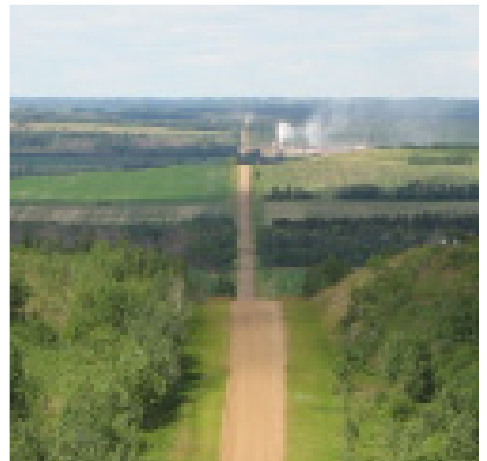


Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Historic Places 2012 Final Report



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March 15, 2012



HISTORIC VILNA
A true Alberta landmark.



Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program



Acknowledgements

The Smoky Lake Region gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation in supporting all of the communities within the Smoky Lake Region in participating in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program. The Smoky Lake Region would also like to thank the Town of Smoky Lake, the Villages of Waskatenau and Vilna, and the Hamlets of Warspite, Bellis and Spedden, for their collective vision, financial and volunteer contributions to make the Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Heritage Places a success.

Community Design Strategies Inc. would like to thank all of the communities within the Smoky Lake Region, including the Town of Smoky Lake, the Village of Waskatenau, the Village of Vilna, the Hamlet of the Warspite, the Hamlet of Bellis, and the Hamlet of Spedden. CDS Inc. would also like to thank the Smoky Lake County staff for assistance with this project and for providing dedicated work space for the CDS Inc. team within the County office. Community Design Strategies Inc. is also very grateful for the contributions of the Smoky Lake Regional Heritage Board for their generous support and tenacious vision in helping to produce the Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Historic Places. It is with this fortitude that the Smoky Lake Heritage Board will lead in the protection and conservation of historic resources throughout the region.

Community Design Strategies Inc. would also like to sincerely thank associate Robert Earley, Gordon Snyder, Brianna Nadin, Twila Bauman, and Ben Tatterton for their contributions as part of the CDS Inc. team in meeting the goals of this project.



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Introduction

The Smoky Lake Region was successful in making application to Alberta Culture and Community Services' Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to obtain funding to undertake the Smoky Lake Region Heritage Survey and Inventory of Historic Places, including the Town of Smoky Lake, the villages of Waskatenau and Vilna, and the hamlets of Warspite, Bellis and Spedden. As a requirement, the Smoky Lake Region equally matched the MHPP funding contribution to the project.

The purpose of the Inventory of Historic Places is to apply provincially structured criteria to determine the significance and integrity of potential historic resources in the area. The criteria ensures that all sites are evaluated equally and, based on a systematic assessment, results in a collection of information meeting documentation requirements for inclusion on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

The three-year project began on July 1, 2009, with completion set as of March 31, 2012. The initial phase of each year included the confirmation of the Places of Interest List (POIL) with the representatives from the Smoky Lake Regional Heritage Board, County officials, the project manager, and residents. Over this time span, a survey of 250 historic resources helped identify a "Potential Interest List" (POIL) included in this document.

During the Inventory stage, an eval-

uation and assessment determined the ability of POIL sites to convey significance and integrity. The potential historic places listed on the POIL were further evaluated, and 93 sites were assessed for their ability to convey significance and integrity. Although several more sites would meet the assessment criteria, the project only allowed for a total of 93 sites at this time.

The selected sites meeting the assessment criteria were then researched further to develop a draft Statement of Significance for each historic place. This process helps to determine which sites are significant, have integrity, and meet the standard requirements for placement on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places.

Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Heritage Places are to undertake the following:

- Review the Places of Interest List (POIL) generated from the Heritage Survey of Historic Places.
- Select approximately eighty (80) historic resources from the POIL that carry significant history and information, and assess eligibility, significance, and integrity of each site in accordance with the evaluation criteria developed by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) to determine placement within the Smoky Lake

Region Inventory of Historic Places.

- Prepare a detailed context paper of the region in order to understand the important themes in the history of the region, including local history, events and trends that may contribute to the area's heritage.
- Undertake additional research on the selected historic resources to obtain a greater depth of history for each historic place.
- Prepare a draft Statement of Significance (SoS) for each historic resource in accordance with the principles and practices articulated in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing* by the Historic Resources Management Branch.
- Provide a final report that includes the context paper, a list of historic resources in the Inventory of Historic Places, a draft Statement of Significance for each resource, assessment documentation evaluating resource, and other supporting documentation.

Role of the Smoky Lake Regional Heritage Board

Members of the Smoky Lake Regional Heritage Board (SLRHB) provided guidance and input in identifying potential historic places that would then be placed on the inventory. Their engagement involved



meetings, material distribution, correspondence, product review, as well as an “open door” project office environment located in the County of Smoky Lake office. Of the 275 historic resources surveyed over the three-year project, the SLRHB and the regional community assisted with identifying a Places of Interest List (POIL). The SLRHB list, including those set as priorities by the community and CDS Inc., included 185 of the 275 resources listed.

Overall, the SLRHB and the Smoky Lake Region overall, have been very supportive and have provided assistance and information when necessary.

Role of the Smoky Lake County

The Smoky Lake County acted on behalf of all municipalities for this project, and staff provided overall support to the team in terms of providing workspace, equipment, internet and VPN access, meeting space, open house accommodation, contacts with local newspapers and residents, cost of newspaper articles, refreshments for all meetings and public gatherings, as well as a liaison between the County office and the Smoky Lake Regional Heritage Board.

The County was instrumental in providing the team access to municipal information necessary for site clarifications, mapping, legal and municipal addresses, as well as arranging tours with councilors, members of the SLHB, and other community members of the region.

Description of Report Content

The report includes a contextual overview of the history of the Smoky Lake Region, the location of all sites included in the Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Historic Places, draft Statements of Significance for each historic place, and a detailed resource assessment for each site that completed for each site prior to drafting the Statement of Significance.

Smoky Lake Region Context Paper

The Smoky Lake Region context paper establishes a framework from which to evaluate the region’s historic places. It provides the patterns, themes, or trends that help explain the significance of a historic place, and its “place” in the overall development of the region. The context paper provides “a sense of place” by illustrating how the region developed and how the historic places included in this inventory connect with the region’s growth over time. Reading the context paper gives one a better understanding of the region’s environment and background prior to reviewing individual Statements of Significance.

Maps of Historic Places Placed in Inventory

The location of the ninety-three (93) historic places included in this inventory are identified on regional maps beginning on page 35.

Draft Statements of Significance

Upon completion of historic place assessments, ninety-three (93) draft Statements of Significance were completed included in this document, and have been prepared for inclusion in the region’s Inventory of Historic Places. All sites included retain integrity and are therefore potentially eligible for “municipal designation.”

The Statement of Significance is prepared in three parts:

1. Description of resource
2. Heritage value
3. Character-defining elements

The resource description is brief and general statement about what the resource looks like, its size, location, and any other contributing resources on site, if applicable.

The heritage value statement describes the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, and spiritual importance of the resource, and speaks to the resource’s significance in past, current, and future generations.

