Schlafanzug losgelaufen und hat gesagt "nu is langsam Schluss" und so (lacht). Der hat überhaupt nicht reingepasst ins Dorf. Ja das ist ein kleines Dorf und man muss sich mit den Leuten vertragen.	Es gab Einwohner, die sich sozial nicht korrekt verhielten, sie sind weggezogen.	There were inhabitants who did not behave socially correctly, they moved away.	C2
122	Bürgerschaftliches Engagement ist hier nicht so wichtig, das plätschert eher so dahin.		Civic engagement is not very important here. It comes and goes	--
123	Man hilft sich hier aber gegenseitig, wenn mal was ist, wie z.B. wenn mit Strom irgendwas nicht hinhaut, dann helfe ich auch schon mal mit der Elektrik. Meistens sind es ja bloß Kleinigkeiten.	Man hilft sich gegenseitig. Er selbst hilft Anderen bei der Elektrik.	You help each other. He himself helps others with the electrical system.	C2
124	Früher, also zur DDR Zeit und kurz danach, hat hier jeder seinen eigenen Garten gehabt, seinen Gemüsegarten, heute kaum noch. Das lässt alles nach.	Heute haben die Leute kaum noch Gemüsegärten.	Today, people hardly have any vegetable gardens anymore.	--
125	Einkaufen gehe ich in Sternberg, so wie alle in der Gegend. In Dabel gibt es noch einen Bäcker und einen Fischer, aber das Gros fährt nach Sternberg, das ist auch nicht viel weiter, also 11km bis Sternberg, bis Dabel sind es 7km. Auf das bisschen kommt's dann nicht an, dann kann man lieber gleich alles dort kaufen.	Die Versorgung mit alltäglichen Dingen erfolgt hauptsächlich in Sternberg, das 11 km entfernt ist.	The supply of everyday things takes place mainly in Sternberg, which is 11 km away.	C2
126	Ich weiß von keinen Aktivitäten oder Gruppen an denen ich teilnehmen könnte hier im Dorf.	Er beteiligt sich nicht an Aktivitäten im Dorf.	He does not participate in activities in the village.	C2
127	Schulen sind auch alle in Sternberg.			C2
128	Was ich an Rothen besonders mag ist, dass es schön ruhig ist, also kein Krach von Nachbarn.	Er schätzt die Ruhe.	He appreciates the silence.	C2
129	Der einzige Nachteil hier ist, dass man zum Einkaufen immer bis Sternberg fahren muss. Gerade wenn man was vergessen hat einzukaufen, ist das der Nachteil, dass man so weit fahren muss. Man muss ein Auto haben oder einen Bekannten, der einen mitnimmt, sonst ist die einzige Alternative der Schulbus, der bis Sternberg fährt. Sonst gibt's hier nix zu kaufen.	Sternberg ist zu weit weg für die Versorgung. Das ÖPNV-Angebot ist unzureichend. Man benötigt ein Auto.	Sternberg is too far away for the supply. The public transport offer is insufficient. You need a car.	C2
130	Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen wo anders zu leben, einen speziellen Grund dafür weiß ich nicht, aber ich könnte es mir einfach nicht vorstellen. Man kennt hier alles, ich lebe hier in meinem Elternhaus.	Er will hier nicht mehr weg.	He does not want to leave here.	A4, B1,C2

Manfred Dotschuweit		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
131	Ich bin jetzt fast Rentner. Wenn man hier arbeiten möchte muss man auf jeden Fall mobil sein. Hier wohnt jetzt eine Lehrerin, die fährt immer bis Parchim zur Arbeit. Also Parchim, Schwerin, irgendwo in die Richtung muss man dann schon fahren wenn man Arbeit finden will. Dicht bei sieht es mit Arbeitsplätzen eher schlecht aus.	Arbeitsplätze gibt es in der näheren Umgebung kaum.	There are hardly any jobs in the surrounding area.	A2,D 1
132	Direkt beeinflusst werde ich nicht davon, dass es im Dorf Kunsthandwerk gibt, also außer wenn Veranstaltungen stattfinden wie der Adventsbazar und sowas da kommen viele Leute und ich gehe da auch hin. Da ist dann immer richtig schön was los dann. Das macht dann schon Spaß. Und wenn es die Künstler hier nicht gäbe wäre da nix.	Wie beeinflusst Sie das Kunsthandwerk hier vor Ort? Kontakte mit dem Kunsthandwerk im Dorf hat er nur bei einigen Veranstaltungen. Ohne die wäre hier nichts geboten.	He has contact with the crafts in the village only at some events. Without that nothing would be offered here.	B3
133	Ich bin nicht so interessiert an der Kunst selbst. Ja gut früher habe ich auch schon mal Holz bearbeitet und gedrechselt und alles Mögliche probiert nebenbei, aber nicht auf die Dauer, das war alles nicht so.	Kunst ist für ihn kaum von Bedeutung.	Art is of little importance to him.	B3
134	Das war eine richtige Umstellung hier nach der Wende, es gab ja den Kuhstall hier und jeder hat Hühner und anderes Kleinvieh gehabt und danach war hier auf einmal nix mehr. Wo früher in der LPG 300-400 Leute waren haben dann nur noch 10 alles gemacht, die ganze Wirtschaft. Borkow und Rothen wurde alles zusammengelegt. Auch heute noch werden die landwirtschaftlichen Flächen von Borkow aus bewirtschaftet. Viele ältere Leute sind dann nachher nach Sternberg gezogen, weil sie ihre Grundstücke nicht mehr bewirtschaften konnten (die eigenen Gärten). Für diese sind dann wieder neue gekommen. Aber nach der Wende fand hier kaum noch gesellschaftliches Leben statt, also es kam plötzlich keiner mehr zum quatschen zu meiner Mutter zum Beispiel.	Nach der Wende gab es große Veränderungen. Die Arbeiter der LPG wurden fast alle arbeitslos. Viele zogen weg. Das Dorfleben erstarb.	After the German reunification, there were big changes. The workers of the LPG were almost all unemployed. Many moved away. Consequently, there was no more liveliness in village was gone.	A1,C 2
135	Das hat sich erst geändert als die Künstler herkamen. Auch durch die Gaststätte hier drüben und so ist doch was los und da kommen ja auch ein paar Leute hin zum unterhalten. Das ist schon schöner.	Mit den Künstlern und der Gaststätte kam wieder Leben in den Ort.	With the artists and the restaurant came back to life in the place.	A1, B3,C 2
136	Solange die Künstler im Dorf sind ist hier auch Leben im Dorf. Wenn hier die Künstler nicht wären und die Gaststätte, dann wäre hier gar nichts mehr los. So wie im Nachbardorf Zülów hier, dass ist auch so klein und da ist gar nichts los.	Das Nachbardorf ist ein negatives Beispiel dafür, wie es ohne die Künstler wäre.	The neighboring village is a negative example of how it would be without the artists.	B3
137	Aber dadurch, dass die jetzt das Gebäude hier (Kuhstall) renoviert haben, denke ich mal, werden sich auch wieder andere finden, die das im Gange halten können und was machen.	Wegen der Renovierung des Stalls als Ort für Treffen und Veranstaltungen erwartet er gute Zukunftsperspektiven für Rothen.	Because of the renovation of the stable as a place for meetings and events he expects good future prospects for Rothen.	--
138	Das Gebäude ist ja die Grundvoraussetzung, dass man sich überhaupt treffen kann und wo man was machen kann auch. Die nutzen ja auch viel die Werkstätten und Ausstellungsräume. Im Winter sind die da den ganzen Tag drinnen und emailen z.B.	Wegen der Renovierung des Stalls als Ort für Treffen und Veranstaltungen erwartet er gute Zukunftsperspektiven für Rothen.	Because of the renovation of the stable as a place for meetings and events he expects good future prospects for Rothen.	B2
139	Das Verhältnis Künstler zu normalen Einwohnern liegt hier bei 50%, also die eine Hälfte sind Einwohner, die andere Künstler, wobei so viele Künstler gar nicht mehr hier leben, aber ein paar schon.	Das Verhältnis Künstler zu normalen Einwohnern liegt hier bei 50%.	The ratio of artists to normal inhabitants is here about 50%.	B3
140	Der Achim Behrens aus der Werkstatt macht hier Bogenbaukurse und dadurch kommen auch immer viele Leute und mit denen kann man sich auch unterhalten oder wenn die draußen in der Gaststätte sitzen, freuen die sich auch, wenn man sich mit denen unterhält. Also die Urlauber freuen sich wenn hier was los ist. (lacht)	Die Touristen, die auch wegen der Kursangebote kommen, sind, wie auch er, kontaktfreudig.	The tourists, who also come because of the course offers, are, like him, sociable outgoing.	--

Manfred Dotschuweit		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
141	Ich freue mich wenn die Urlauber zu mir kommen und erzählen wie schön sie diese und jene Ecke hier finden, was man selbst garnicht so empfindet, weil es ganz normal ist für einen. Also hier im Dorf aber auch in der Umgebung. Wenn die hier im Frühling, wenn alles grün wird, spazieren gehen, für uns ist das alles ganz normal. Ich bin schon von Kind auf hier in der Buscherie rumgetobt.	Die Urlauber schwärmen vom Dorf und der Umgebung. Als Ureinwohner empfindet man das nicht so.	The tourists rave about the village and the surroundings. You do not feel that way as natives.	--
142	Ich werde oft gefragt, wie man hier um den See (Rothener See) rumwandern kann. Ich habe dann gesagt "direkt um den See herum geht das garnicht". Weil hier die Mildnitz durchfließt, muss man schon weit außenrum, also direkt am See entlang kann man also nicht wandern.	Ein Wanderweg direkt am- und rundum den Rothener See gibt es nicht.	A hiking trail directly at and around the Rothener See does not exist.	C3
143	Es führt ein Radwanderweg über Rothen und Sternberg, der ist hier auch ausgeschildert. Viele die hier auf dem Campingplatz sind, kommen auch mit dem Fahrrad hierher. Davon kommen viele jedes oder jedes zweite Jahr wieder, weil es ihnen so gut gefällt. An der Gatstätte halten auch sehr viele. Ein Wasserwanderweg führt auch hierdurch, die Mildnitz entlang. Da kommt man bis zur Warnow (Fluss). Da ist immer viel los im Sommer.	Der Radwanderweg und der Wasserwanderweg sind förderlich für den Tourismus.	The cycle track and the water trail are conducive to tourism.	C2
144	Hier ist immer Sommer immer viel mehr los als im Winter, da ist hier nix mehr. Also die Gaststätte ist im Winter ja auch zu.		There is only summer tourism.	C2
145	An sich beabsichtige ich, hier in Rothen zu bleiben in der Zukunft.	Er will hier nicht mehr weg.	He does not want to leave here.	A4
146	Für die Zukunft Rothens wünsche ich mir, dass im Großen und Ganzen alles so bleibt wie es ist. Also so ruhig, nicht noch mehr Trubel oder sowas.	Ein Wachstum des Tourismus bewertet er negativ.	He rates the growth of tourism negatively.	D4
147	Wenn ich Besuch habe im Sommer sagen die "Hier kann ich so gut schlafen, es ist so schön ruhig".	Auch seine Besucher schätzen die Ruhe.	Even his visitors appreciate the tranquility.	--
148	Mein Besuch kommt auch, weil Sie die Gegend hier genießen wollen und außerdem ist es nicht weit zur Ostsee von, also von daher ist Rothen günstig gelegen. Also bis Rostock, Wismar, ist es nicht allzu lange zu fahren. Die Verwandtschaft aus Thüringen macht auch mal einen Tagesausflug nach Rügen und kommt dann abends wieder.	Auch die Lage Rothens, unweit der Ostsee, ist ein Argument für den Tourismus.	Also the location of Rothens, not far from the Baltic Sea, is an argument for tourism.	--
149	Der Cousin aus Berlin kommt auch nur für die Ruhe mal her. Er sagt, da kann man so schön draußen sitzen und grillen, hier stört einen keiner.	Auch sein Cousin schätzt die Ruhe.	His cousin also appreciates the peace.	--
150	Im Sommer kann man hier auch schön draußen sitzen und das Treiben beobachten.	Im Sommer beobachtet er das Treiben als Zuschauer.	In Summer he observes the bustle as a spectator.	--

Achim Behrens		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
151	Der Ursprung des ganzen hier ist die Familie Schröter, Tina und Wolf, am Rande des Dorfes, aber eigentlich wohnen die noch in Mustin. Es ist da so zu gekommen, ich habe mit den beiden zusammen damals – 1983 ein Haus gesucht, ich lebte damals noch in Berlin. Also wir wollten aufs Land ziehen, habe hier ein Haus gefunden hier in Bolz. Über kurz oder lang merkten wir, dass wir nicht so gut zusammen passten, um in einem Haus zu wohnen.	Tina und Wolf Schröter, die heute in der Rothener Mühle leben, sind 1983 die "Urheber" des Dorfes.	Tina and Wolf Schröter were the impetus of the villages development (into an artisan village) in 1983.	A1
152	Ich bin erstmal dort geblieben und dann später für zwei Jahre nach Gera gezogen und die beiden haben sich hier ein Haus gesucht, das ist die Rothener Mühle. Dort üben sie ihr Handwerk aus, sie ist Schneiderin, Textilgestalterin und Wolf ist Korbmacher.	Fam. Schröter erwarben damals die "Rothener Mühle", wo sie ihr Handwerk ausüben.	Fam. Schröter then acquired the "Rothener mill", where they practice their craft.	B1
153	Die beiden halte ich so für den Ursprung oder die Keimzelle. Die machten dann so ihre Sachen hier. Dann kam irgendwann die Wende und dann stellte sich heraus, dass dieser Kuhstall leer war und anfang zu verfallen und dann hat ein Freund von ihnen, dass war der Frank [Wallroth/Wallrodt 00:02:02], 1999 die Idee das Ding wieder flott zu machen. Der lebt von so welchen Sachen, sowas wieder flott zu machen, unter anderem machte er auch schon in Kyritz und fing also hier auch damit an, das Ding wieder flott zu machen. Dazu brauchte er aber ABM-Leute, unter anderem war meine Frau dabei, bzw. meine Lebensgefährtin. Dieses Unternehmen scheiterte aber ziemlich schnell, aber es war ein Anfang gemacht. Unter anderem entstand der Kräutergarten, der dahinten noch zu erkennen ist. Die Wallroths zogen sich dann zurück und das Ding stand leer.	Sie sind die "Keimzelle" des Dorfes. Nach der Wende (1999) wurde der leerstehende Kuhstall auf Herrn Wallroths Idee hin, unter mithilfe von ABM-Leuten, unter denen auch Frau Behrens war, renoviert. Nach Startschwierigkeiten gaben die Wallroths ihre Aktivität auf und der Stall stand leer. Nur ein Kräutergarten ist immer noch vor Ort aus dieser Zeit.	They are the "germ cell" of the village. After the German reunification, a certain Mr. Wallroth noticed the derelict cowshed in Rothen. On his demand the renovation started in 1999 with the help of people who were on a job creation scheme, including Mrs. Behrens. This undertaking failed and when the Wallroths gave up this activity, the shed was left empty, but a herb garden remained. It is still there today.	A1
154	Meine Frau war mit Andrea Klein, einer Architektin, befreundet, und die sagte "das müssen wir hier retten das Gebäude" und dann bildeten die einen Verein, dass war schon der Rothener Hof, den es hier jetzt so gibt.	Die Architektin Andrea Klein war eine der Mitbegründerinnen des heutigen Vereins Rothener Hof e.V., dessen Ziel, die Erhaltung des Gebäudes war. Daraus entstand der heutige "Rothener Hof".	The architect Andrea Klein was co-founder of the association Rothener Hof e.V.. Their aim was to preserve the building. This resulted in today's "Rothener Hof".	A1
155	So genau kann ich Ihnen nicht sagen wer da schon mitgemacht hat. Die kauften jedenfalls vom Verein, den Wallroth gegründet hatte, das Gebäude ab und übernahmen das dann. Das Ziel war es das Gebäude zu erhalten und mit diesem Raum, der sich durch den Erhalt ergeben hat auch gleich eine Möglichkeit zu haben, die Ideen zu verwirklichen oder das Leute da drin einen Job finden können.	Später hinzugekommene Beteiligte erwarben das zu erhaltene Gebäude. Man wollte hier die "Idee" verwirklichen und Arbeitsplätze kreieren.	Later more people got involved and the association purchased the building to preserve it. They wanted to realize their "idea" and create workplaces.	--
156	In dieser Anfangsphase war noch kein Rothener dabei. Die da was gemacht haben, muss man sagen, waren meistens Zugezogene, aber nach der Wende, also nach 1990 war diese Zuziehen auch nicht besonderes mehr. Also Andrea Klein lebt schon lange hier, zwar nicht in Rothen, sondern in Woserin. Also so eng muss man das mit dem Zugezogen jetzt nicht sehen, weil manche auch schon in der Nähe gewohnt haben.	Treibende des Projektes waren nicht Einheimische, sondern Zugezogene (auch aus der Näheren Umgebung, wie z.B. Andrea Klein aus Woserin).	The driving forces of the project were not locals, but newcomers (also from the immediate vicinity, such as Andrea Klein from Woserin).	A1,B 1,2
157	Also Ziel war es das Gebäude zu erhalten und es zu einer Nutzung zu führen. Takwe sah da schon gleich die Möglichkeit ihre Metallwerkstatt da einzurichten.	Takwe sah schnell die Chance, ihre Metallwerkstatt dort einzurichten.	Takwe quickly saw a chance to set up their metal workshop there.	A1