Lastly, character-defining elements identify the most important features of the resource that contribute to its heritage value. Such elements consist of a description of materials, forms, scale, massing, location, uses over time, and cultural associations or other significant associations that add to the value of the resource.

It is important to note that the character-defining elements de-



scribed on each Statement of Significance provide guidance and direction to resource owners, planners, architects, historical societies, and anyone else who may be involved in preparing a rehabilitation, restoration, or preservation proposal for the particular historic resource.

Resource Assessments

Assessing each historic resource follows the evaluation criteria set out by the Historic Resources Management Branch detailed in *Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Identifying, Evaluating, Managing*.

The process follows three specific steps:

1. Eligibility assessment
2. Significance assessment
3. Integrity assessment

The eligibility assessment determines if the resource is eligible for inclusion on a Municipal Heritage Inventory and for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource. It briefly describes the history and physical attributes of the resource, determining if the resource, determined if the resource is an excluded site and of what type, and whether the resource is a type providing an exception from exclusion.

Assessing the significance of a resource requires the site meeting at least one of the significance criteria:

- A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
- B. Institution/Person
- C. Design/Style/Construction
- D. Information Potential

E. Landmark/Symbolic Value

A context statement for the individual resource helps to understand why the resource is significant under the criterion selected. Similar to the region's context paper, the context statement explains the role of the resource in relation to the broader historical trends while drawing on specific facts about the resource and the community. Next, assessing the resource for its municipal significance shows it exhibits strong documented association with one or more of the significance criteria to be eligible. The resource's context statement helps to develop the Statement of Significance for that same resource.

Finally, the integrity assessment involves a description of the resource's character-defining elements in terms of materials, forms, scale, massing, location, uses over time, and cultural associations, or other significant associations that add to the value of the resource. These elements must still exist for the resource to retain its heritage value. It is important to note that not all the historic features need to still exist in order for the resource to retain integrity. However, it must still contain the essential physical features that help to convey the resource's historical identity. Once the resource's significance and character-defining elements are understood, the resource is then evaluated based on the seven "aspects of integrity":

1. Location
2. Design
3. Environment

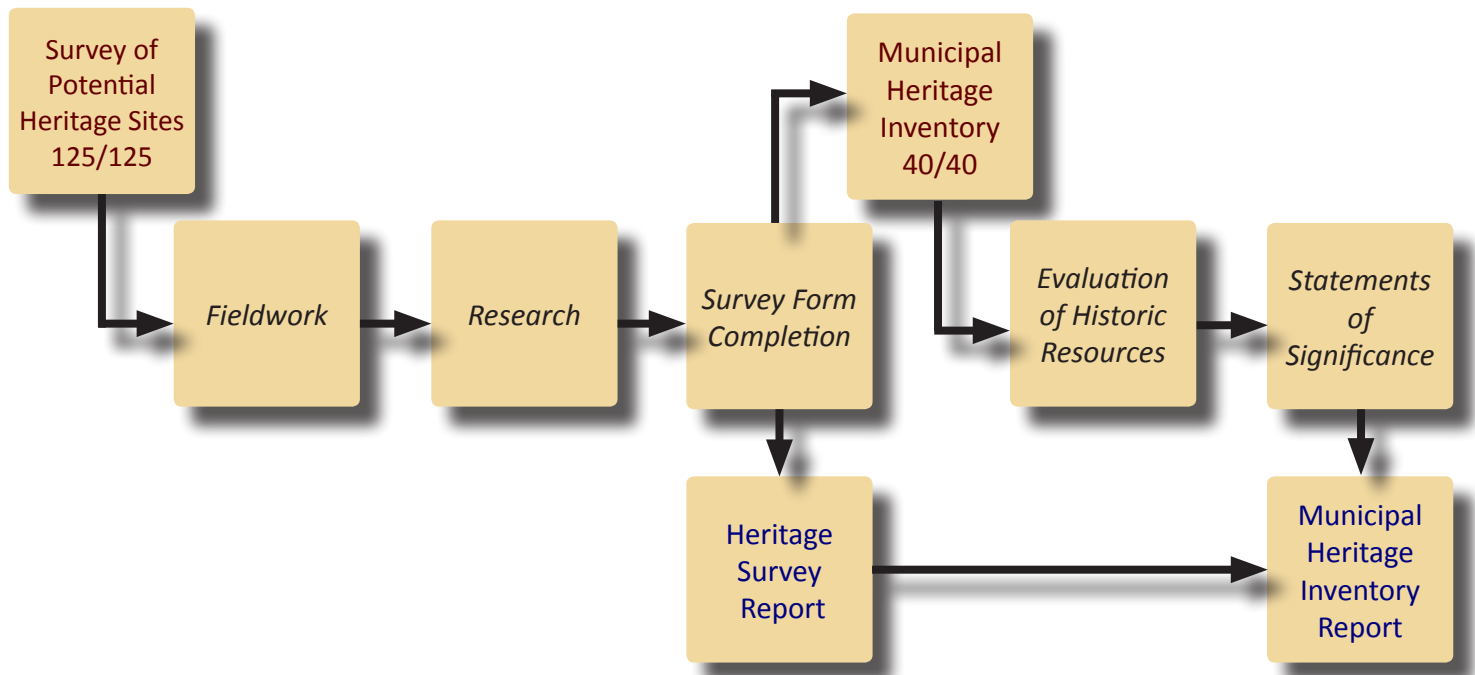
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

These seven aspects help to determine if the resource is still in its original location: if it retains the combination of all design elements such as form, plan, space, structure, and style; if there are particular environmental elements, such as topographical features, vegetation, manmade features, adjacencies and spatial relationships with other features, open space, character of the street, the particular neighbourhood, or the wider area; if there is presence of materials and layered interaction related to its period of significance; if there is physical evidence of the original workmanship and craft of the given period; if the resource continues to convey its aesthetic or historical sense of the given period; and if there is a direct association with a significant historical theme, activity, event, institution, or person.

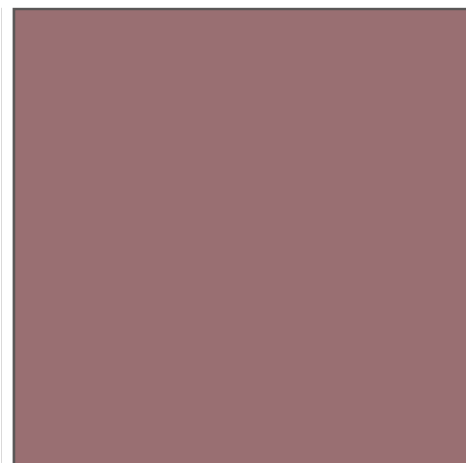
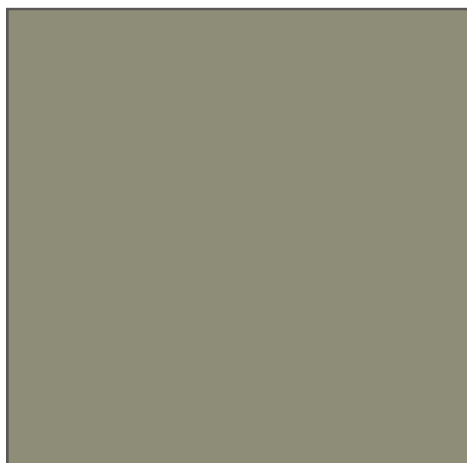
The completion of the assessment process results confirms whether the resource should be included in the Smoky Lake Region Heritage Inventory and whether the resource retains enough integrity to be eligible for designation.



Process Flow Chart



Smoky Lake Region Historical Context Paper





Smoky Lake Region Context Paper

Introduction

This Municipal Historical Context Paper identifies local historical themes, events and trends, focusing on the settlement process and the development of building types, designs and construction to provide a framework for understanding the region's built heritage. We follow a selective thematic outline that focuses on the settlement process and the development of building types, designs and construction methods to provide an understanding of the built heritage of the Smoky Lake Region. Today, the Smoky Lake Region includes six urban communities; Waskatenau, Warspite, Smoky Lake, Vilna, Bellis and Spedden.

The context paper is not meant as a narrative history, but rather a framework to assist in identifying major themes and contextual information necessary for the ongoing evaluation of buildings for the Smoky Lake Region Inventory of Historic Places, and concentrates on the settlement process through to World War II.



North Saskatchewan River Photo Credit:

Understanding the importance of preserving the sites and the history of the people within the Smoky Lake Region in this research requires images and detailed documentation to enhance this work's value from the historical perspective.

Memory and Culture

Growing up with a strong sense of cultural history, we understand that what is ordinary today will be history tomorrow and should be documented before it is lost forever. (CDS Inc.)

One of the most striking features of the Alberta landscape, particularly in the Smoky Lake Region, is the prevalence of Eastern Rite Churches, historic farmsteads, community halls and old schools. The characteristic onion-shaped domes, old-style log houses, barns and community halls built by communities that were limited to available resources, skills and materials, resulted in a transformation of the Old World Byzantine style into what can be described as a warm and characteristic folk architecture that displays a rich diversity of expression in both form and detail. Some of these historic places are being demolished to clear agricultural land, or to provide opportunity for new construction. This creates a great need to preserve these structures or at least document the existence of these buildings, since many of them are of considerable architectural value to the Smoky

Lake Region.

When Ukrainian settlers arrived in the Smoky Lake Region, they did not try to duplicate their traditional village settlement patterns but rather farmed quarter-section homesteads a half-mile from their nearest neighbor. The result was village-like rural communities that appeared in a spatially extended form as a result of the homestead system. This resulted because of the chain migration and the fact that families and friends gravitated towards similar regions. The built



Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Photo Credit: CDS Inc

heritage that resulted from these rural communities throughout the Smoky Lake Region, such as the Holy Trinity above, is a very important part of the area's history.

This unique built heritage continues to evoke the presence of a remote but enduring past from which settlers arriving from their homeland derived the strength to sustain the hardships of their early years on the prairie. Protecting and preserving the historic built heritage of this region will transform the past into a

record that is alive and meaningful for us today. Though this inventory of historic places will become even more valuable in time, the research and photographs assembled are already of immense importance as historical documents as, in some cases, some of the structures and interiors documented and photographed may no longer exist.

The importance of the early Byzantine churches to the built history of Canada and, in particular, as they relate to the Ukrainian Bloc Settlement can be best illustrated by noting that the Barich Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Onufry (built in 1907 and rebuilt in 1914) has now been moved to the Canadian Museum of Civilization where it has become an important artifact illustrating the Ukrainian tradition of early Byzantine churches in Alberta. As such, it will be one of four churches in Canada's national museum and the only one from western Canada.

Modern ways of life have brought some dramatic social changes. Many diverse cultural communities are now merging together in our large urban centres. It is more common and accepted today for Alberta's youth to marry outside one's own culture or religion. Cities bring a diversity of people together, and cultural and community groups can become lost. Languages or customs may no longer be used except perhaps at Christmas and Easter. Change leads to assimilation of cultures and we are fortunate that historians have devoted their time to projects that will capture the history of cultural change in Alberta that provides us with both a link to



Nicholas Gavinchuk, Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G301

the past and a bridge to the future. What is recorded in the survey and inventory process, including documentation by photographs, will be altered or even lost through the inevitable erosion of time. The Smoky Lake Region was fortunate to have a resident photographer, Nicholas Gavinchuk, who documented the history of the district area through 1920 to 1968. His work is safely stored in the Provincial Archives of Alberta, and is a valuable resource in documenting the historic places of the Smoky Lake Region.

Many towns and farms have been abandoned due to falling grain prices and farm bankruptcies, and what were once thriving centres have been reduced to just a few buildings, a post office, or a small general store and a garage. In some cases, even these have closed, leaving the village with empty storefronts and a handful of homes.

Change affects all family and social groups as well, and those most affected are Alberta's youth and the elderly. Children who grow up in rural areas either stay in their community or on the farm or, more

commonly, they migrate to the city to further their education and find employment where they marry and raise their children in a new community that has many different cultural groups and customs. Each successive generation is one more step away from their rural roots and their traditional cultures.

The elderly move from the farm as well: into the homes of family members or to an assisted-living facility in the nearest town or city. When they pass on, there may be no one to replace them in their communities. Seniors have lost some of their important roles of helping to bring up children and being centrally involved in the community. Social changes have significantly affected society in Alberta, which once relied on its senior members to maintain and teach traditional cultural values and customs.

This documentation of the architecture and the portraits of our communities define a disappearing lifestyle in Alberta. The built heritage acknowledges the strength of these individuals who competed with nature to survive in their isolated communities, often in ex-



Holy Trinity Russo Orthodox Church. Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

treme circumstances. The reality of an image or a lifestyle, as portrayed by these isolated farmsteads, rural communities, and Byzantine churches, captures the beauty and strength inherent in these vanishing cultures.

“The objects or artifacts in portraits are often as important as the people portrayed. They give us a picture of a lifestyle, saying a great deal about how the owner lives--a wash basin, shoes by the door, a pot of flowers, an old wood stove or a bed with a rosary hanging beside it. These objects define a sense of what is important to the person living in this environment. Like the photograph of a church with other buildings and vehicles around it, the portrait’s artifacts define and explain the lifestyle. It is amazing how facts or information is stored in one’s childhood memories.” Semchishen, in his journal: 97/02/01

Indigenous Peoples

The people indigenous to the area currently known as the Smoky Lake Region, which includes the present day Town of Smoky Lake, the Villages of Vilna and Waskatenau, and the Hamlets of Warspite, Spedden and Bellis, included localized groups of aboriginal people falling under the general category “Plains Indians.” These people inherited much

of what we now consider Canada’s Prairie Provinces, and their traditional culture was largely based on hunting large herds of bison that fed on native grasslands of present day Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Before facing European epidemics of disease in the 1800s, there were an estimated 33,000 Plains Indians, including Cree, Sarcee, and Blackfoot.

Small groups of nomadic hunters roamed the plains for thousands of years, migrating to follow season and food. But it was not until circa 1730 that horses (originally introduced by Spanish colonists to Mexico in the 16th century) had made



Victoria Trail Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

their way north through a combination of trading and raiding between tribes. The introduction of horses from the south, in conjunction with contact with the fur trade from the east around the same time, had a dramatic impact on Aboriginal people. As the indigenous cultures became more enmeshed with the early European culture, their lifestyles changed dramatically, and by the mid-18th century, metal wares introduced by the Europeans had replaced indigenous stone pottery

and arrowheads, and cloth had largely replaced animal skins for clothing. The early fur trade period also marked the beginnings of the Metis, the mixed-race descendants of European and Aboriginal people.