Achim Behrens		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
158	Meine Frau, mit der ich mittlerweile zusammen lebte, hatte überlegt eine Töpferei aufzumachen. Dann stellte sich für sie heraus, dass es besser wäre sie hätte ihre Werkstatt bei uns im Haus, weil man beim Töpfern immer mal etwas umdrehen muss und dann näher an seiner Arbeit sein muss. Für mich war die Größe der Räumlichkeiten auch interessant. Da war ich noch nicht Mitglied im Verein, also man musste hier nicht unbedingt Mitglied sein um was zu mieten, aber wenn man hier mit den Leute befreundet und bekannt war, hat man doch schon immer mal geholfen hier so beim Ausbau. Als die Räumlichkeiten hier so langsam Form bekamen, hab ich den Finger gehoben und gesagt ich hätte schon Lust hier mitzumachen und meine Werkstatt hier einzurichten (Schreinerei). Das fand der Verein ganz gut und wollte ja Leute hier reinkriegen.	Meine Frau verwarf die Idee mit einer Töpferei im Rothener Hof und betrieb diese dann im eigenen Haus. Ich war dem Verein zunächst nahe, aber kein Mitglied. Ich plante, in dem Hof eine Schreinerei, was vom Verein begrüßt wurde.	His wife rejected the idea with a pottery in the Rothener Hof and then operated this in our own house. I was close to the society at first, but not a member. I planned in the yard a joinery, which was welcomed by the society.	A1,B 1
159	Also wir kannten uns ja alle und haben gesprochen. Aber wir wollten jetzt nicht so ein Künstlerding aufziehen. Man hat ja so schnell so ein Etikett an der Backe. Manchmal ist das schmeichelhaft, manchmal hat's auch keinen tieferen Sinn.	Der Begriff "Kunst" stand damals nicht im Fokus.	The term "art" was not in focus at the time.	A3
160	Dann habe ich die Werkstatt hier also ausgebaut, zuerst noch mit jemand anderem und dann kam eine Kollegin dazu, mit der arbeite ich heute noch zusammen (Ulrike Steinhöfel). Zwischendurch kamen auch Richard und Antje, also Antje ist eine Frau aus der näheren Umgebung. Das waren immer noch keine Rothen, aber die alle so ihr Plätzchen suchten hier. Sie suchte eben damals einen Garten um Kräuter und so anzubauen und wollte einen kleinen Ökoladen machen. Hier war noch sehr viel Platz drin (im Rothener Hof), das wurde dann alles für gut befunden, das machten sie dann auch und dann entwickelte sich der Hof aber dann mehr zur Kneipe, bzw. Gastätte, also der Rothen Kelle die es jetzt hier gibt.	Die Schreinerwerkstatt wurde von ihm gegründet und dann mit wechselnder Besetzung betrieben. Heute ist Ulrike Steinhöfel noch dabei. Antje stammt aus der Gegend und wollte einen Ökoladen eröffnen, für den sie einen Garten bewirtschaftet, um z.B. Kräuter anzubauen. Dies entwickelte sich dann zu dem Gasthaus im Hof "Zur Rothen Kelle".	The carpentry workshop was founded by him and then operated with changing cast. Today Ulrike Steinhöfel is still there. Antje comes from the area and wanted to open an eco-store, for which she cultivates a garden, to grow herbs. This then developed into the restaurant "Zur Rothen Kelle".	A1,B 2,C1
161	Mittlerweile wurde der Boden hier oben fertig, dieses Dachgeschoss wo die Ausstellungen und andere Veranstaltungen stattfinden (kurze Begehung an dieser Stelle)	Das inzwischen fertige Dachgeschoss wird für Ausstellungen und andere Veranstaltungen genutzt.	The now finished attic is used for exhibitions and other events.	--
162	Ich bin seit ca. 2004 im Verein. Der Verein hat ungefähr 70 Mitglieder, davon sind 10-15 vor Ort oder in der Nähe.			B2
163	Wir Handwerker haben ja auch so ein freundschaftliches Verhältnis, also es ist jetzt nicht so, dass man den Schlüssel hat, aufschließt, seine Arbeit macht und nach Hause geht. Und dieses Verhältnis hält einen eben auch zusammen, eben auf einer freundschaftlichen Basis und eben auch wieder um sich auszutauschen oder Ideen zu finden, sei es für dieses Podium oder Ausstellungen.	Es herrscht ein vertrautes, freundschaftliches Verhältnis unter den Mitgliedern, was zu guter Zusammenarbeit führt.	There is a familiar, friendly relationship among the members, which leads to good cooperation.	--
164	Takwe organisiert jetzt schon zum zweiten mal eine größere Ausstellung, vor zwei Jahren mit Christian, gab es eine größere Ausstellung zum Jubiläum der Hochschule Burg Giebichenstein. Takwe war an dieser Schule und Familie Lehsten hat eine familiäre Verbindung dahin.	Takwe organisiert bereits die zweite größere Ausstellung.	Takwe is already organizing the second major exhibition.	--
165	Dieses Jahr ist eine Ausstellung vom Kunsthandwerkerverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern geplant.	Dieses Jahr ist eine Ausstellung vom Kunsthandwerkerverband Mecklenburg-Vorpommern geplant.	This year an exhibition is planned by the Kunsthandwerkerverband Mecklenburg Vopommern (artisan association).	--

Achim Behrens		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
166	Also es wird immer mal wieder was organisiert, man tauscht sich aus. Das ist das schöne an dem Verein, man kann Ideen vorbringen und so ist auch das mit diesen Dioramen (Inhalt einer Ausstellung im Rothener Hof, der immer noch ausgestellt ist) entstanden. Es gibt regelmäßig Kontakt innerhalb des Vereins, das nennt sich Stammtisch, da trifft man sich monatlich, monatlich wird das organisiert. Da sitzt man zusammen, bespricht Sachen, die eben anstehen, an Arbeiten und auch an Ideen. Wenn da Ideen auf den Tisch kommen, sind die auf dem Tisch und finden ein Ohr. Dann wird gesagt "was soll dass, ist doch völliger Blödsinn" oder "Oh, das ist ja interessant" und dann wird das was. Und ab da ist man auch nicht mehr allein, privat kann man das ja garnicht machen, also das ist eine gute Verquickung eigenen Rosinen, die man im Kopf hat, die ins Gespräch zu bringen und der Möglichkeit die dann auch evtl. umzusetzen.	Es gibt monatliche Treffen in Form eines Stammtisches bei denen u.A. neue Ideen und das Feedback besprochen werden.	There are monthly meetings in the form of a regulars' table where among others new ideas and feedback will be discussed.	B2,3
167	Wir haben hier relativ schnell die Kneipe geschaffen, also die Rothe Kelle. Das ist wirklich ein beliebter Ort hier, wo man hinget, wo man Essen kann, sein Bier bekommt und eine nette, entspannte Atmosphäre ist. Das wird von der Dorfbevölkerung, gibt hier 50 oder 60 Einwohner, dass ist nicht allzu viel, aber das wird gut angenommen. Da sitzt man rum, also eben auch Leute die mit dem Verein nichts zu tun haben. Die Kneipe hat mittlerweile so einen guten Ruf, dass die von sonst wo zum Essen hierher kommen.	Die Gaststätte ist ein beliebter Ort mit entspannter Atmosphäre für die 50 oder 60 Einwohner des Dorfes. Also auch für Solche, die nicht im Verein sind. Zunehmend kommen auch Auswärtige dorthin.	The restaurant is a popular place with a relaxed atmosphere for the 50 or 60 inhabitants of the village. So also for those who are not members of the society. Foreigners are increasingly coming there as well.	B2,C 2
168	Also wir stellen uns auf der einen Seite dar, mit irgendwelchen Sachen, die man hier so macht, andererseits bieten wir aber auch eine Öffentlichkeit für die Region, also wir machen unter anderem einen Markttag, schon viele Jahre, das ist eine riesen Veranstaltung, mittlerweile kommen da 3000 Leute oder sowas, das schlägt so ein, dass es uns fast zuviel wird. Der Gedanke ist 'Markttag der regionalen Produkte' sag ich mal, wo also Leute, die hier irgendwas machen ihre Sachen verkaufen können. Also da ist nicht alles Kunst, vorwiegend Essen Trinken und kleine Sachen verkaufen. Also das wird gut besucht und da ist eine gute Atmosphäre hier.	Neben der Darstellung unserer Arbeit werden auch Aktivitäten für die Region angeboten, wie z.B. seit vielen Jahren den Markttag mit guter Atmosphäre und mittlerweile 3000 Besuchern. Dort werden regionale Produkte angeboten und verkauft. Nicht nur Kunstgegenstände, sondern auch Speisen, Getränke und andere kleine Dinge.	In addition to the presentation of the artisans work, activities for the region are also offered, such as: For many years the market day with a good atmosphere and meanwhile 3000 visitors. There, regional products are offered and sold. Not just works of art, but also food, drinks and other small things.	A3,D 2
169	Da kommen die Leute, essen und trinken, nehmen aber auch eben diesen Hof wahr, das heißt, dadurch sind wir eben präsent, auch in der Zeitung. Durch diese Podiumsveranstaltungen sind wir auch in der Landespolitik und auch auf anderen Ebenen ganz gut angesehen und werden wahrgenommen.	Am Markttag und bei Podiumsveranstaltungen werden wir von Besuchern, Presse und Politik wahrgenommen.	On market day and at podium events, we are perceived by visitors, the press and politics.	--
170	Bei solchen politischen Veranstaltungen kommen viele Leute aus der Region. Da sitzt aber nicht das ganze Dorf hier oben, weil viele interessiert das auch wiederum nicht. Auch in diesem Dorf gibt es unterschiedliche Ansichten, da gibt es Leute, die sind politisch auf der ganz anderen Seite zu Hause, die setzen sich auch nicht mit uns da oben hin oder finden das wahrscheinlich noch nichtmal interessant oder so. Je nach Veranstaltung und Thema kommen auch mal Leute von weiter her.	Im Dorf gibt es durchaus unterschiedliche Interessen und (auch politische) Ansichten.	In the village there are quite different interests and (also political) views.	--
171	Ich lebe nicht hier im Dorf, ich arbeite hier, bin auch im Verein aktiv hier, gestalte auch ein bisschen was mit. Dadurch kennt man sich. Wie gesagt, der zentrale Punkt ist die Kneipe, da sitze ich auch und esse mein Mittagessen dort, weil es so lecker ist und trinke mal was und die anderen kommen auch hin und man kennt sich eben. So lernen mich die Leute kennen und ich lerne die Leute kennen und dann nimmt man sich so wahr, aber mehr ist es auch nicht. Aber es ist relativ entspannt.	Er ist aktives Vereinsmitglied, lebt aber nicht im Dorf. Kontakte werden hauptsächlich in der Gaststätte gepflegt und auch geknüpft.	He is an active association member, but does not live in the village. Contacts are mainly maintained and made in the restaurant.	B1,2
172	Ich als Handwerker mit der Schreinerei hier habe mit Touristen relativ wenig zu tun. Die kommen her, machen Urlaub, trinken Kaffee lassen den lieben Gott nen Guten Mann sein. Das sind in dem Fall nicht meine Kunden.	Mit Touristen hat er wenig Kontakt, da sie nicht seine Kunden sind.	He has little contact with tourists because they are not his customers.	D2

Achim Behrens		Rothen		
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Generalization engl.	Cat.
173	Ich bin Tischler, das hat mit Kunsthandwerk relativ wenig zu tun. Daneben mache ich Bogenbaukurse, dass ist für mich in dem Sinne keine Kunst, aber eine kreative Beschäftigung, da braucht man schon ein Auge und ein bisschen Gefühl für.	Als Tischler sieht er sich nicht als Künstler, obschon seine Bogenbaukurse Kreativität verlangen.	As a carpenter, he does not see himself as an artist, even though his bowmaking courses demand creativity.	A3,C1,D1
174	Das Bogenbauen hat mich als Kind schon interessiert und irgendwann habe ich einen Lehrgang gemacht, so einen Kurs um das richtig zu lernen und mache das jetzt auch schon seit ca. 8 Jahren. Seit 2009 geb ich Kurse, so zehn Kurse im Jahr. Dann habe ich noch eine kleine Mosterei, erst hatte ich eine zusammen mit Tine und Wolf geführt, aber das ging auseinander. Da es doch eine nennenswerte Einkommensgröße war, habe ich hier noch wieder eine aufgemacht.	Bogenbauen ist ein spezielles Interesse von ihm. Seit 2009 gibt er ca. zehn Kurse im Jahr. Als weitere Einkommensquelle betreibt er eine Mosterei.	Bow making is a special interest of him. Since 2009 he gives about ten courses per year. As an additional source of income, he runs a fruit-press.	C1,D1
175	Ich bin gerade 65 geworden, da hat man andere Sorgen (lacht).	Kein Expansion geplant.	He doesn't plan on expanding his business.	--
176	Ich wäre froh, wenn ichs auch irgendwann so heil abgeben könnte und auch ein kleines bisschen Geld dafür bekommen würde. Die Nachfolge ist noch nicht geklärt. Also ich arbeite mit einer Kollegin zusammen. Die Werkstatt, vom Inventar her, gehört mehr oder weniger mir und sie hat sich mit eingemietet hier und vielleicht übernimmt sie das mal hier, ist noch nicht so in trockenen Tüchern, aber vielleicht ergibt sich das so, dass wäre für mich und für alle Beteiligten ganz interessant. Sie wohnt hier auch im Dorf und weiß wie es geht. Aber andersrum muss ich sagen, als Tischler sein Geld zu verdienen, satt zu werden, ist nicht leicht. So lukrativ ist das nicht.	Bevor er in den Ruhestand geht, würde er seine Einrichtungen gern verkaufen. Die beste Lösung für Alle wäre die Übernahme durch seine Kollegin. Übermäßig lukrativ ist das Geschäft nicht.	Before he retires, he would like to sell his facilities. The best solution for all would be the takeover by his colleague. The business is not overly lucrative.	A2,3,B4
177	Grundsätzlich, deshalb ist man ja auch hier gelandet, also der Verein zeichnet sich auch dadurch aus, dass er positiv denkende Menschen hat. Das macht die Sache glaube ich leichter. Alle haben Ideen und wenn man Ideen hat ist man ja eher offen und will was bewirken. Und solange das so ist, sehe ich hier auch noch eine Zukunft. Wenn man sich die Mitglieder des Vereins anguckt oder überhaupt die Region, sind wir alle relativ alt. Hier sind nicht so viele junge Leute, vielleicht ist das mal ein Problem. Also ich bin mit einer Zehenspitze hier ein bisschen aus der Tür draußen, aber ich kann ja trotzdem hier im Verein sein und das denke ich bin ich auch noch, auch wenn ich hier nicht mehr meine Arbeitswelt habe. Also das sind 70 Vereinsmitglieder, die finden den Verein an sich schon mal gut. Das werde ich auch weiterhin gut finden. Das Gute hier ist, dass wir alles zusammenhängen, wir sind als Handwerker froh, dass es die Kneipe gibt, dass wir hier die Räume gefunden haben und man geht deshalb auch ein bisschen fürsorglich miteinander um, man boxt nicht alles durch, sondern man weiß, dass für ein Zusammenleben gute Laune, bzw. besser Akzeptanz nötig ist. Solange das noch da ist, sehe ich auch noch eine Zukunft. Aber wie Alles im Leben fängt etwas an und geht vielleicht auch mal zu Ende. Wann das ist, kann ich nicht sagen.	Zum Bleiben bewegt haben ihn ursprünglich die positiv denkenden, offenen Menschen mit Ideen. Diese Eigenschaften sind auch zukünftig entscheidend. Das relativ hohe Alter von Vereinsmitgliedern und Bevölkerung könnte zu einem Problem werden. Im Verein versteht man sich und hält zusammen. Das wird auch für die künftige nicht mehr aktiven Mitglieder gelten. Das Zusammenleben funktioniert - auch in Zukunft. Eine Ungewissheit bleibt.	He was originally motivated to stay by reason of positive thinking, open-minded people with ideas. These properties will continue to be crucial in the future. The relatively high age of society members and the population could be a problem. The society understands each other and holds together. This will also apply to the future no longer active members. Living together - also in the future. An uncertainty remains.	A4,B1,C2,4,D4
178	Mein Wunsch ist schlicht und ergreifend, dass das so weitergeht, mit Leuten, die Lust und Ideen haben, die die Kraft haben dazu. Also eigentlich macht man noch alles so aus Spaß, aber wenn man dann Spaß manchmal umsetzt, ist das Arbeit, allein diese Podiumsgeschichten. Aber jeder hat so sein tun, auch außerhalb der Arbeitszeiten, diese ganzen Veranstaltungen brauchen einen Vorlauf, man muss aufräumen, was vorbereiten, Stühle aufstellen, sowas halt.		He wishes that it continues with people who think and act in the same way as they have done so far.	D4
179	Für mich wäre der Wunsch, dass ich nicht mehr so doll hier drin hänge.	Er möchte kürzer treten.	He wishes to reduce his association commitments	B4

Appendix C. Interviews Crawford Bay

Rules:

(Round brackets) = notes,

[Square brackets with time notes tags] = inaudible parts of the recording

“double quotes” = direct speech

'single quotes' = proper name

SN Statement No.

IP Interviewed Person

Interviewee groups: Artisans, locals, experts

The interview statements were classified by the following categories:

Cat.	1 Emergence and Development of the Villages	2 Living in the Villages (Present Situation)	3 Significance of Arts and Crafts	4 Expectations for the Future
A	History, development trajectory and general facts	Economic situation and job prospects	Impact and significance of the artisans and their arts and crafts on the region (economic clout, reputation)	Demographic development
B	Personal Motivation to move to Rothen/Crawford Bay	Local initiative and leadership/ leisure activities	Significance of arts and crafts in everyday life, relationships between artisans and locals	Succession planning
C	Rothen/Crawford Bay as place of work, starting businesses	Life and liveability in this village (Living together, Infrastructure, Facilities)	Collaboration and cooperation of artisans inside and outside Rothen/Crawford Bay	Possible business expansion
D	Information on the arts and crafts	Sales and promotion	-	Wishes for the future and expectations, personal view on future capability and perspectives

Interviewees Crawford Bay

Statement No. (SN)	Interviewed Person (IP)	Interviewee Group	date of recording	recording time
180 – 209	Gina Medhurst	Artisan	09.07.2016	00:28:59
210 – 225	Ingrid Baetzel	Local	14.07.2016	00:16:06
226 – 306	Janet and Rob Schwieger	Artisans	11.07.2016	00:48:42
307 – 333	Janet Wallace	Artisan	12.07.2016	00:30:24
334 – 373	Garry Jackman	Expert	05.07.2016	00:41:08

Interviews Crawford Bay:

Statements of Janet Schwieger are marked by “J:”

Statements of Rob Schwieger are marked by “R:”

Gina Medhurst		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
180	I grew up here from the age of three and then I went to Vancouver for three years after I graduated and then I came back in 1998 and I have been here since then.	She went away and came back to Crawford Bay.	B1
181	The idea of purchasing and release running the business for my parents and then hopefully purchasing and owning it at some point.	<i>What made you come back?</i> Came back because of her parents' business she wanted and they wanted her to run.	B1
182	No, I went to school for music therapy for year and a half and it wasn't quite the avenue and so I took another year off and during that year my parents approached me to see if I'd be interested in moving back and start managing the company, so I did go back to school for another eight months for business administration and then we came back here in 1998.	<i>Was that always clear to you?</i> Studied something very different from what she does now. Had to go to school again to be able to take over the business.	B1
183	Yes. I have a younger sister and as soon as she could, she moved out of here. She comes back sometimes in the summers but she lives in Edmonton now, in a big city.	<i>Is it hard to find someone who wants to take over a business?</i> Hard to find someone to take over the business. Her sister was not interested in taking over the business (?)	A4
184	It was in the early 1980. We lived in Nova Scotia. Late 1970's my parents owned a farm and my dad went and took a welding course to learn how to fix farm equipment and during their breaks they did blacksmithing and he fell in love with the blacksmithing instead of the farming. So he literally, actually sold the farm and we moved here back to B.C. to be closer to my Mum's family. Then they actually found property here in Crawford Bay with Janet. So Janet Wallace the Barefoot Handweaving, they actually bought property together and that's when it started in 1982. That was when the company was officially Kootenay Forge.	<i>How did your parents start their business?</i> Her Parents owned a farm. Her Dad fell in love with blacksmithing when taking a welding course. They sold the farm and moved to Crawford Bay. They shared property with the Barefoot Handweaving and started the Kootenay Forge in 1982.	C1
185	It's fairly huge, fairly large in our area specifically. There isn't a lot of larger style businesses. The arts in this area, it's easy to find inspiration here. When it comes to larger employers there's Kokanee Springs (Golf Resort) which is seasonal and there is a couple of other companies as well but not enough to sustain a community of all those small, [being able to care of people who live here 0:03:20]. So, naturally people tend to find things to do and they create art from it.	<i>What's the role of arts and crafts for the economy in this area?</i> t's fairly huge, fairly large in our area specifically. There isn't a lot of larger style businesses. Kokanee Springs is a larger employer in the area but that's not enough for all the people here so people create art and they can find inspiration here.	A2, 3
186	Here in our giftshop, our retail shop we share the space with three other artists. When it comes to the retail space, we all have our own working studios that people can come in and watch us work. We also have a larger shop that in the wintertime we use and that's where I spend the most of my time in the office and in the shipping, because we also sell to close to a hundred stores in North America and we also ship all across North America. Mostly B.C., Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, we also ship to one client in Japan who distributes, we also ship down into the States California, New York. We are larger than what you see here in the shop.	Share their retail space with other artists and people can come in and watch the artists work. They also ship to other nations. The business is more than just that one shop on the main strip of Crawford Bay.	D2
187	The other artisans here do that on a smaller scale. They do mostly just retail, like they'll send out to private costumers. Same with Janet Wallace and their weaving and I know Helene (Helene Carter from Fire Works) does some work as well, that way. A lot of the other artists, they'll do craft fairs in the wintertime and mostly from May until September/October is where all the sales come from.	Other artisans mostly just retail or do craft fairs in the winter.	D2
188	Oh, yes. It's very important because we can actually all set a budget together and we create a brand "Artisans of Crawford Bay" and we have a larger marketing pot to distribute to, to be able to use our funds for. It also creates that sense of community as a group of people, so we all do our best to work together. Instead of just having one shop and somebody wondering what's happening in Crawford Bay, there is a group, so it's easier for people to be compelled to come here to visit because there is more than, they just see one and you know. For advertising there is just a larger area, a larger group to draw to.	<i>Is Cooperation between the artisans important?</i> Cooperation is very important because they can set a budget together (saving money) With the brand 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' they have a larger marketing pot to distribute to It also creates that sense of community as a group of people, this attracts costumers	C3

Gina Medhurst		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
189	I would say it's a large community of artists as well. A lot of people were drawn here because of the nature and to be independent and enjoy the lifestyle we have here. There's also another group of more the retired people, that have moved here because they like the peace and quiet as well. So, there's definitely different dynamics. Then there are those people that also have moved here to certainly get away from the big-city-life and have a simpler life	<i>Are there residents who are no artisans?</i> The group of artisans is large here but there's different dynamics why people come here: they were drawn here because of the nature and to be independent and enjoy the lifestyle. Another group is retired people that enjoy the simple life.	B1
190	We are a two section business, we are one of the few that are open year-round. there are a few, Janet Wallace, she's open year-round. Actually our busiest time is the winter, Christmas. We send a lot out to the stores that we wholesale to, for clients and Christmas presents. It's very successful for us that way. And how we do a lot of our marketing, when it comes to the area, the Artisans of Crawford Bay, we do a lot of joint, we do a lot of our joint art marketing together. We sit down in January/February and we compile a list of places we would like to go market to, how much our budget is and we market down into the States, we have some very successful locations that we market to specifically. We do have a website as well. Our business has a website and it's very successful, we do online sales as well through that website. We have one sales rep for the lower main land, for Vancouver. It's a lot of word of mouth, we get a lot of repeat customers because they love the quality of our work and it lasts forever. So a lot can be word of mouth as well when it comes to marketing.	<i>How do you promote and sell your artwork?</i> Open year-round, winter is the busiest time, wholesale to stores, do a lot of joint art marketing together with the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay', they have a website and do online sales, they have a sales representative in Vancouver, get repeat customers by word of mouth and because of the quality of their work.	D2
191	Oh yes, I guess so. Well, the size of the community and the demographics, well I'm also the president of the local chamber of commerce, which serves from Boswell to Riondel, and then also the community park here across the road, I've been the treasurer for the local park association for about eleven years now and we are in charge of taking care of the local park and then there is also a community hall and a boat launch in Kootenay Bay. I always like to be involved, I think I got it, a lot of it from my parents as well, they were always heavily involved in lots of different, smaller groups. Because of the community there aren't a lot of people to do a lot of these things. Sometimes it would be nice to have some more people to step up and we do tend to get tired quickly (laughing) but you just have to keep going. It's all volunteer yup, and my husband he's also the fire chief for the local volunteer fire department as well as working in the shop. So, I really enjoy the aspect of it, I enjoy the excitement and the motivation and the growth from what's taking part in the area so for me it's a benefit to see everybody, you know, benefit from that. So time management is the key (laughing).	<i>I heard you were one of the so called 'community champions'?</i> She is one of the so called 'community champions'. There is a local 'chamber of commerce', which serves from Boswell to Riondel, and then also the community park. She as been the treasurer for the local park association for about eleven years. Her husband is a volunteer fire chief. She likes to be involved just like her parents did in the past. Because of the size of the community there aren't a lot of people who take care of things and it would be nice if more people would volunteer.	B2
192	The chamber of commerce is a group of businesses, anyone can find out. There is a membership fee and that money goes towards helping market, to market our area and we do have monthly meetings and we talk about current important topics as to what's going on in our community.	<i>What exactly is the 'chamber of commerce'?</i> It's a group of businesses with memberships. The membership fee benefits marketing the area.	B2
193	(At the chamber of commerce meeting) Next month or so they will hopefully be addressing the highway and the speed limit here, the main strip, because people are still driving really fast, at least there is no passing zone in Crawford Bay, we're on the artisans but, we did just freaky wise actually have a boy in my daughters' class get hit by a vehicle crossing the road, thankfully he's okay and it was not busy either so it started awareness. Unfortunately the driver actually saw him and put in his brakes but there wasn't enough time, so he's okay but we need to continue to do more and push for even a changing speed limit here. It's 60 but people are still driving 70 and 80. We do a lot of that style of work.	She hopes the chamber of commerce meeting will address the highway speed limit. people are still driving really fast on the main strip and there is no passing zone in Crawford Bay. One pupil/student even got hit by a car. She thinks that there could be done more to prevent situations like these e.g. through changing the speed limit since drivers don't respect the legal speed limits.	B2
194	When it comes to the ferry and moving it and changing the times, it's very interesting and divided discussion. Either you are all for it or you are all against it and for me as the president of the chamber of commerce and me personally, I like both sides, there are positives and negatives to both ideas. I'm happy they have actually allowed another 3 months for a public discussion. There's positives of being able to get across the ferry faster, having it an hour on the hour schedule, but I've lived here all my life, that's not the point for me, I want a save crossing (giggling). So we do a lot of that sort of work.	<i>Is the Ferry timetable a topic too?</i> It's an interesting and divided discussion about moving the ferry and changing the times. She thinks there are positives and negatives to both ideas (being for or against the changes) She thinks a crossing the lake faster is positive but she wants a save crossing too (in Crawford Bay)	B2

Gina Medhurst		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
195	Even if we are a small community there are 63 members right now and we get, anywhere from 10 to 18 members attend the meeting once a month so it's nice to get everybody together too and we do a round table at the end of the meeting and we just sort of check to see how everybody is doing and if we are having upcoming events. It provides the businesses sort of a table where people can discuss some issues or concerns or what they would like to see us working on. So, we have a monthly meeting at the school in one of the community meeting spaces there.	10 to 18 members attend the chamber of commerce meeting, that's a lot for such a small community. In Monthly meetings they discuss issues and concerns and upcoming events. from 10 to 18 members attend the meeting	B2
196	No. In the summertime we have the retail staff and then year-round we do have one other employee. We were hit hard with the economic crash, before that in 2007 we had six blacksmiths working and there was three other full-times plus myself and my husband. We were working on rebuilding that, but yah we are year-round, we've got good small staff right now and we are happy with that.	<i>Do or did you need additional employment to subsidize your income?</i> They don't need additional employment even though they were hit hard by the economic crash. They are still working on rebuilding the business.	A2
197	Because of the size of the community we all end up being involved in some way or another. One of the things that we do, which we didn't do this year, but we do enjoy doing is the school has a mentorship program for the high school and for six weeks. The high school students get to choose a mentor in the community, so mentors step up and it's anything from music recording, to learning how to play an instrument, to blacksmithing, to geology, to geocaching, to photography and it ties in really well. So, the students will spend every Wednesday for six weeks learning something and at the end of those six weeks the do a presentation. So we have been heavily evolved in that because we love seeing, typically it's boys of course they wanna make a knife (laughing) "I wanna make a sword", but I really enjoy watching them sort of learn that idea of how to work with their hands.	<i>Are there any local cooperations here?</i> They are all involved in some way. The high school has a mentorship for six weeks and the students get to choose a mentor in the community and learn different things. The Forge is part of that program.	C3
198	Again, this community is so small that if you don't work with other groups in the community, you'll end up segregating yourself and you don't know what's going on, so it's important.	In a small community like this you have to work with other groups or else you will segregate yourself.	B3, C3
199	The big one for us is our business is of course the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' and it started out with the four key artists.	The big cooperation is the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' and it started out with the four key artists.	C3
200	'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is not a registered official group, but we've made ourselves (laughing).	Artisans of Crawford Bay' is not a registered official group.	
201	We've had the Rockefellers came in and visited us in 2015, so definitely the name is out there, people have come through that and there's [inaudible 0:17:06] we didn't know, which is fine that they were here.	the brand 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is "out there" and has a good reputation and attracts customers and even the Rockefellers	A3
202	The artisans, the group and ourselves, we tend to do our best to do a scholarship every year for the school and as much as we can, we'll do donations for local auctions and fundraising events as well, smaller donation because there is a lot of that as well at the fundraising events. If we are more passionate about something we tend to give a little bit more.	Artisans often do a scholarship for the school and do donations for local auctions.	C3
203	The cooperation with the school is a good thing for everyone in the community. I mean at this point we haven't seen anyone that has really been like "Oh my gosh I wanna be a blacksmith" you know but we have another group called the 'Koontenay Blacksmith's Association' and we do two meetings each year and we do an annual one here and we will actually pay a demonstrator to come and we get a lot of the fifteen to eighteen-year-olds to come from across the lake that have been very interested in blacksmithing and they have gone home and built their own forge in there, so when we get to that point (succession planning) I believe the interest will be there. We haven't searched it out yet, because we are still happy. I'm hoping it won't be that difficult, I know the other artist, Janet Wallace, at this point she is looking towards, hoping to get out of her business, retire sooner, she starting to get a little bit panicky as to where she could access some more talent so she can step back. She's working five, six days a week pretty solid. I'm not sure where she is at with that. My parents were very lucky, my sister she's got her Maters of accounting, she's a CPA and a CMA and for me I grew up working in the shop so I already did all of the other jobs so for me it was a natural shift. In ten years maybe, I don't know (laughing) haunting somebody.	<i>What do you think about succession planning?</i> Cooperation with the school is a good thing to find successors. The 'Koontenay Blacksmith's Association' pay a demonstrator to let youngsters make their first experiences blacksmithing. They are not at the point of needing a successor yet but they are confident to find someone who is interested. Other Artisans, like the Barefoot Weaver, are looking for someone to take over their business so she can step back. The Forge was lucky because she and her sister are trained well for this kind of work. They may search for someone to take over the business in about ten years at the earliest.	B4, C3

Gina Medhurst		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
204	We have the two shops, the main shop I work out of it was designed for six blacksmiths but in winter there's only two so when it comes to numbers, the profit margin is a lot, your overhead versus what's being produced is a lot less than if you have five blacksmiths in there or even three. For us, we just signed a contract, we are gonna be selling with [lowes.ca 0:21:16] they are a homebuilding accessory company, so that's one of the other things we will hopefully be able to help drive having another blacksmith team in there as well. I do constantly look at the expansion because we used to sell to over 300 Stores in North America and it's now down to thinking 100 so we have lots of room to expand and we know what it's like when it's bigger. So we are working towards is slowly building up to being bigger and being where we used to be.	<i>Did you or would you like to expand your business?</i> The Forge just signed a contract with a homebuilding accessory company. They try to improve their profit margin and they want to hire more blacksmiths to sell more products. They used to sell to nearly three times as many Stores as they do now and so they constantly look at the expansion to get back to where they were.	--
205	No, not at this point. It's basically the time, my time, of doing a lot more of that marketing and actually just doing it. Everything I do, of course it's time management. It's hard to shut down for me, I'm always like "Oh, e-mails, oh, orders".	<i>Is there anything you could be better supported with?</i> No, only her time management is a problem sometimes	--
206	When it comes to the local government, I mean Garry Jackman, he is our local government. Through the chamber of commerce and through our business we do a lot of converse back and forth and I feel supported by our local government I never had any issues with our local government. I think with our blacksmiths, there is no zoning here, because we do make a lot of noise (laughing), I do have a golden rule of no work on Sundays, Sunday is a quiet day for people and I respect that and I enjoy it too. So the local government is definitely very supportive of who we are and what we do.	Garry Jackman is their local government. She feels supported by the local government.	D4
207	It's been sort of a level for the last number of years. There is a wonderful new group that spent a lot of time and energy called 'East Shore Trails and Bike Association' and they are hoping to draw in a lot of more the mountainbikers and the hikers which is a wonderfully lower impact prospect of tourism and the mountains and the area is so amazing so once that gets going that would be really wonderful. Ultimately I'd love to see the area be as steady as it is and maybe June through out the year so there is the ability to have more employment, there's a lot of seasonal workers here, they either move here for the season and move away or they live here and work for the summer season and then they go on E.I. (Employment Insurance) So they will work their time and then they'll stay at home and go on in unemployment and spend the winter doing whatever they do when their not working. Some of them probably love it. When it's July/August here it's non-stop, it's solid and I love to see it bounce out more. I'm pretty sure Kokanee Springs would love that as well, they are being one of the largest employers here, and I know a lot of the smaller businesses would enjoy that too. Some others enjoy being able to shut down and go away for the winter too.	<i>What are the future prospects of Crawford Bay?</i> 'East Shore Trails and Bike Association' aims to attract mountainbikers and the hikers. She wishes for a lower impact tourism in the area. She also wishes for more employment with permanent jobs. That would make it easier for those employers who don't want to work seasonal.	D4
208	I would love to see this area being more a quiet year-round destination versus the full-on slam for July/ August. We started getting people through here in April/May but it's more the retirees and couples that don't have any kids, but being able to have more of an solid steady income versus just these crazy three or four months and then...exhausted (laughing).	She wishes the area would be quiet year-round destination.	D4
209	We've had that question. It's a small community and we've had our struggles with different things personally, business-wise and we've talked about moving and whenever we do my daughter gets excited because of the amenities we could go to, she could go to the pool every day, she could go skating everyday, you know but then she really sits back and then, but it's the same thing with me I grew up here too right, and then she sits back and she's like "I can't!". When we sometimes hug she's like "There's no way I'm moving, I'll stay with my grandma and grandpa if you move!" so she doesn't want to leave here. She loves it here, she loves the school, the style of the school. It's based on more the twenty-first century learning idea, more the open classrooms, learning outside or learning with experiences versus textbook experiences so it's a natural fit for here and she gets to hang out with the little ones who are in preschool and she gets to hang out with the great twelves too so at that school you can hang out with any person at any age and many different types of persons. I believe it helps the kids that do decide when they graduate to get out of here (laughing) which we all do; some people stay but some go and then come back like I did. It's that learning experience to get along with people that may not necessarily be the type of person you are, so my daughter loves it here.	<i>Will your kids stay here?</i> Her daughter thinks of the amenities she could have in other places. She has also had these thoughts when she was young. In the end her daughter doesn't want to go away because she likes the school, it's modern teaching methods and the learning environment. Many kids get out of Crawford Bay after graduation but also some come back after a while.	A4, C2