Infectious disease, introduced by Europeans, swept through indigenous populations in the 18th and 19th centuries, killing thousands. This, combined with other factors as the introduction of the alcohol trade by Americans in the 1860s and the decline of the buffalo due to over-hunting for the profitable fur trade, led to increasing challenges for indigenous people. In 1869-1870, the Dominion of Canada purchased Rupert’s Land (from Ontario to the Rockies and north to the Arctic) from the Hudson’s Bay Company, and subsequently formed the Northwest Territories, which make up much of present day Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. From 1871 to 1877, the federal government negotiated a series of treaties with the Plains Indians to establish agreements for the use of the land. Following this, the indigenous people were relegated to reserves, where they attempted to adapt to other, primarily agricultural, ways of life.

Initial Establishment

The earliest settlement in the Smoky Lake region was a Protestant Mission founded in 1857 at Whitefish Lake (on the northeast edge of present day Smoky Lake Region) by Ojibwa minister Reverend Henry Bird Steinhauer, who lived most of his life there until his death in 1884. Of Ojibwa descent, Steinhauer was





Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

adopted as a young boy by Europeans. “He was educated as a teacher, minister, and an agriculturist, and was well-versed in Ojibway, Cree, English, Hebrew, and Greek. He helped the Rev. James Evans perfect the Cree Syllabic alphabet and translated many English gospel songs into the Cree tongue.”¹

Aside from Fort Chipewyan’s establishment in 1788, the Whitefish Lake Mission “was Alberta’s first continuous community dating from 1857.”² Its purpose was to convert indigenous people to Christianity, and it was unique in that it was the first permanent aboriginal agricultural settlement in the west, it was not associated with the fur trade, and it was the first Protestant mission established and led by a person of Aboriginal descent.

In 1860, a second missionary named Thomas Woolsey arrived and established a Methodist mission at a site called Mission Hill, located on the northwest end of Smoky Lake, a lake named by the natives. Two years later, George McDougall (born in Kingston, Upper Canada in 1820) traveled west with his son, John, and convinced

Woolsey to move the existing mission south to the river, where, “more game was available, and where the native populations were known to camp.”³ This location was also situated along the 1,400 kilometre Victoria Trail that linked Fort Garry (present day Winnipeg) with Fort Edmonton. This marked the beginning of the Victoria Mission, located ten miles south of the current Town of Smoky Lake. In 1863, the first house was built - a one-room log cabin to house the McDougall family. By 1864, they had built a church, a stable, a house, and a schoolhouse which were surrounded by a palisade wall. Over the next several years their lives were immersed in missionary work with the indigenous people, including maintaining a vegetable garden and becoming involved with the annual bison hunt in fall.

In 1864, a Hudson’s Bay Company trading post was established at Victoria, and that same year, the clerk’s quarters was completed - a structure that still stands today, and marks Alberta’s oldest building with its original footprint and in its original location. The trading post was strategically located between the major river and overland transportation routes, and was close to the mission where hundreds of Cree regularly camped. Though it competed with free traders and a post at Lac la Biche, Fort Victoria was initially successful, with indigenous people trading buffalo robes and dried meat for goods such as axes, traps, blankets, fabric, guns, and ammunition.⁴

Reverend McDougall convinced Mé-

tis from the Red River settlement to bring their families to Victoria and, in 1865, approximately 130 Métis people migrated west from Red River to settle the area east of the mission. They divided the land along the river into long, narrow lots perpendicular to the river - a centuries-old system brought to Canada from France and adopted by Métis Red River settlers. The new settlers farmed, fished, and hunted bison. They built their houses near the riverbank and planted gardens and small acres of grain nearby.

By the early 1870s, the Hudson’s Bay Company post had expanded and included a stable, a trading shop, a dairy, a general store, the men’s house, a blacksmith, and the clerk’s quarters. Also by this time, church attendance at the Victoria Settlement was as high as 250 people, and around the same time the community expanded twenty kilometres west to Lobstick.

Despite this growth, there remained significant barriers to further expansion. A smallpox epidemic ravaged the west around 1870, affecting indigenous people and settlers alike. Nearly 40-percent of the aboriginal and Métis population died, as well as three members of the McDougall family, Georgiana, Flora, Anna (adopted native), and Abigail (John’s wife). The following year, George, his wife and son, John, left the area.

On the broader scale, by the mid-19th century there were still few prospects for settlement of the Canadian prairies. The Hudson’s Bay Company owned the majority of



land between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, and opposed settlement that they felt it would diminish their profits from the fur trade. In addition, there was inconclusive evidence as to the potential for the land's agricultural development, and few settlers were willing to risk the daunting 1000-mile journey west. In 1857, a "Select Committee of the House of Commons" debated the Northwest's agricultural potential, but came to no clear conclusion. Though some argued for settlement potential, others, such as arctic explorer Sir John Richardson, raised the issue of the short and dry growing season, and argued that inadequate transportation would limit activity to subsistence farming and make large scale export impossible. Though divided, the Committee did recommend that Canada annex available land for the purposes of settlement, and after Confederation in 1867, and the 1870 purchase of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, interest in settlement and the potential for associated exploitation grew. Following the transfer of Rupert's Land, the Dominion of Canada found itself in the position of needing to negotiate agreements with the approximately 35,000 indigenous people living in the annexed territory. This led to the negotiation of seven numbered Treaties, of which Treaty No. 6 covered the area that includes the present day Smoky Lake Region.

From a financial perspective, Canada was already spending more than 20 million dollars each year fighting indigenous peoples. The Treaties

established reserves of land, the building of schools, supply of agricultural equipment, supplies and instruction, and the prohibition of the liquor trade in aboriginal communities, as well as hunting and fishing rights, and lump sum payments. In addition, the mostly Cree negotiators of Treaty No. 6 obtained a commitment from the government to supply medicine as needed, and provide support in the event of "pestilence" or "general famine."⁵

The Crown first dealt with those aboriginal groups most willing to negotiate, leaving more resistant groups increasingly isolated with fewer and fewer options. One of the principal signatories of Treaty No. 6 was Chief Pakan (born James Seenum around 1842) of Whitefish Lake (present day Whitefish Lake First Nation #128, located along the east border of Smoky Lake County). Chief Pakan was eventually converted to Christianity and was considered to have "remained loyal to the Crown" by not participating in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Other Aboriginal leaders, such as the Cree Chief Big Bear, were unsatisfied by the terms of-

ferred, and resisted the mounting pressure to sign the Treaty for as long as possible.

Despite resistance, Treaty No. 6 was signed in 1876. Indigenous peoples gradually left the area around the Victoria Settlement, moving to reserves established by the treaties, or following the dwindling buffalo south. The Métis settlers, who also participated in the traditional buffalo hunt, gradually left as well, many to Lac la Biche. As the demographics of the area shifted, the focus of the Victoria mission changed from missionary work with First Nations to work with settlers (European and Métis).