Ingrid Baetzel		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
210	My name is Ingrid Baetzel and I live in Gray Creek in British Columbia. I'm the editor and owner of the local newspaper 'The East Shore Mainstreet'. I have lived in Gray Creek for most of my life. My parents came here in 1973 when I was very young. I was born near Vancouver but we moved here when I was one and they settled land up in Gray creek.	She lives in Gray Creek (most of her life) and is the editor of the local newspaper. Her parents came here in the 70's and settled up land. She was born near Vancouver.	--
211	I did leave for a decade to go to University and travel but in not quite a decade, for eight years, but it was clear that I would come back here I think when I finished high school. And I stayed for Highschool because both of my parents worked in the school and it's a great small school. I actually did two years in the Gray Creek School way back then and then I moved to Crawford Bay for grades two to twelve.	<i>Was it always clear to you that you would stay here?</i> She left to go to University for about eight years and travel but she always thought she would come back.	--
212	There's a mirroring that happens, the school being you know five-year-olds to eighteen-, nineteen-year-olds in it, is the first taste of how blended our community is. Senior students engage with little kids and everyone in between and that happens when you live in a small community on a community level as well, that friendships and partnerships and business relationships it all has very little to do with niche markets it's more just you spread yourself out as much as you can and create as many positive relationships as you can. When you live in a small community things like racial relations or gender relations or even interest are less important because we have fewer choices and so we tend to create stronger relations with people we might not normally.	<i>How do people here live together in the community?</i> The community is blended. People at every age engage with each other. In small communities you create as many positive relationships as you can (friendships, partnerships and business relationships). In a small community we tend to create stronger relations with people we might not normally.	C2
213	Not any more than anywhere else, except, well I guess the idea of freedom, living a chosen live that's more reclusive and a quieter is definitely part of the mentality. There's a real split on people who would like to see the tourism sector develop and would like to see just generally destination development happen more and people how want to keep it locked down and quiet and pristine because the best thing they have going for us is that lake and it's really special sacred and it needs to be protected it needs to be taken care of and so it requires a lot of stewardship. Some people get weird about it, they wanna kind of button down and keep things quiet but at the same time just as many people see how it could be safely cared for and we could develop and bring our economy stronger [inaudible 0:04:22]	<i>Do people around here have a special mentality?</i> Not really. The idea of a chosen, quieter, more reclusive life is part of the mentality. There is a split on people who would like to see more development (also economic) and people who want to keep the area quiet and locked down.	C2
214	Anything you can imagine, the list is insane and I'm in almost all of them. There's every sports you can imagine. Well, not every, but all sorts of different sports and some people travel to nearby centres to bring their kids or to take part in ice hockey or whatever. I'm in volleyball in golf, and there's music, there's bands, there's drama clubs, theatre clubs, yoga, alternative health. It's almost impossible to be bored here. I am always baffled when people say there's nothing to do or I feel really lonely. There is so much out there I can't keep up with it all. It's just paying attention to it and knowing what's happening.	<i>What kind of activities are there around here?</i> a variety of courses and lessons and sports. Some people travel to nearby centres to take part in activities. If you pay attention and know what's happening you can't keep up with the programs.	B2
215	That's lacking of course. We have to travel across the ferry for healthcare. That's a problem. If anything happens between 10 and 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning and a lot of things go wrong in the night, accidents or whatever so our healthcare system is concerning but we've come a long way with trying to bridge that gap and make sure that we have amazing volunteer first responders and a healthcare system that does the best it can with limited resources. Infrastructure for sure... it's a gap but it's working.	<i>How would you assess infrastructure here?</i> Their healthcare system is concerning even though they (try to) bridge the gap with volunteer first responders.	C2
216	Without money, I mean that's a top-down thing, that's a governmental decision and I don't think that, we have the baby boomers going into the pension world and not as many gen x or gen y people coming up and fewer people having children now so we do have declining population we have declining enrollment at the school. That doesn't encourage the government to spend more money regionally. That is just a fact of life but I think there were very innovative very inventive people in the area who find ways to bridge gaps what's missing. Short of more money and of more people coming in to demand better services, I think that's the only option.	<i>Is there anything you could think of, that could be done to improve that?</i> The declining population doesn't encourage the government to spend more money regionally. People are innovative and inventive to bridge the gap. The government will only invest if more people move there and demand better services.	C2

Ingrid Baetzel		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
217	Well, that toes into my business. I have business relationships with almost all of them and I have personal relationships with most of them too I mean some of my best friends are artisans here. It's just part of our life here. We see it constantly it's part of our makeup. How does it affect my day-to-day life? (thinking about an answer) I just know that it is crucial to our economy that their success has everything to do with how we as a community find our success and it's a huge economic draw for people from a further afield. For me personally it comes in and out of my life in very organic ways.	<i>How do you experience the artisan culture in your daily life?</i> She has business relationships with almost all of the artisans and she has personal relationships with most of them too (friendships). It's just part of their life here, part of their make-up. It's crucial to the economy.	A3, B3
218	Not many kids in high school around here plan to stay here. I mean I didn't either I think I thought I could come back and then I went away went to university and discovered that actually this is a really great place to live.	<i>What do you think are the future prospects of Crawford Bay? Do your kids want to stay here?</i> Not many kids stay here. She also went away (University) and came back because she realized that Crawford Bay is a great place to live.	A4, D4
219	If you have the right opportunity come along for work, work is hard, you either you have to be an entrepreneur and inventive or be willing to work in the tourism sector and maybe move away for the winter and a lot of people do that, they'll go north and work in jobs there and be down here through the summer.	To work here you have to be an entrepreneur and inventive or be willing to work in the tourism sector and maybe move away for the winter. (smaller choice and specific place based jobs)	A2, A4, D4
220	Prospects for the future... I mean I'm working with different organizations to try to market our school better and internationally to try to gain more international students because our enrollment is quite low. That has a definite bearing impact on, we need more families with children moving in.	She is working with organizations to gain more international students and to increase school enrolment. They need more families with children moving in.	A4, D4
221	The internet has been an issue for a long time but now it's getting to this point where in a lot of ways it's really good and it's up on par with major centres but people weren't able to move here to work remotely because it wasn't good enough. Now it is getting there. That helps change things and I have friends who said that they would move here if it would be better (internet) and it has gotten better. For me I got an update and it made all the difference in the world. I have excellent internet now, it's still pricy but it's okay.	Internet is important to work in remote places. Internet was an issue here but not anymore. It even stopped her friends to move to the area. It is pricy but it is much better than in the past.	A2
222	So, with good enough internet has improved health services and with the direction in our school...I mean this is the world I live in so there's probably other areas that could be developed but I don't see us going anywhere and I do see the room for growth and development here but I understand people's desire to keep it pristine and be careful in the approach how we market out because people how live here have lived here for a long time some of them and not like in ancient countries where people have been there for generations after generations but they come here by choice. A lot of people come here by choice and stay for decades by choice and really value their pristine living conditions and their privacy and their quiet but at the same time I don't think very many people can imagine this place being successful without developing it and bringing in more visitor dollars and investment into our region.	She sees room for development and growth here but some people, especially the ones who came to the area because of its living conditions, want to keep it pristine and only want an careful approach of marketing out. Most people think successful development is accompanied by more visitors. It doesn't develop without dollars and investment into the region.	D4
223	I am the editor and the owner of the "Mainstreet" (The East Shore Mainstreet) and it's a volunteer written newspaper by the community. I have a payed reporter who sometimes writes articles, she's also one of the artisans (from the jewellery). This newspaper has been around for 25 years or 26 years and I've had it for 13 years and it's great. it's a part time job that keeps me connected, invested, engaged with my community. I'm very aware of what's happening in our community. I'm trying to make sure that goes out the community too and yeah it's a great job. The newspaper is theoretically for the Electoral Area 'A' so from Wynndel to Riondel but I also sell in Balfour. I used to sell them in Nelson and Creston a little bit but the sells weren't very good and I didn't feel like pursuing it, I thought I'd keep it more east shore central. Yeah it's supposed to represent, but it does seem to be typically strongly Crawford Bay centered. That is just the nature of I guess partly where I live and also what's submitted. It entirely depends on what people choose to submit and write (newspaper).	Please tell me about the "Mainstreet" She is the editor and owner of the local and volunteer written newspaper 'The East Shore Mainstreet'. One of the artisans is the only payed reporter for the newspaper. She owns the company for 13 years (half the time it exists). It's a part time job that keeps her engaged with the community and she likes it. She sells on the east shore but also in Balfour (on the other side of Kootenay Lake). Crawford bay seems to be the centre and its community writes a lot for the newspaper.	--

Ingrid Baetzel		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
224	The 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' they have one ad they run every month through April through October and sometimes there's extra events and there's people who aren't necessarily part of that, of what they call the... I forgot. Anyway, there's people who aren't part of that, they are still artisans, but they aren't part of that group, because there's artisans in Gray Creek and artisans in Riondel and artisans in every community right, but the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' is that one strict area.	<i>Do artisans advertise in the newspaper?</i> They run a monthly add plus extra events. There are plenty of other artisans in the area that are not part of the group 'Artisans of Crawford Bay'. The 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' are associated with that one strict area.	C3, D2
225	Well, they just have branded and marketed themselves and it's this one section of road where people can stop and walk so I suppose as far as exposure and probably they as a group would be the most popular but popular as in getting the most exposure I'm just saying there's other artisans in our community that aren't part of that crew but that is the heart of the marketing for our region I'd say is that group of people. They represent our community well.	<i>So, are the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' the most popular group on the east shore?</i> As a group they are popular as in getting the most exposure. They are all on this one section of the road and they branded and marketed themselves. They are the heart of the marketing for the region and represent the community well	C3, D2

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
226	J: I'm Janet Schwieger, I owned the broom business since 1992 up until 2015 when we sold to my nephew and so we are one of the original artisans that actually helped set the artisans in Crawford Bay in motion.	They retired 2015 after owning the broom shop for 23 years and sold to their nephew. They are one of the originals.	A1, C1
227	R: I'm Rob Schwieger, husband of Janet and what she says goes for me too (laughing).		C1
228	R: Moving to the area, I came here as a kid many many years ago. I grew up in Calgary and a friend of mine who was a school chum, his family moved out here. They bought property in the early sixties and they moved out here permanently in 1966. When they moved out here I came out with them as they were moving for the summer and spend three weeks to a month here in 1966 and then again 1967 and I fell in love with here and from that point on I always thought that at some point I wouldn't mind living here if I could figure out how to make a living here. It's a very difficult place to make a living because there isn't a lot of employment. At that time there was some logging, back in the sixties and the early seventies some mining but that died out in the early seventies so we ended up moving to Fernie which is not that far from here and I worked in the mining industry for about eleven years and when things slowed down there and I was in between jobs I came out here and kind of got reacquainted with my friend and started working with him doing horse logging. So, we moved here in 1986 and I've logged for a couple of years and then I ended up going back to work at one of the mining companies I've worked for in the past and I commuted back and forth, worked in a mine out of Balfour B.C. and did that for about five years so that's kind of how we got here but well, we were living here and we were always interested in trying to figure out a way to be able to make a living a little bit more closer to home.	<i>How did you get to this area and how did you start your business?</i> He came here as a kid and grew up in Calgary. He first came to the area (in the sixties) with his friends' family who bought property there. He fell in love with the area later and thought about living there but wasn't sure yet how to make a living there. He has worked in the mining industry (Fernie) before he moved to Gray Creek and started working with his friend doing horse logging. They both moved to Gray Creek in 1986, did work in other places and always wished to be able to make a living a little bit more closer to home.	A2, B1, C1
229	R: No we are living in Gray Creek, part of the east shore community.	<i>Have you been living in Crawford Bay?</i>	A1
230	J: It's an extended community really.		A1
231	R: You know quite a few of the artisans in Crawford Bay don't actually live in Crawford Bay. They live somewhere on the east shore. But Crawford Bay is kind of the hubbub then but it definitely extends from Boswell to Riondel.	Not all of the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' live in Crawford Bay. They live spread out on the east shore but Crawford Bay is busier than other places.	A1
232	J: But as far as the artisans go, it's pretty much Crawford Bay.	Crawford Bay is the centre of the community especially in respect of the artisans	A1
233	R: Yeah well, it's definitely the centre of the community as far as that goes.		A1
234	J: So, while Rob was commuting back and forth for five years four days on four days off. I was here with two daughters, cows, chickens and about four part-time jobs and so I stayed here and I was actually the book-keeper for the Kootenay Forge before I ever owned the broom shop and the book-keeper for all these people and all the little businesses here, a lot of them anyway not all of them. At that time, there was Wedgwood Manor B&B, there is a blacksmith down Kootenay Bay, I was book-keeper for the Forge, for one of the churches, I also was part-time post mistress for three different post offices, worked in a little grocery store in Gray Creek and worked for the accountant part-time. So, I kept really busy with all that but we just saved our money and we paid off our mortgage and we knew we were kind of setting ourselves up into something we didn't know what it was gonna be. Actually, I was the book-keeper for the broom-people before me and I was the first to know that they were gonna sell the business because they were telling me I'd lose the contract, my job. I think it was a pretty good little business at that time but it was much smaller than ours now. They produced brooms, they were only open really July and August and about four days in September and about a week in June and then they did a few craft fairs and a little bit of wholesaling but it was just a smaller business. So, when we found out they wanted to sell the business, of course I had their numbers because I was their book-keeper and we talked about it and we thought "that's the business". It's with natural fibres, it's a functional thing, they seemed to be selling a lot for the time they were open and we thought there was a lot of potential so we made a deal with them and bought the business in 1992.	While he was working outside Gray Creek she had about four different part time jobs next to looking after their children and doing housework. She also was the book-keeper for the previous owners of the broom-shop. She was the first to know that the owners were going to sell their business. They saw potential for that business and bought it in 1992.	C1
235	J: It was up and down.	<i>What happened after that?</i>	C1
236	R: At first we thought the main expansionary was going to be into the wholesale business.		C1

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
237	J: Which is selling to stores.		C1
238	R: The previous owners had already done a little bit of a foray into selling wholesale and it seemed like it was a major growth and we had to make it grow quite a bit to make it a full-time job for the both of us so that's where we put our first energy in. For a while we were producing, actually within two years we were producing more brooms than we were producing in the last couple of years but making very little money because the wholesale market was so tight and so hard you know like it was overhead on it and so.	They wanted to make the business grow in such a way that they could both work fulltime. They started producing a lot more brooms but the wholesale market was too tight and they didn't earn more money.	C1
239	J: Sometimes we didn't even get paid, gift shops come and go like crazy.		C1
240	R: If Somebody would want credit, when they establish credit then there were quite a few times you ended up not getting paid for stuff that we shipped to some ugh. A lot of our stores were in Ontario and it a long ways way so it's really hard to kind of visit them and say, "maybe you should give us back our brooms or pay us" so that was a bit of a problem. Then we also noticed that if we stayed open longer and that really made a big difference, it made sense to be open longer in the year. Well, we were there almost there year-round so when we were there we were open so we were open more than twice as much probably three times as long as the other shop, had been before. So, it really helped. It wasn't big numbers in the off-season but it helped over the long period of time.	Some stores even took the brooms but didn't pay for them. When they stayed open a lot longer than the previous owners did before their situation improved a bit.	C1
241	R: No that's all we were working.	<i>Did you have any other jobs meanwhile?</i>	--
242	R: What happened is, there was a person in California that was supplying us with interesting handles from a immense legal wood which comes out of California, Arizona, Mexico and it's very difficult to find in Canada although there is some on the Gulf Islands. We started realizing that retail made more sense to us. We were working year-round and the work is hard on your body so we needed more time off and we stopped going to wholesale shows one year and we sold a thousand less brooms that year but made more money. See we made more money partially because we weren't, when you're doing wholesale especially the way it was going was; the first couple of sales you really don't make much money and less people start becoming repeat buyers. That was the problem it was inconsistent. The only people who seemed to be repeat buyers for once they were going and buying at the same wholesale shows and we were trying to get them not to we explained to them "don't buy, we have to pay the representative, you know commission and it's just much more expensive that way" that the only way that we could continue to sell to them would be if they would order directly from us you know establish a relationship with us and then order from us but it seemed like some wanted to do and in a lot of cases they would only order once and so we were having that loss on like at least half of our orders so we were realizing that this was not a really good way. Kootenay Forge was doing similar sorts of things except that they were trying to do it in a bigger way and they were having lots of ups and downs too. Well, John he started Kootenay Forge and he was having problems with his arms and for him the only way to expand business was to hire people and get bigger. We sort of learned from them, that maybe this wasn't quite the way you wanted to go.	<i>When did the business get stable?</i> A person in California was supplying them with interesting wooden handles for their brooms and they perceived that retail is the appropriate business model them. When they stopped going to the wholesale shows unexpectedly they made more money. They realized that the Wholesale concept was not right for them because they had to pay commission to the representative and they has less repeat buyers. In the end they were having a big loss on their orders.	C1
243	R: Around that time we discovered that if we went down and started looking for manzanita (name of the plant), we were buying it from somebody who was actually taking the cream of the stuff and making things like walking sticks and so we were getting decent short material but not really good stuff for longer booms and we started going down south and first of all we discovered oak, the fire killed oak down in Mexico that would make really nice broom handles. Then we decided to wander over into Arizona where there was manzanita growing and we started finding if we cut our own we could find much better handles than trying to pay somebody else to do this. That was when we started putting that material on the market the nature of our sales changed quite dramatically because what was happening is we started selling a lot more higher end product and that turned the corner for sure. When we started and all of the sudden our sales started jumping by like 25% per year for a fair number of years in a row and in the same time we were could make fewer brooms. It was actually easier on us but we spent more time building the high-end materials which we would never wholesale.	They decided to cut their own manzanita and started to make individual broom handles. They produced higher end products which they would not wholesale. They were making less brooms but they could charge them at higher prices because they had a better quality and so they noticed a jump in sales.	C1

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
244	<p>R: The other thing that happened with us is the nature of our business seemed to give us a lot of really great free advertising. I think last year Luke (their nephew and the shop owner now) was filmed four times, we were interviewed on TV shows. We would get at least one TV show a year for years on end and we even got requests for movies.</p> <p>We were selling to a wholesale store in just outside of Calgary and they happened to be connected to the movie industry. Most westerns are made right around Calgary. 80% of the westerns made in the last twenty years, thirty years have been made somewhere near Calgary because it's got wide open paces and movie-making is much cheaper in Canada. Vancouver is called 'Hollywood North' now but anyway so we found out, we didn't even know it first, because this company was buying and then selling to the movie industry and then we got a call one time, it was actually from Jackie Chans' (US movie star from China) company and they wanted to buy a whole bunch of brooms because they didn't want to pay retail price the wanted wholesale or at least get a better deal. They wanted like thirty brooms and some of them were in the movie but I found out later that Jackie Chan is a shopaholic (laughing) and he just likes brooms. He has used brooms in movies before. He didn't use any as props (requisite) but they turned up, there was people sweeping and in some scenes you could see our brooms. That's when we started turning up in every western. Lot of westerns have been made around that time so our brooms turned up in tons of westerns.</p>	They got the chance of free advertising through TV Shows and different movies. Their brooms turned up in a couple of westerns and in a Jackie Chan movie.	D2
245	<p>J: Actually one film was made there for Germany and it's called "Valley of the Wild Roses" (Im Tal der wilden Rosen) that's what it's called in English but it was actually shown in Germany and it was a production for Germany.</p>	They even turned up in a German movie series.	D2
246	<p>J: If I could jump in here too, another thing that we could see gradually turn around as well as the beautiful wood that we can now charge at higher prices (cutting their own now and having a better quality) was the fact that we were just there almost year-round, we kept the doors open and we were amazed how many people around there wanted to shop because before it was just a very short season and so people came in and watched us make our brooms we had lots of mess lots of chaos but it was wonderful, so different and then word of mouth spread the TV, the interviews and just people. People said, "you have to see this shop!". There were tourists from the States, from B.C., from Alberta, from all over the world. We get people from all over the world here. Word of mouth is huge. If you are there, if you are serious, you are friendly like we are always super friendly. People would ask questions and we'd answer them. If you are there for the people word of mouth is just phenomenal, it really did us well.</p>	Another reason for the business to become stable was that they had longer opening hours than the previous owner. People could come and watch them work. It spread by word of mouth. You still have to be friendly and helpful.	C1, D2
247	<p>J: We were actually the only shop on this strip at that time.</p>	<i>Which shops were there first?</i>	A1
248	<p>R: The Forge wasn't even on the strip it was up the hill and they would notice that we had more people stopping then they did and that's when they realized that they were in the wrong place because traffic coming off the ferry, it was really hard to stop there. This was back in the mid-nineties. They opened their shop on the strip in Crawford Bay in 1998 or around that time but, before that, we had tons of people and we were the only one and then there was also the weaver Janet Wallace. She had been working out of her house and going to craft fairs up till I think about 1996 or 1995 somewhere around that. She opened up right on the corner (community corner)</p>	The forge was up the hill before they realized that this place was not attractive to customers so the broom shop was the first artisan shop on the strip in Crawford Bay. The weaver opened her shop on the corner around 1996 and then the forge reopened on the strip around 1998.	A1, C1
249	<p>J: She did reasonably well but again it was just too hard to get in and so she lost a lot of traffic because you know you can see the building but then the driver was already passing by and for shoppers it has to be easy and so she was convinced. She saw what we were doing, she saw what the forge was doing and so she moved to place she's now, her husband built that building and she's got a beautiful shop.</p>	The weaver also had problems with her location because people would just pass by her shop so she also reopened her shop on the strip.	A1, C1, C3
250	<p>R: Very close to the same time like within one or two years the forge moved down too.</p>		A1

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
251	J: And so there were the three of us and people again, they have the golf course, you have the lake, you've got summer cottage people with all their company, so there's a lot of people here in the summer and people would do our three shops and we were all hands on and we were all making our stuff and people were learning so they'd spend time, they'd shop. They were frustrated because there was only three. It's like, "are you kidding this is so different, we're not gift shops" and at the same time they wanted more and so we knew there was a great potential and we would advertise together so we could afford to advertise out and get brochures.	At that time there were the three shops and other attractions and amenities like the lake, the golf course and summer cottages. People walked into the shops and watched the artisans work and they wanted more than the existing shops. Thus, they saw a big potential for more and advertised together.	A1
252	R: We didn't call it 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' at that time.		A1
253	J: We called it 'Artisans at work', that were very cheap, simple brochures for the three of us.		A1
254	R: But we would generally advertise, we didn't have this "Artisans of Crawford Bay" -thing going until the potter came along.		A1
255	J: They saw what we were doing and how much reaction we were getting, why not.	<i>Why did she come along?</i> Lea was inspired by the broom shops concept.	--
256	R: The building Lea is in (Owner of the Dog Patch Pottery) it was kind of derelict. The guy who owned all those buildings wanted to sell them you know like he owned the back strip apartment and he subdivided it and so he could sell the front, he needed the money. Part of the front became, at first it was a little grocery store like a little health food store but that didn't last very long and then the predecessor to the Black Salt Cafe moved in and that gave people some place close by because there wasn't any place for them to stop and have a bite to eat so that was really good and because that was there it helped the fellow who bought the properties, he fixed the two little places up for the jewelry store and for the pottery shop. And that made enough of ugh there was finally at least five well there were six ugh seven because with the Kootenay Forge opening up their shop they had room space for the glassblower at that time and the enamelist so there was enough shops at that point. That was when we decided that maybe we should sort of create a name for it like "The Artisans of Crawford Bay" and do far more advertisement together.	They first created the name 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' for it when they were seven different artisans with their shops on the strip: The forge, the glassblower, the enamelist, the weaver, the potter, the jewelry store and the broom shop. From that point on they did more advertisement.	A1
257	J: Because we could afford it, everybody was [gone whole and into it 00:22:23] and it's nice to have some funky type shop like as you can see our log building is so intriguing and the Dog Patch Pottery I mean she's done wonders of an old garage right and people like that. People on holidays wanna see something a little bit bigger than life almost and people of Crawford Bay most of our artisans do give that.	They attach importance to the unique buildings on the strip that the artisans partly refurbished and improved themselves.	D2
258	R: People kept saying to us "why aren't you gonna build a new shop like the Forge and the Weaver".	Costumers like that too.	--
259	J: Most people don't, most people love our shop as crazy as it is. You can't deny logs, they're wonderful. I think one reason why, what we found too with the artisan shops and what made them work is that we were all together. We were in one big building all working away in our little rooms (forge, glassblower and enamelist), so somebody would stop at our shop and because we were all within walking distance they would park the car, look at us, take a little walk over to the weaving shop and by that time they're ready for a new experience but if it was all together I don't think it would be as successful so it's not too close and not too far and that is the key, a psychological key for people experiencing what we have here. They can sort of space their mind and refresh ready for a new one. It's a big thing.	What made the artisans shops work is that they are all within walking distance. A little walk between the shops gives the customer time to be ready for a new experience.	C3, D2
260	R: The original idea behind the forge actually was John Smith original idea was to have a little gift shop like a gift shop in one spot and then scattered on the property little work shops where you could go and visit people working but then you'll go to the central gift shop and choose what you wanted to buy and he wanted us to come in. At that time we were just renting the place, we own it now, but we were just renting it at that time and he said "you can come in with us" and we resisted that. We thought "okay, this is great that you have a shop" but there was no way we were going to give up our sort individualistic presence.	The forge has an open workplace where people can come and watch them work. After watching them they can buy what they want in the sperate gift shop. The forge asked if they wanted to come in with them but they didn't want to give up their 'individualistic presence'.	C1, D2

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
261	J: For we were the ones that actually were making the most money retail at that time. Everybody wanted to be doing what we were doing and so we didn't want to give up that and people want to buy from the artisan I find they don't just want to just go to a central gift shop, they would do it, but there's more power with people shopping from us and we can help and figure out what they want and say "try this, try that" and it's much more personal and people want that.	The broom shop was making the most money retail at that time and the other artisans wanted to learn from them. It is a better shopping experience for the customers shopping directly from the artisans than shopping in one central gift shop because it is much more personal.	A1, C1
262	R: The nature of art business was slightly different than, at the forge it was difficult for the person working at the forge to also be selling because you are working with hot materials and it's noisier whereas the way we are set up you can be in there by yourself working on your brooms and actually still be the sales person. You just put your broom down and go in but we also have staff in there too and so we would do that and for us it made more sense to be kind of a separate shop and handle everything ourselves whereas when the glass blower was there and the forge and the copper and the enameler, they are all dealing with furnaces and things like that so I understood it made more sense for them to have a central gift shop between them and so the personal working the artisans didn't have to worry about that but in our shop it was a no-brainer that we should be as close as possible to it, because we could be.	In the broom shop they could do both be there for the customers and be working in the shop at the same time. That would not have been possible at the forge since their work is noisy and they work with hot materials and furnaces. So, their business model is not working the same way for all of the other shops.	--
263	J: We give away a lot of brooms for different benefits and fundraisers.	<i>How do you experience the other locals here? Do the Artisans influence the locals here?</i>	C3
264	R: Locals, people like to bring their company and in a lot of cases that's the only time you might see a local unless they come in in the off-season to buy a broom or something like that but still they are kind you've got different people, some people don't like the fact that it made it too busy you know they like being hidden away so the economic activity picked up quite a bit and the traffic for the last 15 years and some people say "oh, I wish it was the way it was back then" but in those days there wasn't nearly, I mean Kokanee Springs was the only job in town because they've been around for more than fifty years now. 1966/67 was when they started building it.	They don't see many locals, unless they bring their company to the shop. You've got different people but some of them like being hidden away. The economic activity has picked up and there is more traffic now. The job prospects have improved. In the sixties Kokanee Springs was the only job in town. They have been around for more than fifty years.	A2, B3, C2
265	R: In fact my friend worked for them, construction. I remember 1967 they were just building it and I'm wandering around that you know it used to be all little farms, that changed the nature, that really changed the nature of this community because it was old farms all over the place where the fairways are (golf) and so they all disappeared all the houses were knocked down, so that really changed the nature of the place back in the sixties. Crawford Bay for the most part almost disappeared except for the little strip along and it wasn't that much left there either.	In the sixties many old little farms had to give way to Kokanee Springs Golf Resort. That has changed the nature of the community. Only the strip remained spared from construction.	A1
266	J: Before the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' became something [inaudible0:29:03] almost to itself and people come because of us now. It was only really a few drive-bys and people going to the golf course and what we devised people don't want to golf all day long you know so we would be there for some of the wives and the husbands too.	The 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' benefited from the golf resort by acquiring new customers from them.	A3
267	R: What was interesting is after it seemed like once the three shops were there it started bringing other stuff like the credit union was in a building, we were right at the corner and they turned off to go to Riondel all by itself half in the middle of nowhere and so when they decided they needed a new facility, they decided "well, you better move here, this is where it's happening" and the grocery store has been here forever but it was very very small and they managed to, they are now three or four times the size they were. It was in that old house and very very small but that moved and then of course the, we had two pubs. The one pub was actually a house that somebody bought and decided they were gonna turn it into a restaurant and pub and then the second pub was built which was probably a little bit of overkill. It's a bit small for two complete pubs so it seems like that is still a problem.	Once the three shops ('Artisans at work') were there other businesses settled there too. This is how the credit union relocated from half way to Riondel to the strip in Crawford Bay. The Grocery store was a lot smaller back then and there were two pubs which are there still today and are open.	A1
268	J: But they are both open, so.		--
269	J: And then the camp ground was built and things started moving around. It used to be frustrating, here used to be three shops and then we had a few artisans that didn't work out too well. You know they didn't sell.	Crawford Bay started getting busier and the campground was built. Some artisans came to Crawford Bay and didn't sell and had to close down again.	A2

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
270	R: There's still people who have come and gone because it didn't work out.	For some their plans to work as artisans don't work out.	A2
271	J: It used to be frustrating because there was no place to get a lot of groceries and there were very few pubs open I mean hardly any place to eat and so it was great that they all responded so I think we were the first impetus, the three artisan shops for Crawford Bay to move and grow.	There was no place to eat and they couldn't get a lot of groceries. The three artisan shops were the impetus for Crawford Bay to grow.	A1
272	R: Yes, when we first took over the broom shop the only other business was the grocery store. It was just us and them, that was it.		A1
273	J: And the camp ground.		A1
274	R: Of course. This was owned at one time by Kokanee Springs. This was part of the golf course at one time and then it was split off when they had financial difficulties back in the early eighties.	The campground was part of the golf course and owned by Kokanee Springs but was split off due to financial difficulties.	--
275	J: We've also had a lot of amazing PR with TV, magazines. I've got binders this full of stuff that we've been written about for the broom shop just for ourselves, the other artisans have had some too but I think we've had the most partly because our shop is so completely different. What we are doing is so completely different and that helped.	They had a lot of media attention, more than other artisans, because what they do is different from others (maybe in respect of not many people produce traditional handcrafted brooms)	D2
276	J: We were getting close to ready to wanting to retire, we knew within two years or so and we had been working on a price and we were almost were just about to advertise and then my nephew came down there on his own and spent a month with us down there and we knew him of course but we didn't know him that well as an adult and so we got to know him pretty well. He's a young guy, I mean a lot of young guys wouldn't have a business like that already.	<i>Succession planning: How did you find someone (your nephew) to take over your business?</i> Just when they were about to advertise because they were ready their nephew came along and wanted to work with them for a month. They got to know him better.	B4
277	R: So basically, we said, " Why don't you try working for us with no strings attached but if you really like it maybe we can talk " and after one year he decided that that's what he wanted to do. At that time, we were looking at "okay, how will we do this" and having somebody in the family, we already discussed this with our daughter, she was kind of number one on our list but then she started her own business in Vancouver so that kind of put her out of the running. Both of them. What we liked about that is that if we sold to a stranger it would be an arm's length situation and we had a little bit of understanding of that from when we took over the business. We basically brought a short training, not very long and then we were kind of thrown into you know sink or swim. We thought that somebody who could benefit from us being around longer it would make more sense. In a way if it's a stranger its more likely to be friction where they'd say "I don't need you anymore" or "what are you doing here".	They offered Luke to work for them with the possibility of succession and he accepted and then decided that that's what he wanted to do. Their daughter already had her own business in Vancouver (both sisters).	B4
278	J: It's just you don't know. We were pretty passionate about that business so that was our life for a long time.		B4
279	R: So, it would have been much harder to let it go if we hadn't found somebody that we could trust. There's lots of little secrets in this business and we would never have trained anybody without money up front either somebody we trusted, like a relative because you don't want somebody to take all this training ahead that time and say "Oh, I can do this."	They preferred their nephew over a stranger and were more willing to let him in on their business secrets and train him.	B4
280	J: And maybe go down the road and across the lake or some place and do it because we are unique and we are quite rare. You don't see many broom makers around especially like our brooms and the way we do it.	(like 275)	D2
281	R: They both lived there already.	<i>Why did your daughters go to Vancouver?</i>	A4
282	J: They got their University degrees and they both had different careers for a short period of time and the both grew up here.	Both grew up here.	A4
283	R: When our oldest daughter was an editor for a big accounting company she wrote articles for them and also trained people in software and stuff like that. She had a really good job but she was finding that she couldn't stand to sit in front of a computer all day long anymore. The younger daughter was more, you know even when she was working for other people she would figure out ways that she could come and work the summer (at her parents' shop) one time she told the company she worked for that she was going to quit unless she could come and work the summer here.	Both daughters had different careers but decided to give that up. The older daughter didn't want to spend the whole day in front of a computer and the other one used to work the summers in the broom shop next to her job. So, at one point the family worked together in the shop.	--

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
284	J: So, the both worked for us over the years and managed our shop while we were the broom makers and talked with the people and they orchestrated our shop.		--
285	R: To a degree I think it does and it just makes an interesting ambience to the community. I mean there's all sorts of reasons why people are attracted. Some people are attracted because of the golfs, the lake is definitely a major attraction and the fact that it's something, people living here when the summer company comes they've got something for them to do. In fact we have semi-decent internet, that helps.	<i>Do you think that the 'Artisans of Crawford Bay' attract new residents?</i> To a degree: They create a pleasant ambience to the community BUT the area is attractive to different people for different reasons. Golf, lake, shops and internet. (He maybe thinks internet could be better)	A2, 3
286	J: Internet is huge nowadays. I think and people have told me in the shop that they love the fact that there is something like this going on. If it wasn't there, you know the culture of Crawford Bay is arts. Now.	"... the culture of Crawford bay is arts. "	A2, B3, D2
287	R: And when we talk about how much support we get from residents, some of the new residents are our biggest customers.	(Conversely, that means long term residents don't support and buy much?)	B3, D2
288	J: They are retired and they moved here because they want to live in a place like this.	Most newer residents are retirees. (That can be a reason why they can afford to buy a lot more than others)	B1, B3
289	R: There's a lot of contingent of summer residents and some of them will move here permanently when they get older and other won't but some of those people go around the artisan shops and spend a huge amount of money every year. We have one lady who has been buying marriage brooms off us as long as we are in business. She would usually buy two or three a year and she's still doing it. I know she's also a really good customer of both the forge and the weaver as well.	Some of the newer residents were summer residents before they retired. One of their best costumers is such a lady and she also buys at the other shops as well. And there are more people like her.	B1, D2
290	J: And there's more people like her too.		B1, D2
291	R: There's quite a few people who don't actually live here year-round.		B1
292	J: What we have here is so different from what a lot of places are. So, the quality of the product is super important. We've had a few people here that thought they'd set up a cute little shop and got all this import stuff from China and they ended up closing up because people actually got mad at them like "what is this doing here?". Crawford Bay is all about quality. They were doing their best but it's almost like we set this kind of bar a little higher than dollar store stuff (laughing).	The quality of the products is important, people who opened shops and didn't care about the quality of their products even had to close down their shops. Maybe because the artisans set the bar very high.	D2
293	J: Definitely more families moving in which means more work. We need to have work. That's it. Families moving in and the husband or wife will go and commute to other places. There are people like that here but if highspeed internet gets better and better people can have high-tech jobs and be living in a place like this so that I hope for better and better speeds for internet so we can attract those types of people.	<i>What do you think are the future prospects of CB and what would you wish for?</i> More families, and more work form them without having to commute somewhere else. To achieve that they need even better/ faster internet.	A2, D4
294	R: It's a matter of just keeping it up to a reasonable degree with what's going on in the cities. I mean we will never have the speeds and download capabilities that they have but as long as it's reasonable so that people can actually do things here and make a living. I think that has been a big draw (drawback?). There are people in this area and sometimes you don't even know about them and they just quietly come here and I know a fellow in Kaslo. He's got a business in Calgary and he runs it completely from Kaslo. He's in Calgary every month just to check and make sure that everybody knows he's still alive but he does everything from his office in Kaslo so this wasn't possible in the past.	The internet will never be as fast and capable as in bigger urban centres but it has been a big problem because in the past it would not have been possible to run or work for a company somewhere in an urban centre form out here.	A2, D4
295	J: We are just getting better and better internet now and we still have a ways to go and they're working on it but it wasn't that long ago we had dial-ups so it's much better now. That's what we need to attract those families and kids for the school, we really need kids coming in and keep that school open.	Not long ago they had dial-ups so the internet is much better now. It still could be better to attract families. (see 293)	A2, A4, D4

Janet and Rob Schwieger		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
296	R: And our people are now going off to doing very similar to what I used to do when I used to go to the East Kootenay to one of the big mines there. I was one of the only people doing that and now I would say I know at least seven or eight people that either do that or commute to maybe the diamond mines up in the Northwest Territories or the oil patch. I know one person who's laid off right now wondering when he's gonna get back to work in the gas fields in Alberta but there's quite a few people commuting. For a long time, the main economy in this area was dope growing and that has changed quite a bit. Well, still it's changing all over it, there will be legal dope growers and I guess there are a few now and at one point it was a weird thing. It was hard to find people who wanted to work because the underground economy is so big. You didn't have to do much and you could make enough money to travel all over the world and not have to worry about working.	Jobs in the area: When he worked in the mine he used to be the only one commuting back and forth but nowadays he knows many people that need to commute to work. Big industries and employers in the area are the mining industry, the oil patch and the gas fields. Before that, the main economy was dope growing and it was hard to find workers that wanted to work for less wage.	A2
297	J: But they got a business, can't compete with that (laughing).		A2
298	R: So that has changed, there used to be so many people who were French workers most of those are gone. You don't see them around anymore. In the summer time, especially. A lot of people moan like "Oh, those were the good old days" but in a lot of ways I think it's a lot better, it gives people more incentive to do stuff. Kids around here have to get out of this area or they get caught in a trap. That's why our daughter left because quite a few of their friends that didn't leave were not doing very much and getting sort of hopelessly and trapped in a kind of going-nowhere economy. They had no incentive to find another job.	French workers were there because of the dope growing. Even friends of their daughter worked for the drug industry.	A2, A4
299	J: I think with the marijuana trade or the drug trade, it makes them unhirable for regular businesses they don't even wanna work for even fifteen dollars an hour which is not bad wage around here but you couldn't hire them for that so there was sort of a double world in a way here for a long time and there's still some of that going on as there is in many places but in per capita, in a very small area, it was quite strong here.	The drug trade made people unhirable because there was no incentive for them to work for even good wages because they earned more there. There was and partly there still is a double world here.	A2
300	R: You know, not really. It is still a very pleasant place to live and hopefully it doesn't somehow change too greatly and so far, it's managed I think, I think it's kind of a happy medium. It's not extremely busy but it's a lot better to make a living here now than it was twenty years ago so that's good.	<i>And do you have a special wish for the future?</i> He think Crawford Bay is a pleasant place to live and he hopes it won't get too busy in the future. Making a living here is now easier than it was twenty years ago.	D4
301	J: One of the things about a small community like this is we have a lot of people like us that now retire, we were freshly retired, but there's a lot of [snow there 0:46:40], some of them stay here, a lot of them go south for the winter and so what happens is the population in this area drops quite a bit in the winter but still stuff goes on. The whole still needs to be looked after, like parks and all sorts of stuff so it's kind of left to a fewer amount of people which is why you need families in here with kids in school, so they stay home and they become part of the community and be active.	The facilities need to be looked after and when during winter the population drops it's mostly families that are staying in Crawford Bay (retirees often go south for the winter) because of their kids in school. If there are more families there are more active people to look after the facilities.	A4, D4
302	J: Except now we go south but we still work a lot for our community.	<i>I heard you are community champions?</i> They won't be able to do as much in the future because they retired and want to go south too but they always were involved.	--
303	R: We are definitely away, almost half the year now we go away on November 1 and we don't come back till early in April. We went out because of the manzanita, we bought property that we use to cut mazanita, so we ended up buying the place (laughing). A lot of people, luckily there are people, I mean it gets grey here in the winter, that's my biggest problem. The weather is actually quite reasonable here in the winter.	They bought property where they cut manzanita and they go down there for the winter to get away from the bad weather here.	A4
304	J: It's just grey. When you realize the sun is shining in other places and your kids aren't in school anymore and the dog died well, you get to travel (laughing).		A4
305	R: But there's also people who like it. I know people that can't believe that we do that and they say "oh, I love it here year-round. I wouldn't leave here any time" so that's good (laughing).		--
306	J: And we need people like that, for sure.	But it's good that there are still people staying here throughout wintertime.	--