In 1872, the Dominion Lands Act was passed, which led to the survey of the annexed land using the US square system. The Act made certain sections of land available to persons over the age of 21, or heads of households who could prove cultivation and settlement after three years. Though settlement remained limited for the remainder of the 19th century due to restrictive immigration policies and semi-arid growing conditions, this marked the next phase of settlement in the region.

Transportation

Even before European settlers faced the challenges of making homes on the Canadian prairies, transportation was an important aspect of life. Early transportation to the region extended capacity for trade for the Hudson's Bay Company. Ships from England ar-



Kubassa Canyon Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

iving at York Factory on the Hudson's Bay were unloaded of goods for inland trade. Large York boats carried these goods along various routes that led them to the South Saskatchewan River, the North Saskatchewan River, and Churchill River via the Sturgeon River.⁶

In the 1860s, land-transported trade increased to such a capacity that Fort Garry became the primary distributor to the west, after which Red River carts replaced the York boats as the new means of transportation. The two-wheeled wooden carts traveled in brigades of ten carts as they set out from Winnipeg to Fort Edmonton, distributing goods at various outposts along the route.⁷ Overland routes were important means of transporting people and goods in the early days but the lack of adequate transportation was a long-time deterrent to early settlement. The Victoria Trail, which runs along the banks of the North Saskatchewan River from Highway 38 (southeast of Redwater) to the Victoria Settlement Historic Site, is the oldest road still regularly used in Alberta. The trail was originally used by aboriginal people and eventually became the main overland route linking Fort Garry (Winnipeg) and Fort Edmonton.⁸

The first European to travel the Victoria Trail was explorer Anthony Henday in 1754-1755, who traveled west to encourage western indigenous peoples to come to York Factory in Manitoba to trade. Once the Victoria Mission and Hudson's Bay post in Victoria/Pakan were established in the early 1860s, the

trail developed from a walking and horse trail to one that carts and wagons could travel on.⁹ In 1867, a cart road from Fort Edmonton to Fort Victoria was built.

Early transportation was, "in the summer, a heavy box wagon drawn by oxen or heavy horses, with no springs to spare the human body, as they traveled on trails that bore no resemblance to the roads of today. In the winter cutters and bob sleighs took the place of wagons. Gradually the settlers hacked their way through bush and built corduroy roads (rails placed parallel to each other with dirt top) in places where muskeg and peatland made it impossible to travel."¹⁰

By the mid 1870s, the Hudson's Bay Company adopted a steamboat transportation system on both the North and South Saskatchewan River to relieve high costs associated with the Red River cart system. By 1875, the steamboat service extended to Edmonton.¹¹ The North Saskatchewan River itself was a key route for indigenous people, explorers, fur traders and missionaries, and once pioneer communities began to be established in the Smoky Lake district, the river continued to act as an important avenue for shipping and transportation. Early settlers would transport supplies by raft or boat from Edmonton and, up until the CNR line was built north of the river in 1918, a steamboat called "The City of Edmonton" regularly made two-week voyages from Edmonton to Pakan to transport grain and stock.¹² This included stops at Pine Creek, a settlement

along the river just south of present day Waskatenau.¹³ It took two weeks to travel by steam boat from Edmonton to Pine Creek.¹⁴ However, the arrival of the steamboat was brief due to the advancement of the railway which led to the demise of the steamboat by the turn of the century.¹⁵

Early supplies also arrived by barge and stage coach, and an early stage coach was run between Fort Saskatchewan and Pine Creek by Mr. Rudd. Oxen were used to bring supplies from Fort Saskatchewan, Bruderheim and Edmonton, and after the CPR line was built through Lamont in 1905, some mail and supplies were brought from there.¹⁶

The area at the North Saskatchewan River where water crossings proved easier, and where George McDougall founded the Victoria Mission in 1862, is presently known as Metis Crossing. This had been an important meeting place for Aboriginal people since before European contact, as evidenced by archaeological remains dating back 6,000 years.¹⁷ River crossings developed as European settlement expanded, with ferry service start-



Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G163

ing near Pakan in 1892, and later at the Waskatenau crossing (Twp 58 RNG19) in the summer of 1919¹⁸, and the Warspite crossing (Twp 58 RNG18) ¹⁹ in 1920.²⁰

The Northwest Territories government established a Public Works department in 1897, which was responsible for trails and roads. When the province of Alberta was formed in 1905, responsibility for roads shifted to the new provincial government.²¹ However, early dirt roads were basic and “often in very poor condition, especially during wet weather.”²² It was not until after World War I that the arrival of cars necessitated the development of better roads and highways. Higher grain prices during the 1920s were reflected in farmers’ increased prosperity, and as cars became more common, full service garages began to appear in major service centres.²³

Once the annexed land became available for settlement, increasing numbers of settlers began to arrive and claim land in the Smoky Lake Region. However, this happened more gradually than in other parts of Alberta and the prairies due to the delay in extending the railroad to the Smoky Lake area. It was not until 1904 that the Canadian Northern Railway was established from Saskatoon to Edmonton.²⁴ In 1906 the Canadian Northern Railway established in closer proximity to the Smoky Lake Region through Lamont County and south of the North Saskatchewan River, however it was not until 1919 that the railroad finally came through the Smoky Lake Region.

The 1918 arrival of the CNR line north of the North Saskatchewan River changed the landscape of the area dramatically. Originally surveyed in 1913, the outbreak of World War I in 1914 delayed the development of the line, and it was eventually resurveyed to its current position, forcing some communities to move existing buildings to the revised location of the new railway stations.

The trestle near present day Waskatenau was engineered in 1919, and became a local landmark. “Now half of its original length, the gully at each end of the trestle was filled with soil in 1958, and the dam was abandoned since the trains no longer needed water and steam to power them.”²⁵

The CNR line was the life line to the creation of new communities. While the railway line was the catalyst for the formation of the present day communities of Warspite, Smoky Lake, Bellis, Waskatenau, Vilna, and Spedden, it also foreshadowed the eventual demise of previously vibrant communities that did not fall along the rail line. Victoria/Pakan’s previously strategic location (ten miles south of present day Smoky Lake along the North Saskatchewan River and Victoria Trail) suddenly put it off the beaten path and, once isolated, the community quickly declined. In 1921, the mission closed and, in 1922, the hospital was moved to Smoky Lake and the Victoria School eventually closed in the 1940s. Similarly, the Pine Creek Post Office and the McDonald General Store closed in 1920, after the railway inspired the formation of

the Hamlet of Waskatenau around the new rail line. Waskatenau was later incorporated as a Village in 1932. The Veillette Post Office near present day Vilna had a similar fate, being moved to the Vilna town-site after the railway line arrived in



1919, thus leading to Vilna’s incorporation as a village in 1923.

The coming of the railway meant a dramatic change in the way of life of settlers, who were able to begin the transition from subsistence farming to an export market, producing increasing amounts and using the rail lines to transport grains and livestock to other parts of the country. The communities along the CNR line suddenly became important centers of business, and businesses ranging from grain mills to general stores to banks quickly developed.