Janet_Wallace		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
307	I own Barefoot Handweaving in Crawford Bay. I don't live in Crawford Bay I live on the Riondel Rd just about 10 minutes north of here. So, I drive to work or I ride my bike every day.	She owns Barefoot Handweaving in Crawford Bay but she actually lives in Riondel.	B1
308	I live in the area I live in the community. The community is mostly like the school catchment, so north to Riondel and south to Boswell and so we sort of think of ourselves as a community so I would say that I'm part of the Crawford Bay community.	<i>Did you ever think of moving to Crawford Bay?</i> People of the east shore see themselves as one community. She defines that by the school catchment which extends from Riondel to Boswell.	A1, C2
309	We moved here in 1981 because we had some friends here and I loved the lake. The lake is for me personally it's my draw and I always wanted to live in a small community. I also wanted to grow food and it was much warmer here than in Calgary. We lived in Calgary before that but in grew up in Ontario in eastern Canada. We carried on and had four children and my husband is the artist downstairs, he was also the art teacher here and he also was the one who built the building. This is a building made of bails of straw. He was in construction for many years and we moved here in 1981 and John Smith who started Kootenay Forge moved here in 1982 and he started the forge and he became open to the public so I had been weaving but I've been going to craft fairs and doing things like that. Then in 1995 my husband was injured while he was working and we had four children so I had to do something quick. By then the Kootenay Forge and the North Woven Broom had started and they really encouraged me to open to the public. Down at the sharp corner right across the Kokanee Chalets there's a building the community corner and that was my business. So, I actually put the ad on and I opened to the public and worked seven days a week the first year. It was pretty crazy. When this piece of property came up it was right about the time that the credit union who owned that property wanted to donate it to the park and so where this property came up right beside Kootenay Forge we jumped in, bought the property and built the building. So that's kind of my history in nutshell.	She grew up in Ontario and she had lived in Clagary before she moved to the east shore community. She visited the area first because she had some friends there. She and her family (husband and four kids) finally moved to Riondel in 1981 and her draw was the lake. She wanted to live in a small community and grow food. Her husband was in construction for many years and also was the art teacher at the school. She was weaving and selling at craft fairs until her husband got injured (1995) at work and so she had to work a lot more to earn money to provide the family. First she worked in the small building right at the community corner and then they bought the property next to the forge and he husband built the new building (made of bails of straw).	A1, B1, C1
310	I started weaving back when we were in Calgary actually. I started doing spinning first and then tapestries which made me crazy, they're way to slow. I wanted a loom. I had a friend who had a loom and I love the engineering of it. I love the wooden parts and I loved using a tool rather than a machine. There is just something about patterns and colors and all that I loved. I did study art in university but I failed color (laughing) so you know I did have an artistic background for sure.	<i>Did you always weave or how did you start weaving?</i> She started weaving back in Calgary. She also studied arts in University in arts so she already had an artistic background before she started her business. she really loves what she does.	C1
311	Absolutely! In fact, I can show you I have one particular fabric that I call 'winter roads' because I was coming to work one morning and there are slushy roads, we often get in our winters we get a lot of snow but then it melts and so there were slushy roads and this morning all of a sudden, I saw the colors in the road and it was so beautiful and I'll show you the fabric, it came from that. So definitely my surroundings inspire me.	Is you work influenced by the area? She even produced a special fabric that was inspired by the winter scenery	D1
312	Both. It was easy in one way I just opened and began (laughing), by the seat of my pants, but I made some major mistakes along the way of course because I wasn't trained how to run a business. I was very sick for about a year in 2006 so I had got a really big debt. I'm still working my way out of that big debt which was very difficult because I had to hire people to replace me or else close down and I chose to hire people but that cost me a lot of money	<i>Was it easy or rather complicated to start your business here?</i> At first the business worked fine but She has started the business without being trained so when she got sick for a longer period, she got a big dept. She is still working her way out of that debt.	C1
313	When we built this building, my husband bought twenty acres and he subdivided and sold all the other lots to help pay for it so we owned a lot outright and when he built the building we put a mortgage on it and that's my rent so I'm almost finished paying off the building. Once that's done if something happens to me then we can sell the building and that will pay off the debt that I have, you know we've worked it out. We own our home on the Riondel Rd. and so that was the equity that we used to make that work. We are not in a financially difficult place right now which is nice. I'm still paying the mortgage I'm still making it work and this year I'm having a really good year this year.	<i>But did you have problems affording property or the building before?</i> They found ways to work themselves out of dept by generating income by buying and selling real estate and putting a mortgage on the building. Now they are financially well set.	C1

Janet_Wallace		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
314	Since I started having children. I did work at the school for a while you know like aid to the teachers for about three years and then I started doing this pretty much full time after that. Before that I worked with handicapped children in Calgary and then I worked with handicapped adults as well, I really enjoyed that too but when I started having children I wanted things to do at home and that was the nice thing about working at weavers corner, I could bring my youngest who was three at that point and I could bring her to work. She wasn't always so happy about that (laughing). It was pretty easy.	<i>Has this always been a full time job?</i> Once she had children, she started working fulltime at the school to be closer to home. So she got a job at weavers corner and was able to bring her children to work. That made it easy.	--
315	Apart from hiring people, I have one full time person and a number of part time people there's five this year. We are busy training a new seamstress because my old part time seamstress retired last year so we are training her and I was so excited to find a good seamstress she's working really well and there's a couple of other people who pop in to help. And the people we hired are all locals from Riondel to Boswell. The seamstress is local to Crawford Bay.	<i>What kind of role do the artisans play for the local economy?</i> The artisans are employers. She hired a couple of people and they live in the area (from Riondel to Boswell).	A3
316	It's changed in the last year so when I first became an artisan all the other artisans were either my age or a little bit older than me and now I'm the oldest so that's really changed. It's okay it's just different. I feel like I was being mentored at the beginning and now it switched and that's just happened in this last year. That's been really interesting. Good, just different.	<i>How do you as an artisan experience communal life in the area?</i> The community has changed, people in the community have rejuvenated. She thinks that the change is good but now the community is different than the past.	B3
317	My daughter is a teacher at the school, she left and then so I have two grandchildren and my husband was a teacher at the school as well but he also did a lot of construction in the area so we have connections with many different people, a lot of ex-teachers retired teachers are our friends but I also have lots of connections with young people partly through the artisans and partly in other ways and also I'm part of the chamber of commerce and I know a lot of people through that and through volleyball, through theater, through singing, through all kinds of different things. So, there's many hobbies here which is wonderful. The other thing that I'm part of is 'Community Connections' which is, all of us who are on the board of 'Community Connections'. It's kind of an umbrella organization to hold money so that people can do projects in the community like there's a youth project, the playground project, the learning hub and so we are the administrative body really and all of us on the board have roles on other boards in the community. There's one from the trails and bike association and from the chamber as well. One of the other members is a board member in Boswell and Paris is actually part of the, she's done her master in community development and she is our president right now and she's just got a job in Creston as a 'fields forward' person (a new food and agriculture initiative in Creston and District). She's really involved in agriculture and she was also involved at the ashram. So, I've got a lot of different hats that I wear besides being a grandma.	<i>Do you have relationships with locals here or people who are not artisans?</i> Her family is tied to the community through their work and social contacts so they have connections with many different people: Ex-teachers through school, people through her hobbies and through her membership in 'The Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce' and 'Community Connections'.	B2, B3, C2
318	The chamber of commerce has been here for many decades. I think I'm the only founding member of 'Community Connections' of the board and it was designed as a way to, the original impetus came from trying to find a way to stop the duplication of things because I was finding that people were doing a project and then somebody else was doing a parallel project with the same thing and going after the same pot of money which seemed silly so we were really trying to find a way to help young people make a living here, a decent living. Lots of people had ideas about projects and so we've helped with some events and helped all kinds of things get started. Some of them were recreational and some of them were projects that led to more jobs.	<i>Who initiated the chamber of commerce?</i> It has already been there for a long time. She is the founding member of the 'Community Connections'-board. It was designed to organise and support all the projects in the community and and prevent double projects.	B2
319	Right! Well, a lot of people came her like I was part of the back-to-the-land-movement, you know like I came here to grow food and raise my children. I'm from Ontario originally, originally this was my goal to live on a lake, I always wanted to live on a lake, have four children, which I did, and being an artist, that was my goal when I was twelve back in Ontario. The whole back-to-the-land-movement brought a lot of us to a rural setting and we wanted to raise our children naturally and be part of nature and that was really important to me, it's still really important to me.	<i>Why do you think people come here to make their dreams come true?</i> Like many others here, she is part of the back-to-the- land-movement. She originally came here to grow food and raise her my children. Being an artist and living on a lake were her goals when she was a child.	B1, B2

Janet_Wallace		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
320	Yes, and a lot of the young people, like it sort of changed. Young people started coming to hide and grow marijuana. It's very convenient, there's a community here of people who did that. When I was first here and my kids were young it was very small and then it got much bigger and now it's much harder to do that you make a lot less money, mostly because it has been legalized across the border in some of the northern States of the US (like Washington State, Colorado,...) and I think Canada will too, it only makes sense, yeah, it's a plant you know. The hard thing about it is that it made people so much money that they start doing harder drugs like cocaine and that's the downside. Because it was illegal that whole industry got to be really strange. There was big money and gangs and different things starting to happening that made me really sad. I've really worked hard for my kids to make a good living not doing that so all my kids are educated. It's really important to me that they become educated and find another way to make a living, but I had to work hard.	Like many others here, she is part of the back-to-the- land-movement. She originally came here to grow food and raise her my children. Being an artist and living on a lake were her goals when she was a child.	A2
321	My son lives in Vancouver and he is a scientist, he always wanted to be an ecologist when he was a little boy. Now he does geographical information systems for a big engineering firm. One of my three daughters has become a teacher and so she came back to live here so she lives in the community which is wonderful. She lived in many other places to become educated which is good, it's good to go and make a choice and then come back. The third daughter has a diploma of dance, a diploma of theater and now she is a registered massage therapist and she is settling in Revelstoke. Which is about 4 hours away so that's nice and close. My youngest daughter just got a degree in sociology and she lives in Victoria and she is working for a media company.	<i>Do your kids still live here?</i> Her son lives in Vancouver. One daughter is a teacher in Crawford Bay and lives in the area. The other daughters live in Revelstoke and Victoria.	A4, B4
322	Non of my children wants to take over unfortunately. I feel like I haven't given that enough though but I also feel like so far in my life when I sort of put my hands out with my thumbs up saying "I want somebody to come along" (laughing). We have a way to close the business if it comes to that but I would prefer to be able to pass it on to somebody so right now what I'm working really hard at is getting out of debt and setting up the business so it could expand if somebody wanted to come in.	<i>Do you think about succession planning?</i> Her children all have their jobs and don't think of taking over the business. If she can't find someone to pass on her business there is a way to close the business.	B4, C4
323	I could go either way depending on my seamstress, she's maybe retiring next year and so I've just found another seamstress so maybe I'm okay. So, the biggest thing for my business, she is critical to my business. So if the new seamstress works out I may have a way to carry on and if someone young wanted to come and take over they could expand by working the internet in the winter. Right now I sort of stop in the winter and take a month off, or six weeks off and I go away but that might change.	<i>Do you plan to expand your business?</i> She depends on her seamstress, if she "works out" she can carry on. Someone that is taking over the business could expand by working the internet also in the winter.	C4
324	A little bit. What I'm trying to do is to have enough product up here (she is showing me woven pieces in her storage, which shall be sold online in the future) I'm just starting to develop products up here and these I could put on the internet because they are not for sale downstairs. Because we make one-of-a-kind things it's very difficult to have something on there and then have it sell. That has been a difficult thing. We will see if I can build up enough stock up here then I could put it on my website but right now it's more like an online brochure and I'm not very good at keeping the pictures updated but somebody young could be really good at that and really enjoy that and so I always put a little effort into it every year but I finally realized it wasn't gonna be fulltime effort for me, because I don't enjoy it as much	<i>So, earlier you didn't retail on the internet?</i> a little bit, it's more like an online brochure. Somebody young could enjoy that more than her and be really good at internet retail.	C4, D2
325	Well, I do online I mean I do have the brochure online and people e-mail me directly particularly people who have been here or phone and order. So, in the winter it's more orders. And all of these blue bins are full of wool from a ranch in Radium Hot Springs between here and Calgary and it's a CEO of a company who has hundreds of pounds of wool that she wants woven into blankets for corporate gifts so I occasionally do big projects like that. I'm weaving on the loom right now I have an altar cloth for a church that has ordered a whole bunch of them, so I do get some big orders which is really helpful but mostly it's people coming in (into her shop on Hwy 3A). There's actually quite a lot people until about Christmas, it's surprisingly you know when the golf course closes of course everything slows down. I'm open every month but February, last year I closed middle of January and I opened again March 7th and I'm not sure what I'm gonna do this winter. Things have changed, we had a place in Mexico that has been taken over so I'm not sure how things are gonna shape up. I really do need to go a way for a month just to relax. I'm trying not to work seven day a week but...	<i>What other ways do you use to promote and sell your art then?</i> She sells through the internet brochure, people who have been in her store before order by e-mail or phone. Sometimes she gets big orders. Usually her shop is open year-round except for one month a year. She says she really needs that time off to relax.	C4, D2

Janet_Wallace		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
326	No, but what I would have liked in the beginning, you know I know how to do the books and all those things, I have gotten a couple of training programs to train people but it's really difficult because unless someone's been on the eye of unemployment insurance, they don't get the funding to get trained and so the woman that I am training as a seamstress right now, she owns her own business, she's trying to sell a resort in Pilot Bay and so she's not on the eye so it's really difficult to make that work. I have trained three people that way and next year I would like to get a student grant, I didn't get in time this year but so training grants are really valuable. I see people [do 0:21:38] the community futures program where you learn how to write a business plan, you learn how to do books. When I got really in debt was when I had somebody else doing my books and that wasn't a good thing. I got too out of touch with it and so I've started doing my own books now and I'm much happier.	<i>Do or did you get any support from the government or the municipality?</i> She doesn't get any financial support though she would have liked if anyone starting a business could get the funding to be trained even though they are not on E.I. Not doing her own book got her in financial trouble so she learned how to do books and now she does it her self.	D4
327	More like training me how to do business, I think I would have liked that. I have taken a few courses to community futures that are training me in different things. The marketing was probably the worst one I took because she, the woman who taught us was all about social media and I'm not. I see social media, it takes too much time. I do see that a way of expending the business if I wanted to.	<i>Would you wish for other training programs than this?</i> She wishes for programs that teach you how to do business.	C1, C4, D4
328	Well, Crawford Bay was originally, when Europeans first settled here like a hundred and twenty years ago it was very agricultural. All of the golf course was all farms. I think about this a lot and everything changes but I'd like to see, I really think that there's value in small communities and I would love to see a way for young people to really make a living here and I see the trails as a big asset and there's a fellow, he is just fabulous, who is doing the 'Trail and Bike Association' so mountain biking and trails. I really see that our asset is nature and the lake and so I would like to see that developed or maintained better.	<i>What do you think are the future prospects of Crawford Bay and what would you wish for?</i> She wants to see a way for young people to really make a living here. She would like to see Lake and Trails for mountain biking (nature) and developed or maintained better	A1, D4
329	I'd love to see more agriculture like real agriculture that's feeding people and I see that starting. There's a couple of greenhouses now. The potter next door, the clay art, she's also renting a greenhouse and I see that is being really valuable. It's a good question, I'd love to see the school have another fifty, another hundred kids you know, that would be really wonderful because I really see the school as kind of the core of the community.	She wishes for more agriculture that is feeding people. She would like the school, as the core of the community, have more kids more enrolments.	A4, D4
330	The artisans employ a lot of people so it would be great to see more of course. But I see people retiring and I see young people stepping up. The jeweler she's really active, she's been part of our 'Community connections', she's a community champion. I love to see people champion our community and I think there's lots of that happening. There's some mentoring going on right now and you know there's some things that are falling down but some of those things I think it's okay to take a brake like 'Starbelly Jam' a big music festival, it's not happening this year and there's a number of things like that that aren't happening and I think that's okay. People are putting more energy into their businesses and I think that's a good thing. Yeah, I don't know, it will be interesting to see.	The artisans already employ a lot of people but there could be more. The jeweler is very active, she is a community champion. She sees a transformation in the community and young people stepping up. She hopes that there will still be people in future who are willing to champion the community. There's some mentoring going on.	A2, B2, D4
331	I could see more happening in the downtown core of Crawford Bay. Particularly, I think that would be wonderful just to see more happen. In a way, you know we have quite a few travellers coming through and I would love to see Riondel develop hot springs. There was a mine there (bluebell mine) and it would be really good to have a core industry. The golf course is always on the edge of making it or not I think golf is kind of waning and most golfers are quite a bit older now and starting to not golf anymore and so I think it will be interesting to see how that transitions, but it would be nice to see a core industry and I could really see us producing food because there is six-hundred-degree water under Riondel. They had to close the mine because the water was so hot and I'd love to see that develop and there are all kinds of ways to make greenhouses maybe make hot springs. I have this fantasy. And a little bit more tourism in the area but ecofriendly, that's why I think the trails and bikes you know I see people in kayaks, I mean the people that wanna do houseboats and big motorboats they can stay in the Okanagan (laughing) and they do.	There could be more happening in the downtown cor of Crawford Bay. Developing hot springs in Riondel could be an attraction for travellers and they need a 'new' core industry in the area. She wishes for more ecofriendly tourism like kayaking, biking and hiking by e.g. developing trails.	D4

Janet_Wallace		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
332	Ever since I've moved here thirty-five years ago people have been talking about the area "Oh, the big development is coming" "here we go" and it has never happened, so I think we are just a little too far away. My brother in law lives in Invermere and it's crazy busy, it's insane in the summer, you can hardly see the lake, there's so many boats. It's different here and I think people come here for that and I think that's precious. I think we are the blueprint for the world, there's not very many places in the world left where there aren't too many people and so I think that's really important. We can see the stars at night and we can still drink the lake which is pretty amazing. I think the world need more places where there is a blueprint, where things are more natural and I think that's really critical. We pave things over.	People of the east shore don't like the idea that their home could change and it could get busier. She appreciates that she can live in a place that is still natural and where not too many people live.	D4
333	When I go back to Ontario to visit my parents living in a university town and I'm just absolutely flabbergasted every time I go there. There are huge subdivisions and the city just seem to be growing out out out. Places where I remember farmland it's all paved over and all the houses kind of look the same and two or three cars in every garage and that just seems crazy to me. I'm very grateful I live here.		B1

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
334	I am the director of the regional district 'Central Kootenay' for Electoral Area 'A', which is Wynndel, East Shore Kootenay Lake. That means I've been elected into local government to represent the few thousand people in the clusters and communities in this portion of the rural area. It's not incorporated; we're not a town; we're not a city; we're just a lot of clustered communities spread over along the lake. I'm the representative of local government.	He is the director of the regional district 'Central Kootenay' for Electoral Area 'A'. He is the representative of local government for a few thousand people that live spread over the east shore of Kootenay Lake.	A1
335	So, a hundred-odd years ago there were several almost encampments beginning to develop at Kootenay Lake. Some of them were people looking for places to farm, for fruit ranching or for small farms, mixed farms. Some of the encampments were logging. They were harvesting trees sending them to the towns and cities for construction. Some of them were mining encampments where they were pulling out high value, looking for silver, looking for gold. And some of the camps were like the Bluebell Mine where they were recognizing that it was not as high-value ore as lead and zinc. So, the Bluebell Mine, they recognized there that they'd either be barging out many, many tons of ore or they'd be setting up concentrators or smelters. So, there were multiple encampments or little clusters of people doing all of those different things a hundred-odd years ago. Communities like Crawford Bay wasn't particularly, there was no particular mining here, but would have been more forestry, once they'd logged some of the areas, especially the flat areas, it was suitable for agriculture. Where we're sitting now was a fairly flat section, the delta of Crawford Creek. Crawford Creek is one of the larger creeks on Kootenay Lake, feeding into Kootenay Lake. So, it became a little agricultural hub and just by the nature of the mountainous terrain the roads were, access was by boat, by paddle wheeler, stern wheelers and then slowly they pushed road trails and then roads along down. So, Crawford Bay for a while was one of the terminus's where you could get different sizes of vehicles say from Creston, and/or you could go back to Gray Creek and catch a ferry across to the Nelson side and then there were only wagon trails further north.	<i>How did this village emerge and develop?</i> About a hundred years ago Crawford Bay was predominantly forestry and then agriculture. Before it was moved to Kootenay Bay the ferry terminal was located in Gray Creek.	A1
336	Once they decided to move the ferry terminal to Kootenay Bay, they built the highway up and over between Crawford Bay and Kootenay Bay, Crawford Bay became an easy, attractive place to start a little bit of commercial development, because now they'd haul the highway truck in this direction was coming ... there was no southern highway, there was no Highway 3 at the time. So all the southern, other ... any southern traffic through southern BC came through here. At Kootenay Bay where the ferry landed it's quite steep, not a lot of development potential, but just five, six kilometres down the road here you've got flatland and you can start developing places for people to stay, to eat, to shop, that kind of thing. So this became a little bit of a commercial centre for the highway traffic that was on its way to and from the ferry landing, because it's easier to develop here than say right out at Kootenay Bay.	<i>Once a highway was built between Crawford Bay and Kootenay Bay all southern traffic through southern BC came through Crawford Bay. The flat Crawford Bay became an easy, attractive place to start commercial development rather than Kootenay Bay. So, places for people to stay, to eat, to shop developed.</i>	A1
337	So, Tom Lymbery is the person, the man you need to ask for that. He was born here; he operated the Gray Creek store for many years. He'd have all the news, exactly when the ferries moved. It would have been maybe in the forties, maybe in the fifties when the ferry moved from Gray Creek up into here. So, before that, there was no footfall. All the traffic, pretty much, stopped at Gray Creek except people who were willing to drive up trail, maybe it was logging trucks, and come back down Crawford Bay. Once the ferry moved to Kootenay Bay, all the traffic came through Crawford Bay, so suddenly it was more attractive as a flat, easy to develop spot. Tom would confirm [inaudible 0:04:28].	<i>About what time was that?</i>	A1

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
338	So, I think the major change probably occurred, started about 30 years ago. One of the factors was there were families farming here 30, 40, 50 years ago, small farms. But back some time in there, and Tom Lymbery would be a better source of exactly when, Kokanee Springs Golf Resort came into being, a group of investors out of Calgary decided to buy quite a lot of land and to create a full 18-hole golf course. In the process they also bought a lot of the land surrounding what they needed for the golf course looking to do land development. So, they had what's called the 'Selkirk Sub-division' to the east of the golf course where they put in a couple of roads and they have a water system and they were providing partially serviced lots for sale. So, they're making money on the golf; they would make money on land development. They bought more land than they could service the debt, they couldn't service the debt. So about 30 years ago, the bank called in the loans on not all the property but some of it. So, they were selling property through the bank very cheaply, in fact my father bought, thirty years ago he bought 11 acres for \$20,000, a little under \$2,000 an acre.	<i>When and how did Crawford Bay turn into an artisan village?</i> About 30 years ago there was a major change: There were a lot of small farms. A group of investors from Calgary bought a lot of land for the golf course. They bought too much and had to sell property cheaply through the bank to repay their loan.	A1
339	So, at that time is when I think you'll have seen a lot of people moved into the area because it was very inexpensive to establish yourself. We already had the ferry traffic and all the highway through this part. So, I think that's probably when you would have started to see it, between thirty years ago to twenty years ago, people recognizing that the hub in Crawford Bay "the strip" they call it, would be a good place to start investing in, buildings that were modern and more attractive, the tourists would catch their eye, people would stop and come in to have a look and buy things.	That was when a lot of people moved into the area because it was inexpensive to establish themselves plus there already was some infrastructure.	A1
340	So, a lot of the buildings here are either fifty years old or twenty years old and younger. So, somewhere between twenty to thirty years ago people not only bought the land but they said "okay, we're going to invest in new buildings" the Forge Furnace, the weavers are two prime examples of that. There's a new credit union building also 27 years old.	The buildings on the strip are rather young (not older than 50 years) so the Artisans invested.	A1
341	So, when that started to happen, as people were driving down the highway, they could get information on artisans who were living up in the hill or off the side roads and stuff, but once they had a few newer buildings where they had enough area to co-market a product from more than one artisan, they would share the space or rent the space to each other. That's when I think you started to see the whole concept of, well, they should not just rent space to each other but they should market together, advertise together and try and create an image of Crawford Bay is worth stopping at. If you stop, you'll find something you like in one of the stores, whether it's a clay or a metal or a glass or a painting and you'll have a nice meal and then you'll just scoot on to the ferry to continue your trip. So, twenty to thirty in the window, roughly.	The artisan strip developed once they had a few new buildings and started sharing the space. They decided to market and advertise together and they tried to create an image of Crawford Bay being worth stopping at through their concept. It is convenient for people on their way to the ferry to stop by, buy something, have a nice meal and continue their trip.	A1
342	Probably in the last ten years, not a whole lot.	<i>Were there any new developments lately in Crawford Bay?</i>	A2
343	Since 2008/2009, very little. That was when North America and other countries saw an economic downturn. We saw a decrease in ferry traffic, a decrease in tourism. So, I think most of the development in the last ten years has been single family residential housing. People moving, migrating from cities to here. In terms of commercial, very little, except to the golf course, Kokanee Springs Resort did build three test cabins. They have strata parcel for 97 cabins, [for Creek sale 0:03:55] cabins, so they built three and they didn't sell. Then they built the first of their condominium structures, three-storey condominium structures with six or eight suites, and they didn't sell. So that stopped. So, it's still the wrong investment time to develop anything for condos or resale. I can't think of any of the artisans who made a major investment. They individually would know if I'd missed something. There's not a lot of major investment in the last few years.	<i>Any new facilities, new investments?</i> The economic downturn caused a decrease in the traffic and in tourism. It still is not a good time for investments like condominium nor for resale.	A2

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
344	<p>Yes. Well, Tim and Chantal were looking, that's the problem, is succession planning. When you have a family business, any business, but it's easier if it's a business that's unique and requires either skills that you learn randomly or somehow somewhere else and you can come here and say, yes, I know how to do that. I can do glass blowing or I am a blacksmith, I know how to work a forge. Either you learned it from your parents or you learned it somewhere and just coincidentally you happen to find a business that's for sale that you can move into and afford. So, it's very hard when you're unique to find a successor to take your business over, other than family. So, for the Kootenay Forge, the blacksmith operation, John and Lorna recognizing they weren't going to work that forever, I don't know, they talked to their daughter and son-in-law into it, or how it came about but Cory and Gina agreed to move back. They wanted to move here to raise their daughter in a rural setting. So, that was their lifestyle choice was to go back plus they could then take over their parents' business. The same for the North Woven Broom that Rob and Janet, their one daughter had worked there off and on but their nephew ended up deciding he would come in and take the business over. But it's very hard with a unique business in an unusual location to find somebody who both wants to live here and has the skills or background to keep that business going. So, there are glass blowers in the area now. Now they live two kilometers from my house and had they moved here a couple of years sooner then they might have bought this business. But it's just timing.</p>	<p><i>Is that also the reason why the glassblower closed down?</i></p> <p>Succession planning really is a problem. With a unique business it is hard to find to find somebody who both wants to live in a rural setting and has the skills or background to keep that business going. Some of the artisans found a successor in their family.</p>	B4
345	<p>Well, there's a few things. We have an initiative well, Terri knows about, Dr. MacDonald knows about called 'Magic Kootenay'. It was based on 'Invest Kootenay' and she started it. It was her project essentially before she took her seat as the rural innovation chair. The communities in that partnership throughout the Kootenays create a profile of what businesses or investment opportunities there are in the region and also what opportunities there are for work or what lifestyle options there are, like you can golf or kayak or canoe or hike or mountain bike or whatever. So, each community, Nelson would boast skiing whereas we would not boast about skiing because that's Nelson's thing. They're closer. But you'd identify your attributes and amenities and also advertise what business investments are available. On the other hand, people who may want to be in the region but aren't even certain what they want to do, or what community would be their best fit sign up as investors. So, they might sign up as an investor, say they're willing to put in \$1.5 million or \$500 or \$5 million, whatever number, and the computer system helps them link to potential things to buy. So, more people would use that kind of system, if we're able to better describe our community in terms of what we have to offer.</p>	<p><i>Do you think there's anything that could make it easier for the artisans to find someone?</i></p> <p>There is a project called "Magic Kootenay" it displays what businesses or investment opportunities there are in the region as well as work and lifestyle options.</p>	A2, B4
346	<p>People aren't just looking for a place to have a business. They're looking for a place to raise their family and a place to enjoy their time off. So, they know if they're in Vancouver they get every kind of restaurant, they've got every kind of live entertainment, they've got every kind of whatever opportunity because cities have that stuff. They also have a housing market that's insane. A starter house is \$1.5 million. If they want to move here where a starter house might only be a couple of hundred thousand dollars, what can they do? So, we need to be able to express to everybody who might move here what the amenities are. So for Tim and Chantal who have the glass blowing business, short of some way to market to the world their lifestyle and the opportunities and the beautiful, you know, outdoor environment, plus the fact that they have a business opportunity, the chance of hitting a match was very slim. Because there's lots of other nice places in British Columbia to live. So, you're competing with a huge number of other communities who are fairly well organized. So just not great timing.</p>	<p>The east shore communities compete with a huge number of other communities in British Columbia. This is why it is important to express the amenities of this community to the people that might move to the area.</p>	A2

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
347	Well, I do, because I'm in governance, right? That's one of my jobs, and being the local elected official, so we don't have a town council, we don't have a mayor and councillors, we have just me. And so, we can't have one person trying to make decisions on taxation, taxation levels and community development like you have people [inaudible 0:09:43] with more than one mind sitting to make sure that you held balanced judgements. So, I operate my governance models through a regional district model where there's 11 other rural directors, and 20 in total including nine municipal directors where we make collective decisions to make sure we're taking a balanced approach of how we spend money and how we structure, well, anything we do, whether we take on water systems or just planning community development, official community plans and so on, and that kind of thing. We don't want to try and create zoning here that is so unique and unusual that it would confuse people who are trying to move into the area. It's got to be balanced and similar to the rest of the province.	Now I would like to talk about the people living here in Crawford Bay. If you know something about it, please tell me about local initiative and leadership. Are there people who really lead the community? Since there is no town council and no mayor he is in local governance. In order to make balanced judgements the group of rural directors and municipal directors make collective decisions for all communities of the province.	B2
348	Then this morning, the meeting is eight of the 11 rural directors have to talk about a common strategy for interface [valve 0:10:31]. So, we are a level of leadership locally by responding to the requests or needs of people. People say to you, one at the meeting yesterday, people are again wanting to know if they can create a volunteer fire service for here and Crawford Bay. Last time their request came up was about 10 years ago. There was a plan put forward to people about how to do that, how to create that service and people had the right to vote on it, yes or no, and they voted no. So now 10 years later people are asking again.		B2
349	So, that's one form of local leadership is what can be done through taxation. Most of our governance is not through formal government. Most of our governance is what I call through community champions. So, some of the people you'll talk to, Tom Lymbery, is a community champion, he has been here long enough and thought it through how to make a business work well and he runs, well, he's retired, he's supposed to be retired, but he's still busy with the Gray Creek Store. He knows enough about how to make a business work and he's put so much effort into keeping the Gray Creek Cemetery going, keeping the regatta and all the different community events and stuff going, Canada Day, you name it. He's been so busy keeping things interesting in a vibrant community that he is a community champion. He's part of our local governance. He's the kind of person whose opinion is sought out and valued because he's thought about the benefits to the community for so many issues for so many years. So, Gina is a community champion. She stepped up and she's now our chamber of commerce president. You know, I was chamber of commerce president [inaudible 0:12:12] I guess and lots of people, and John Smith, Gina's dad, in fact, was chamber president [inaudible 0:12:17].	Most of their governance is through informal governance. Community champions organize events and meetings in the community and give thought to their common welfare. They step up and organize the businesses arrange meeting and go through problems and do something about it through the camber of commerce or they just help others with their expertise.	B2
350	So, you have to have somebody step up and say, you know, I will make the effort to organize the businesses to come to the meeting, to have the topics, try and go through the problems and do something about it. So, that here in a normal city a chamber of commerce might not be looked [at 00:12:33] as a governing body, but in a community like ours, or communities like ours, they are, because you don't have a lot of other ways to get people together and think about our common welfare.	The chamber of commerce is more important in communities like these and it has more a governing body.	B2
351	I'm just trying to think who else you should be talking to Rob and Janet. Rob Schwieger was involved in Community Futures Development Corporation for many years as a volunteer, as a board member. Janet has been on the Historical Society, Gray Creek Hall Society, Economic Development Society or Commission, rather, Recreation Commission. She is a perennial community volunteer who as a community champion gives good, thoughtful input onto how should we or what should we do to improve the community as a whole.	Some of the community champions are Rob and Janet Schwieger, Gina Medhurst and Tom Lymbery	B2