Settlement

After the Dominion of Canada acquired Rupert’s Land from the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1871, a process was undertaken to survey the new land. The federal government passed the Dominion Lands Act the following year which led to a system that “divided the arable



prairie lands into square townships, each comprising 36-sections of 640-acres, with the basic homestead comprising one 160-acre quarter section."²⁶ The Hudson's Bay Company retained approximately two sections in each township, and two sections per township were reserved for schools. The Dominion government granted odd-numbered sections within a township as an incentive to CPR to build lines to encourage settlement.

As the survey process progressed, increasing numbers of settlers arrived and filed for the newly available homesteads. The development of the railroad determined, to a large extent, the areas that were settled first. Since the Canadian Northern Railway was not constructed south of the North Saskatchewan River (through Lamont County) until 1906, and the Canadian National Railway line north of the river was not completed until 1919, settlers were slow to arrive to present day Smoky Lake Region.

As settlers arrived and established their new homes on quarter sections in the area, they began to develop services to serve themselves and their immediate neighbours. Initially, people would use their homes to run stores and post offices, or to hold church services. Gradually, as services became necessary and/or resources became available, services were formalized and additional buildings such as churches, schools, and community halls were built. For example, when the first settlers passed away, a settler might donate part of their land



Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G152

to become the cemetery, and once materials and funds were found, a church might eventually be built nearby. As the nearby population grew, a school district would be formed and a one-room school built, or a community hall would be built near a church.

Rural Communities

When the Ukrainian settlers arrived in the Smoky Lake Region, they did not try to duplicate their traditional village settlement patterns but rather farmed quarter-section homesteads half-a-mile from their nearest neighbor. The result was village-like rural communities that appeared in a spatially extended form as a result of the homestead system. This resulted because of a chain migration, and the fact that families and friends gravitated towards similar regions.

The more complex rural communities usually contained a school, church, and a community hall, and sometimes offered the services of a blacksmith, implement dealer, miller, and a store (which could also contain a post office). These rural

communities existed until towns and hamlets followed the railway throughout the region.

A good example of a rural community in the Smoky Lake Region is the Barich Corner north of Warspite where a post office, church, cemetery, and later a hall were located. Other services began to emerge to serve the growing number of settlers in the area. Missions were established to educate the Ukrainian immigrants and school districts like Victoria School District (1888), Edwand (1907), Kotzman and Ruthenia (1911), White Mud Creek (c1915) and White Earth (1919), were formed.

Ukrainian Settlement

One of the most predominant settler groups across all of East Central Alberta, including much of the present day Smoky Lake Region, were Ukrainian immigrants. During the 19th century, most of Ukraine was ruled by the Russian Empire, with the remainder falling under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian provinces of Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia. Significant Ukrainian immigration to Canada began in 1891 and grew after 1896, when Canada began soliciting Eastern European immigrants for agricultural settlement.

Ukrainians had experienced oppression and economic hardship under Russian and Austro-Hungarian rule, and many took the opportunity of the Dominion Lands Act whereby land prices were as low as \$1 an acre, or a free quarter section homestead grant for a \$10



registration fee.²⁷ Many arrived in Canada with little capital and rudimentary farming techniques without the benefit of machinery. By 1914, block settlements in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba had formed with immigrants gravitating towards each other in common areas based on past affiliations including family, language, religion, and village or district of origin. These communities worked to maintain their traditional language, cultural, and spiritual lives and, as such, have helped shape the rural and urban communities that have formed around them. In the Smoky Lake Region today, this takes the form of important historical resources such as schools, churches, stores, and community halls.

The first block settlement in East Central Alberta formed in 1892. By 1919, block settlements in the region covered over 2,500 square miles, and, by 1930, over 50,000 people of Ukrainian descent resided in the region.²⁸ Even immigrants arriving from the same area did not necessarily share a common ethnicity such as the many Polish immigrants or Polish-speaking Ukrainians that arrived from Galicia.²⁹



Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G153

By 1914, 170,000 immigrants had arrived (mostly from Galicia and Bukovina), however, during World War I immigrant Ukrainians were considered “enemy aliens” by the government and immigration ceased almost entirely, despite the fact that over 10,000 Ukrainians were enlisted in the Canadian armed forces.

Agricultural Development

The evolution of agriculture is evident throughout the Smoky Lake Region’s built heritage, which reflects distinct cultural elements of immigrant settlers from areas as diverse as Central and Eastern Europe, Scandinavia, and the British Isles. Settlers would draw on their traditional knowledge to build their initial homesteads and, as resources became available, they would expand their operations to include additional buildings. As World War I demanded, and the expansion of the railways made possible the development of an agricultural economy, farmers made the transition from subsistence to commercial farming.

According to Orest T. Martynowych, author of *The Ukrainian Bloc Settlement in East Central Alberta 1890 – 1930*, three phases made up the development of Ukrainian farmsteads in East Central Alberta. The first involved the construction of a temporary dug-out shelter known as a “zemlianka” or “burdei.” In the first years after immigration (and up to around 1905-1910), men would often work off the farm (for example on the railway or in mines) in order to earn enough money to clear land, begin farm operations and build a house in order to fulfill the require-

ments of the Homestead Act.

Once there were enough resources to do so (generally within the first three years), the second phase involved the construction of a permanent dwelling, generally a two-room, clay-plastered, log house that often had a thatched roof that could be built using only the most basic tools (e.g., saw, axe, a hammer).³⁰ In addition, specialized out-buildings were constructed as needed, including summer houses/kitchens, outhouses, animal shelters, and granaries.³¹



Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G184

The third phase marked the move from subsistence to commercial farming. This occurred after 1917, and was facilitated by the wartime agriculture boom and the expansion of the railway, which made possible greater exportation. Ukrainian farmers expanded their land and production, and built larger, two-storey, homes. Farmers in northwestern Alberta (including the Smoky Lake Region) lagged behind other areas somewhat because of the later arrival of the northern railroad, their lack

of capital, the need to clear trees off the land, and their reluctance to change their traditional subsistence farming practices.³²

Education

The earliest school in the region was built by the Methodist mission at Victoria/Pakan to serve the settlers in the area. As early as 1871-1872, there were 70 children attending the Victoria Mission School. As more settlers arrived, the mission schools could not accommodate the growing number of children, and the Northwest Territorial government began organizing school districts. Victoria S.D. No. 75 was organized in 1888 at Victoria/Pakan, with Lobstick S.D. No. 1433, Prosvischenia S.D. No. 1476, and Bavilla S.D. No. 1477 likely organized prior to 1905³³, marking the earliest school districts in the Smoky Lake Region.

“The terms of Confederation established education as a matter of provincial jurisdiction,”³⁴ and, in 1901, Northwest Territory legislation established a system that required all public schools to follow common curriculum and regulations.³⁵ When Alberta became a province in 1905, it inherited more than 500 school districts from the Northwest Territories.

Though the official language of the public education system was English, large numbers of non-English speaking immigrants were arriving to populate the area. As such, “a recognized purpose of schooling was to teach immigrants English and to socialize them into the pre-

dominantly Anglo-Saxon culture.”³⁶ Early Alberta was largely rural with an agricultural economy, and attendance at early schools was a challenge, as many children were required by their parents to help with work on the farm. In addition, Alberta experienced a shortage



South Kotsman School, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

of qualified teachers, and many were ill-equipped to teach immigrant children English. Some students recalled being strapped for speaking Ukrainian in school or on school grounds. Although bilingual Ukrainian-English schools operated in Manitoba from 1897 and in Saskatchewan unofficially, they were not allowed in Alberta.