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
352	So, a lot of our governance and leadership is through volunteers. Way more than any elected person could possibly hope to do. Like I'm at three here, Wynndel this morning and at [inaudible 0:13:30] this afternoon. There's so many places to try and cover off, you end up doing 50 things in a month and you may not do any of them well. How the rest of it gets done well is through all the community volunteers who put extra time and extra effort to make sure something follows up, something follows through and it actually gets done. The fire service discussion yesterday, there were four other people at the meeting, and they'll do far more work than I'll be able to do on that one thing. As community champions they'll pull together all the information to make that either happen or get enough information to decide to not have it happen. So that's the majority of our leadership is volunteers, and it works best.	To have only one person in governance can only work because there are volunteers put in their time and effort to make sure things get done. Leadership is mostly voluntary work.	B2
353	It's a phrase that's fairly well understood. In a large city, like the one you live in, if two or three people who had been in business for a long time thought that something really should happen, but they just go to the community and say, let's do this, probably not, they would go to the town council, to the Meister or the mayor and say, can you do this? So, here they'd have to come to me and: "can I do this?" "No. It's too much, you're too spread out." So, things get done through the community champions. They do it, they do a huge amount of volunteer work. They figure out all the angles and problems. Everybody's working on something different. So, all you can hope is to have a couple of [focal points for the few 0:15:14] community champions to make sure all the work gets done and then maybe it has to come to government to get money or taxation or something at the end of the day. But it's the community champions who do most of the work to get it far enough along that then it'll stick. Either people will say, yes, we want that, let's do that. But without that input from the community, it wouldn't happen because there's staff in the regional district but none of them are here, like approximately zero of them are here. That's not quite true, we have attendants who look after the landfill, we have a one day a week person in Wynndel, part-time a few hours a week in Wynndel and then another person doing something [inaudible 0:15:54]. But there is almost no staff. There's no city staff, so people do their own things.	<i>"Community champions" is that an official word?</i> It's a phrase that's fairly well understood. It is important to him, because he repeats a couple of times: It's the community champions who do most of the work and they couldn't do it without them because the government staff is in the province but not there.	B2
354	Okay. So, we definitely saw, in 2008/2009 we saw all the big investment firms and mortgage broker companies and the like, [inaudible 0:16:24] and we had the American housing collapse and financial collapse. So, the financial collapse had a partial impact on us, the housing collapse had a larger in terms of resource extraction, a couple of different ways.	<i>How would you assess the overall state of the local economy?</i> The financial collapse in 2008/2009 had a partial impact on them.	A2
355	So, the financial, a lot of our business is people who are driving from holidays, tourists, and tourists who might have flown to Europe for a summer holiday, or flown to Mexico for a winter holiday, may not be able to afford the airfare after they saw the revenues and their finances all drop, but they can still afford to drive. So, we did still have people driving through here because you might shift your ideas, you say, well, say you live in Calgary and you want to go to Europe. You don't have the money. Well, okay, let's drive to Vancouver, see the countryside. So, we didn't have nobody coming. We had a shift of different people coming, which is fine. But we did have less. If you look at the statistics on the ferry crossing, they count how many people and how many cars cross the ferry. So, if you could ask Terri to pull that up from 2008/2009 into 2010/2011, we saw a drop. If you look at the building permit statistics, and I looked at these recently, I could pull them up, Terri could put them up as well, we also saw a drop, we saw the numbers of permits and revenues drop. So, the tourism thing, that told us that, well, people are not going as far. Some of them are coming here and we just had less. The building permits, a lot of our wealth that comes into here is people who sell a house in Calgary, Edmonton, Fort McMurray, Vancouver, move here, they buy a property, that gives us cash into the community because the people who own the property probably will pay [out 0:18:11]. Then they build a house. Some of them, they build, and I've built houses and I've designed when engineering [inaudible 0:18:16]. So, they will bring in half a million or a million dollars into purchasing construction materials and labor. That keeps our economy afloat to a large degree. The artisans look like the busy money-makers, but they're not. There's more money in harvesting trees, and there's more money in building houses and that's keeping a lot of families afloat even if they're full-time or part-time plumber or framer or whatever. Say you're a painter but your paintings aren't selling that well, you can go and frame houses for part of the year to make money.	Since then there is a big drop in ferry crossings as well as in revenues and he assumes there is also a drop in the tourism sector. There was even a drop in building permits and house construction. Those are important for the local economy because a lot of their wealth comes from people that come from bigger urban centres into the area and buy property there. Those people bring in half a million or a million dollars into purchasing construction materials and labor.	A2

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
356	You'll be visiting Lea Belcourt at the pottery? She came and did some very nice work on one of the houses I was working on, the painting and finishing and staining doors, like really beautiful wood doors and stuff like that, where we wanted a very, very nice job of finishing and stuff like that. So, the artisans, they'll build railings, they'll build railings and stuff for house construction.	Some artisans work on buildings too.	--
357	So, we saw a drop in house construction. The people who had a mortgage at Calgary and investments had dropped because the financial markets dropped. The return from their RSPs, self-directed RSPs (retirement savings plan) dropped, some I know dropped 30%. If they were building a house or planning to build a house they didn't have the cash flow, they didn't want to pull their principal out from their investments or RSPs, these are retired people or near-retired people who come here, build their house, leave Calgary behind and just live here. So, their cash flow dropped sometimes 30%. So, they either stopped construction or they weren't going to finish parts of the house or they didn't start. So, the financial drop reduced the banks' willingness to loan money, reduced people's cash flow who were building more on their home investments in equity. The reduction in housing starts in the US reduced the demand for our lumber because we produce a lot of softwood here. So, there was reduction in the harvesting in the logging industry. So, for 2008/2009 you could see the construction starts to go down, the tourist traffic go down and just flattened out.	Due to the drop of financial markets banks willingness to loan money has been reduced and people don't have the cash flow to built houses. As a result the demand for lumber has dropped in the US and so there was a reduction in the logging industry.	A2
358	In spite of that [the word I use 0:20:32] the state of the economy? Steady state. We have done reasonably well, we're reasonably diverse, so we haven't crashed. We had people move away, our high school has had fewer graduates every year for several years, we've had their families move away, or more so, the families matured, like my children, they moved away, but younger families didn't move in here. So, we had a steady state because enough people brought their equity and cash to do some construction or renovation, so we haven't crashed. But we haven't had young families come in to start new businesses. So, we're steady-state in terms of people are getting along and making a living but we're shifting to more and more reliance on retirees coming in. It's one of my observations.	It does not just happen as a matter of course that, they haven't "crashed" in those financially difficult times, he thinks. They must have done something reasonably well but still they need young families moving in. "So, we're steady-state in terms of people are getting along and making a living but we're shifting to more and more reliance on retirees coming in. It's one of my observations."	A2, A4
359	Last year I was told Nelson had a very good tourism year and some people here said yes, it was pretty good. Indicators I get from the golf course and stuff, which is a fairly big operation. They're probably recovering in Nelson, with tourism is much better than it was here. So, if we see a full recovery in tourism [that would be great 0:21:39], but I don't expect we will, because we've had another downturn based on world oil prices. So again, Alberta's suffering, and a lot of people who drive [inaudible 0:21:48]. So, we're steady-state in spite of world downturns but we're not growing. That's not always a bad thing. I don't know if you look at geopolitical things, like do you think the German economy should, that Merkel should plan for growth of 2% to 3% a year? China was planning for growth of 10% to 12% a year. If you have that kind of growth, as governing bodies you can be lazy and if you make a mistake on budgeting and you fall short, well, you make it up next year because there's growth, there's more people, more jobs, more industry. So, when you presume you're going to have growth, you can become lazy in your governance and your budgeting process. We have not had much growth here for a while. We get statistics on our tax basis growing because people are building newer houses here, replacing the old little cottages with year-round [posts 0:22:43] and some people are moving in.	The tourism doesn't seem to recover they have been shaken by the next crisis because of the world oil prices. They are steady but not growing. Their tax basis is growing because people still build new houses but there is no growth in industry.	A2
360	We're not seeing growth in industry. We've had the IMASCO Mine shut down and the processing plant shut down. Headlands shut down their gravel operation, the gravel operation of Crawford Creek shut down. I'm just trying to think. So, some of the industrial corporations that might have only been 30 jobs here and 20 jobs there, they've shut down and been replaced with semi-retired people who brought equity from the city who have spending money so the economy keeps going and it appears steady-state but it's shifted from a value-added productive economy more to a spending, consumer economy. So, zero growth and a shift to more senior population can't go on forever. So, we need to look at a younger population growth with new innovative jobs. We need more people to say "yes, this is a comfortable place to live and affordable and it's got to be family friendly".	Some industries in the area were shut down. The economy is now spending and consumer-orientated. They need a younger population growth with new innovative jobs.	A2, A4, D4

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
361	I think so, because I think the allure of a creative lifestyle and even a part-time, like I call it a blended income, although right now all three of my kids are working steady one income, but when I graduated from university as an engineer the expectation was I would work for a company and build a pension and retire. But I walked away from that 20 years ago for my kids to be someplace like here. So now I have a blended income. I'm paid as an elected official, a stipend, and some other allowances, to work as government. And my civil engineering, I do designs and I'm a construction contractor and I built new houses, renovations and my wife and I operated a bed and breakfast that I built for 12 years, nice size per house, interesting looking house. So, we had a blended income of four income streams. The kids were still at home while I was initially elected. So, we closed the bed and breakfast. It was the least cash flow, most enjoyable but least cash flow. But we still have three income streams today.	<i>Do you think that the artisan community plays a role in the attraction for new residents?</i> Yes, because a creative lifestyle has some advantages. The income streams changed over time because his priorities are different now from when he graduated.	A2, A3
362	So young people who can come here and express their artistic talents, build something with their hands, they don't have to make a full-time living here. It's not extremely expensive to buy in here. But if they can come here and do that and make half their money at that and make half their money either by working for others, construction or working on computers or personal services, doing accounting, doing bookkeeping, whatever, like all the things that people can do from home-based business, I think that's a big attraction for younger people. Just to come here and just do a home-based business on your computer all the time would be far less exciting I would think to young couples than coming here and one or both of them working in the artistic community plus supplementing if it's slow in the winter you're your other talents to be able to raise money through whatever contract that they can find. So, I think that's an allure.	Young people can live out their artistic talents with out having to make a full-time living. Being able to make half their money from their passion and the other half by working in home-based jobs or businesses, so their other talents, is a big attraction for younger people. It's a good mixture.	A2, A3
363	We also have catered for the school and I don't know if you're going to talk to the principal, Laury MacPherson, I have email contact. Of course, she closed for the summer and she is new to this area. She's a world traveller and interesting, she's been everywhere. Not everywhere but she's been offshore for a long time now and her kids are I think around 10, 12 and she wants them reintegrated to Canada for a while.	The school principal of the school travels a lot.	--
364	But the school is kindergarten to grade 12 and that's very attractive for some parents. It's not a big school, it's very friendly, it's integrated with the community. I worked on that project for four years. We added 3000 ft. ² at one end of the building as community facilities for a fitness area and meeting rooms, community rooms, and we added 800 ft. ² at the other end of the building as a childcare facility. So, for a few of us just as community champions, we got together and said, we're going to do this. We raised \$874,000 to add to the school budget to build onto the school rather than the school was built to make it more of a community school, like integrate the community into the school. We got agreement by and from the school district that got us facilities and the school district owns and maintains the community help support and it's there for the community use pretty much in perpetuity. That kind of community integration of education of all ages and stuff like that, I think that's attractive to younger families so you can do something creative, you have a nice environment for your kids, you have a natural environment around you. You don't have a lot of built works, you might notice, we've not a lot of fancy ... there's no water slides, there's no spray parks and there's no ski park, that kind of stuff. You don't need that, you're getting a mountain bike, you go up in the hill and have a good time. So those are the things that make it attractive for families.	school is attractive to parents or families because it is small, there is a nice and natural environment and the children can go there from kindergarten to grade 12. There are facilities and rooms at the school that can be used for community purposes. The school is integrated into the community.	C2
365	tand the trends and what's happening in the sense of, you know, the history. Let's not repeat a mistake. Not that new ideas aren't good. But as we see a faster turnover of people, people coming in and out, jumping in and out and looking for an opportunity and if it's not right for them they jump somewhere else, you would probably find people are less closely knit and so it will be harder for someone to stand up in the community and say let's do this, because someone who doesn't know you might say, well, "why? Who the heck are you? Why should we listen to you?" For people are used to urban centres will say, well, "government should do that". I give them the spiel I just gave you. Our government here is pretty thin. I'm an energetic guy, I work on lots of stuff but you just can't possibly deliver with the kind of low taxation [inaudible 0:02:14] we have that they want. If they want a much more urbanized, organized, someone else is looking after it, someone	It is respected by the other people of the community when someone expresses an opinion because they know each other and understand where they are coming from. Most people don't only live in one place, they move a lot.	B2, C2

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
366	So, if the expectation for government to do things grows, volunteerism drops because people don't want to be fighting, when they think they have a good idea, let's do this, one, their neighbour says "why listen to you?". And two, they say, well, the government should do that. Then you go and ask government, they say, oh well, you have to fill a big form in.	Most community champions have lived in the community for decades. Government is pretty thin. Many things that are natural in urban centres can not be provided in those small communities. People in the community have to take care of things like sewerage, water supply, garbage themselves. As a matter of fact the willingness to volunteer is higher than in urban centres.	B2
367	So, community champions I think thrive in communities where there's some longevity or length of time that people have to get to know each other because of real bonding and appreciation for different people's opinions, experiences and recognition of valuing their skills and their knowledge. As people come in and out of a community more, it's harder to create those relationships. We still have lots of music nights and potluck dinners and community events that people get together and chat, get to know each other. That'll get harder. The other thing is, yes, there was an older component of people who are used to volunteering because their parents might have volunteered or their siblings volunteered and they feel like compelled to volunteer. I volunteered too much, I guess. I volunteered for so many things, people including my wife said, "why don't you just apply for the job as director?", because then you would have to be involved in everything a little bit, right?".	The willingness to volunteer drops when there is an expectation for the government to do things.	B2
368	So we do have younger people volunteering, younger being 40-ish, 35 to 40. We do have some twenty-year-olds and eighteen-year-olds and the volunteer fire service and the first responders' road rescue. Like if you have a horrible car accident here, the ambulance will not get there first, the volunteers will get there first. They'll help get the person who's in horrible shape out of the vehicle so the paramedics can put him in the ambulance and get him somewhere, or they'll help direct the helicopter. They [inaudible 0:04:30] a young fellow was hit on the highway here, they'll help stop traffic and they'll put out flares because they have the equipment, they'll help a helicopter come and land in close, take someone away to Kelowna for emergency surgery.	For voluntary work and community champions thrive when relationships in the community grown over a longer period. Long-term relationships between the people of the community help them to appreciate different opinions and to value knowledge of others.	B2
369	So we do have younger people volunteering, younger being 40-ish, 35 to 40. We do have some twenty-year-olds and eighteen-year-olds and the volunteer fire service and the first responders' road rescue. Like if you have a horrible car accident here, the ambulance will not get there first, the volunteers will get there first. They'll help get the person who's in horrible shape out of the vehicle so the paramedics can put him in the ambulance and get him somewhere, or they'll help direct the helicopter. They [inaudible 0:04:30] a young fellow was hit on the highway here, they'll help stop traffic and they'll put out flares because they have the equipment, they'll help a helicopter come and land in close, take someone away to Kelowna for emergency surgery.	There are some younger volunteers in the community, some volunteer in fire service or road rescue, but most of them are older.	B2
370	So, we have young volunteers, 18, 20, different ages. Most of the people doing the work now are older, so we need to work at interesting the younger people that are volunteering. That's the only way to have succession, through the volunteers, the community champions. Then to do that, you have to respond to what they want to do. So, if some of the younger volunteers want to build mountain bike trails then think, well, mountain bike trail, you can walk on it, you don't have to bike, you can just walk, help them do that by listening to their concern and recognize that yeah, that's valid. Some people [interested 0:05:18] might say no, we want an indoor pool, and that's what they got a few years back. But if people here say no, we want mountain bike trails, we'll listen to them and work with them and they'll become [our new 0:05:29] community champions.	The only way to have succession for the community champions is to work at interesting younger people that are volunteering. Their concerns and ideas have to be listened to and be taken seriously.	B2, D4
371	If we can listen to what people are interested in. Volunteers will only work on what they're interested in. They're not going to work on ... if you come up with an idea and then turn to five people and say, are you going to volunteer? that's it. I don't know how to do that. If they come up with an idea, you'd better listen to them and support them.	<i>So, you expect a future with new volunteers for Crawford Bay?</i> Only if volunteers can still develop their interests and ideas in the future and get supported with that.	B2, D4

Garry Jackman		Crawford Bay	
Nr.	Phrase	Generalization	Cat.
372	<p>It will diminish. My estimates, we'll have less volunteers [working with us 0:06:00]. As soon as you put taxation into something, which happens, people are less likely to volunteer, they want to be paid. There's five community halls in Area A, Wynndel gets 20,000 a year from the taxation to support it, which is less than half the budget. People are very happy to make up the difference with volunteer effort. Boswell gets zero taxation by choice and that's where I live, that collective community. It's all volunteer. When we needed to renovate the hall, like [my] [inaudible 0:06:28] built, you get 31 people that came up and volunteered to tear a wall off and build new foundations and renovate and build new washrooms, kitchen, everything like that. All volunteer. Because we're volunteers, Tim and I went into the town, another contractor and I went into the town and said "hi, we're building for a hall". They gave us the lumber at the lumber mill. They said, "what do you need?". We needed about \$6,000 of lumber. They gave it to us. We went to other stores, we went to North Town, because we didn't have some of the tools that we needed. And Dave running it at the time with [inaudible 0:06:56] said, any rental you need, it's free, because we're volunteers.</p>	<p>Volunteers will only work on what they're interested in. As soon as you put taxation into something people are less likely to volunteer, they want to be paid.</p>	B2, D4
373	<p>So, Wynndel, mostly volunteer. Boswell, all volunteer. Gray Creek, all volunteer. Crawford Bay, all up here, is the least used hall, all taxation. They make almost no money through rental, they just tax people. So, when they want to paint it, people say, well, you've got tax money, pay it. So, if you tax, people want to be paid. Riondel, it's a mixture. They have taxation but a good amount of volunteerism as well. So, the more organized we become as government and tax, tax for everything to look after stuff, the less people want to volunteer. If you're on your own, people will come and spend lots of time, do lots of working. So, once the tax service starts, it never goes away. Income tax was temporary to pay for World War I. It's still here a hundred years later. So, if you create more and more taxation services to do things for people, you will destroy volunteerism because the tax won't go away, people say "I'm paying taxes, why should we pay to do the work?". So, that's the trend. It's unstoppable. I'd never heard of people eliminating tax services. Just here and there, but it just doesn't happen. I haven't heard of government getting significantly smaller. Except Britain says it wants to ditch the European Union government, which I won't talk about. Their government won't get smaller. They'll have to start a whole new standards commission and get [inaudible 0:08:26] because they were sharing standards, sharing. It's another topic.</p>	<p>The trend is to create more taxation but that destroys volunteerism. When people pay taxes to the government they don't see why they should pay to do the work themselves. Wynndel 20,000 a year from the taxation and is mostly volunteer. Boswell is all volunteer as well as Gray Creek. Crawford Bay is all taxation.</p>	B2, D4

Declaration of Authorship / Eidesstattliche Erklärung

English:

I hereby declare that the thesis submitted is my own unaided work. All direct or indirect sources used are acknowledged as references. I am aware that the thesis in digital form can be examined for the use of unauthorized aid and in order to determine whether the thesis as a whole or parts incorporated in it may be deemed as plagiarism. For the comparison of my work with existing sources I agree that it shall be entered in a database where it shall also remain after examination, to enable comparison with future theses submitted. Further rights of reproduction and usage, however, are not granted here. This paper was not previously presented to another examination board and has not been published.

Deutsch:

Ich erkläre hiermit ehrenwörtlich, dass ich die vorliegende Arbeit selbständig angefertigt habe. Die aus fremden Quellen direkt und indirekt übernommenen Gedanken sind als solche kenntlich gemacht. Ich weiß, dass die Arbeit in digitalisierter Form daraufhin überprüft werden kann, ob unerlaubte Hilfsmittel verwendet wurden und ob es sich – insgesamt oder in Teilen – um ein Plagiat handelt. Zum Vergleich meiner Arbeit mit existierenden Quellen darf sie in eine Datenbank eingestellt werden und nach der Überprüfung zum Vergleich mit künftig eingehenden Arbeiten dort verbleiben. Weitere Vervielfältigungs- und Verwertungsrechte werden dadurch nicht eingeräumt. Die Arbeit wurde weder einer anderen Prüfungsbehörde vorgelegt noch veröffentlicht.

Neubrandenburg,

City, Date (Ort, Datum)

Signature (Unterschrift)