The majority of early schools in Alberta were one-room buildings, and, “in 1901 the territorial government issued a manual with building regulations and a plan for a standard one-room school.”³⁷ Schools were generally spaced at four-mile intervals, and served approximately 15 to 20 students, mostly in the lower grades.³⁸

As the number of settlers grew and children began to stay in school into higher grades, a second room was often added to the school-

house. “Teacherages were another feature of the school yard [and] by the 1920s the Department of Education was offering assistance to school districts that wished to build a teacherage on the school grounds. These were designed to be big enough to house two female teachers or a man and his family. They were generally frame structures 14 x 18 feet.”³⁹

When the railway came through the region in 1919, and new villages emerged around it, school districts had to be created for the new towns. For example, Smoky Lake S.D. No. 3880 was formed by changing the Toporoutz, Ruthenia, Kotsman and White Earth School District boundaries, and Vilna and Spedden School Districts were similarly formed.⁴⁰ As towns grew, so too did settlement in further outlying areas, which led to the formation of new school districts such as North Kotsman S.D. No. 3881, Volunteer S.D. No. 3933, Dickiebusch S.D. No. 3984, and Low Level S.D. No. 4024.⁴¹

As demand for further education grew, even two-room schools became over-taxed. A new provincial



Whitemud Creek School Teacherage and Well School, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

government in the mid 1930s introduced a centralized system for rural areas. "Under this the educational burden would be distributed to all districts in the area equally. Smoky Lake Division No. 39 was thus organized in 1939. It was not long before Bellis and Vilna joined the division. Waskatenau joined a few years later."⁴² During World War II, it became increasingly difficult to find qualified teachers. Married women were encouraged to return to teaching, and more and more students had to be transported to central villages for school.⁴³

Religious Influence

It was religion that inspired many of the area's earliest settlements, with missions forming to convert indigenous people to Christianity. Henry Bird Steinhauer founded the Whitefish Lake Mission in 1857, and George McDougall built a Methodist Church at the Victoria Mission in 1864, followed by a newer church at the same location built in 1906, which still stands.

Other early missions in the area included a short-lived Anglican mission started at Saddle Lake in 1881,⁴⁴ and a more permanent Roman Catholic mission established by the Oblates (French Catholic missionaries) established a few years later. The Oblates operated the Blue Quills Residential School, which began at Lac La Biche in 1862 and moved to Saddle Lake in 1898. In 1931, Blue Quills was relocated five kilometres outside of St. Paul. When the partnership between the churches and government ended in 1969, the remaining Canadian



St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

residential schools were quickly closed. This included Blue Quills, however, after the local Aboriginals protested, the school was eventually turned over to the First Nation, who has run it ever since (it is now the Blue Quills First Nations College in St. Paul).⁴⁵

As settlement expanded and more European settlers arrived, more religious traditions were reflected, and religion became an important part of community development, as well as social and spiritual support for the new arrivals. Often this meant forming congregations without a church or resident minister, and early services were often held in people's homes, in stores, or outdoors. As congregations formed and were able to gather their resources, new churches were built, often relying on donated materials and volunteer labour.

Because of the diversity of the immigrants who came to settle in the Smoky Lake Region, a variety of faiths remained represented in the area, including the Roman Catholic Church and the United Church (which formed the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian

Churches who joined in 1925). But there is perhaps no place of worship more distinct than the Ukrainian churches that dot the landscape across East Central Alberta.

When the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants arrived in the Smoky Lake Region, the Methodist mission at Pakan took an interest in converting the newcomers and, in 1901, Reverend Dr. Charles Lawford was appointed to provide medical services and open a second mission focused on the new immigrants. The Wahstao "light on the hill" mission, was thus founded in 1904 by Reta Edmonds and Jessie Munro for the purpose of working with Ukrainian women and children. Their mission was located fifteen miles east of Pakan, and they operated a school and boarding school.⁴⁶ As the Wahstao mission grew, it was felt there was a need for a mission closer to Smoky Lake. Edith Weekly and Ella McLean oversaw the building of the Kolokreeka Mission and, by 1920, it operated as a boarding house for students attending high school in town.⁴⁷

Despite the determination of the Methodist Church when it came to converting the Ukrainian immigrants, the missionaries underestimated the loyalty of the new immigrants to their traditional faiths. Ukrainian immigrants arrived in Canada determined to maintain their rich culture, including strong religious ties.

Initially, few Ukrainian priests immigrated, leading the established churches to attempt to "fill the re-





Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

ligious and social vacuum.”⁴⁸ However, this began to change around 1908, when Orthodox and Catholic priests began ministering in the Pakan area.⁴⁹ As Ukrainian immigrants became more established in the area, communities mobilized to begin construction on the iconic churches that dot the landscape in Smoky Lake Region today.

Even within the Ukrainian community, significant religious diversity existed. Galician Ukrainians practiced Eastern Rite Catholicism, while those from Bukovina were Orthodox. The Ukrainian Catholic Church became independent from the Roman Catholic Church in 1912. The Russian Orthodox Church quickly lost popularity after the Russian Revolution of 1917, and those who were unsatisfied with the Ukrainian Catholic Church founded the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church (now the Ukrainian Orthodox Church) of Canada.

The archetypal “Parkland house of worship is a prominent, domed, wooden Ukrainian Catholic church, sharing several hectares with a well kept cemetery and a basic, free standing bell tower.”⁵⁰ The

Byzantine Revival style brought to Canada by Ukrainian immigrants features characteristic elements such as “vertical emphasis, tiered log construction, octagonal onion-domes clad in silver-painted metal sheeting, and a cruciform plan. The interior contains decorations, furnishings, fittings, and fixtures typical of the period and style.”⁵¹

Many churches in and around the region were decorated by artists, including the renowned artist Peter Lipinski. “His icons of Christ, the Blessed Virgin and the saints were usually created on canvas at his Edmonton home in winter, with additions and other designs



Dickiebusch Church, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

...painted directly on the tongue-in-groove siding of the church walls... Noteworthy are his ornamental borders, trompe-l’oeil effects and marbleization techniques.”⁵² In 35 years, Lipinski painted more than 45 churches, with many of them located in the Smoky Lake Region.

By 1914, 170,000 Ukrainian immigrants had arrived. The immigrants’ commitment to their traditional faiths reflected their solidarity as a community, and their ingenuity is evidenced by their accomplish-

ments working with limited resources, skills, and materials. Writing about Dickiebusch Church, Liz Bryan notes: “Amazingly, this intricate church was built by a local carpenter who could neither read nor write but who carried with him an image of churches he had seen in the old country.”⁵³

Urban Development

As transportation through the area evolved, so too did the location, size, and composition of communities. When the CNR rail line came through the Smoky Lake district in 1919, villages sprang up around the stations almost instantly. “As the railway moved through an area, many of the tiny pre-railway settlements were abandoned and the buildings moved to a railway town-site. Some survived for a time because a post office was located in one of the stores, but most often, merchants in towns bypassed by a railway moved to one newly created by the railway, or to an inland town that had gained rail service.”⁵⁴

This was true of communities throughout the district. Pakan virtually disappeared in the years following the arrival of the railway at Smoky Lake and, similarly, existing services around present day Washtenau and Vilna moved to the new railway town sites, and new services quickly sprang up.

The location of towns was determined by the railway company. The companies were given public lands to help subsidize railroad construction, which they then sold as farm land or lots. “A prospective route



was first surveyed and potential town sites identified. Then, the detailed route was determined by surveyors who plotted the line in terms of natural features best suited for trains...Stations were “arbitrarily” sited every ten to twenty miles on the basis of the perceived economic potential of the area and its likely traffic. Finally, the town site was surveyed and lots were sold.”⁵⁵

The surveys followed a handful of common plans, for example the T-plan, which had the main street running perpendicular to the rail line and “Railway Avenue.” This explains why so many towns in Alberta and across the prairies share a similar structure. “Since about three-quarters of all towns incorporated in Alberta were established and laid out by the railway companies, railways were the most powerful influence on town location in the province.”⁵⁶

The driving force in the development of towns was the colonial capitalist market economy, and it was in the best interest of the railway companies to help make towns important centres of business and commerce that would draw as many people as possible. The railways facilitated this by using a variety of land development policies to encourage settlement, such as selling lots to lumber yards or banks, or for hospitals, schools, or hotels at reduced rates. Or, in some cases, the railway would use prime land to open their own lumberyards.⁵⁷

Each town was equipped with a siding for a grain elevator, which supported the growing agricultural ex-

port economy. The elevators, with their company logo emblazoned alongside the names of the community in which they were located, gave towns one of their fundamental characteristics and reason for existence.”⁵⁸ In addition, national bank branches arrived in towns, often in association with railway company interests. “The CNoR, for example, gave its banker, the Bank of Commerce, first choice of lots in CNoR towns.”⁵⁹

But not all town development was driven by corporate interests. En



trepreneurial citizens took leaps of faith to move to the new town sites to build and operate independent businesses such as food stores, hotels, hardware stores, blacksmith shops, garages, clothing stores, etc. Main Street grew up to provide a range of services, most of which were independently owned and operated.

Municipal Government

“As development in the area continued it became apparent that assistance from the government was necessary to provide the

homesteaders with easier access to hospitals, schools, and markets for their products.”⁶⁰ The Smoky Lake Improvement District No. 30-N-4 was formed in 1912-13 for the purpose of coordinating and funding Public Works. “The area included in this district encompassed ranges 16, 17,18, and townships 58, 59, and 60, with the southern boundary being the North Saskatchewan River.”⁶¹ Six councilors were elected to representing designated areas of the district, and financial assistance in the form of grants and a tax levy of approximately \$5 led to the development of roads in the area.

Development proceeded more quickly after the coming of the railroad in 1919 and, in 1920, the region became the Municipal District of Smoky Lake. It was divided into 20 school districts, each of which elected a board of trustees responsible for building a school and hiring a teacher.⁶² Taxes were increased in order to accommodate the development.

By 1939, the landscape of the area had changed, with greater populations forming in urban centres, increased use of motor vehicles, and the expanding importance of education. That year the rural school district boards were dissolved and a single body known as the Smoky Lake School Division No. 39 was formed.⁶³ This area was divided into seven divisions with one elected official in each. In 1961, the area was restructured again and the County of Smoky Lake was formed.



Settlement of the Town of Smoky Lake and Area

During the last decades of the 19th century the Victoria Settlement prospered, with agriculture rising in prominence. In 1873, Magnus Cromarty brought the first horse-powered thresher to the area, and the same year the Hudson's Bay Company built a gristmill three kilometres northeast of the trading post. Farming was starting to replace the fur trade in the district.

The earliest school in the region was built by the Methodist mission at Victoria/Pakan to serve the settlers in the area. As early as 1871-



Provincial Archives of Alberta Photo# G265

72, there were 70 children attending the Victoria Mission school and, in 1888, the first school district in the area was formed (Victoria S.D. No. 75).⁶⁴ In 1884, the land around the settlement was surveyed and, in 1886, a telegraph office was opened. In 1887, the Pakan post office opened and was named after the local indigenous Chief Pakan to distinguish the community from the capital of British Columbia.

In 1892, the first 30 Ukrainian families arrived in the Smoky Lake dis-

trict and, after the land north of Pakan was surveyed into quarter sections in 1902, many Ukrainians began to file for homesteads. By 1906, there were about 250 Ukrainian families homesteading in that area.

With the arrival of the first wave of Ukrainians to Victoria/Pakan, the Methodist mission "saw new opportunities and in 1901 appointed Rev. Dr. Charles Lawford as missionary and medical doctor at Pakan."⁶⁵ At the time, the nearest hospital was eighty-five miles away, and the area Lawford served was more than 1,200 square miles.⁶⁶ He traveled the early roads, often by foot or ox cart, to reach homes throughout the area. He also conducted church services at Pakan, and often in people's homes. Dr. Lawford was instrumental in the planning and building of the first hospital in the district, the George McDougall Hospital, which was opened in Pakan in November of 1907.⁶⁷

The influx of new settlers caused Pakan to become a commercial centre, and new buildings were constructed, including a steam powered flour mill (1905), a new Methodist Church (1906), the George McDougall Hospital (1907), and a Ukrainian Methodist Church (1911-12). By the beginning of World War I, Métis settlers were leaving the area for Lac la Biche, and their river lots were sold to Ukrainian farmers. Pakan reached its peak in 1914, at which time it had a population of 120 people.

A small number of immigrants began to settle the land north of Pak-

an (close to present day Town of Smoky Lake) around 1899⁶⁸, though it was not until a survey of the area north of Victoria/Pakan was completed in 1902 that large numbers of settlers began to arrive. One of the first to settle in the area was Stefan Dwernichuk, who arrived from Austria in 1889. By 1907, he had opened a store and post office named after the Bukovynian village of "Toporoutz." It was located near the Russo-Orthodox cemetery and church of the same name, which was established in 1903. Dwernichuk also served as one of the first councilors for the district. This area was known as Barich and was the location of a rural community consisting of a church, cemetery, a post office, and later a community hall.

Other services began to emerge to serve the growing number of settlers in the area. The Kolokreeka Mission was established by Methodist missionaries to educate Ukrainian immigrants, and school districts were formed—Edward in 1907, and Kotzman and Ruthenia in 1911. In addition, Wasyl Chahley built a general store in 1917, and Andrew Shymko, Fred Dymtrow, and Joseph Jarema organized the first flour mill in 1916. However, services remained limited, and before the construction of the railroad through the region in 1918, settlers traveled to Pakan, Lamont, or Mundare for major purchases.⁶⁹

As rumours of the coming railroad grew, businesses at the site of present day Town of Smoky Lake began to open and, "by October of 1917 it was designated a Hamlet."⁷⁰ The town site of Smoky Lake grew rap-



idly after the arrival of the railroad in 1919. There were already three general stores, the Standard Bank, a flour mill, a cinema, a pool hall, a dance hall, a telephone office, and a garage by 1919, as well as plans for the construction of grain elevators and the train station. The town continued to expand and, in 1922, the Hamlet of Smoky Lake was incorporated as a Village. Its first councilors were William Czumer, Nick Gavinchuk, and Kosma Chernochan.⁷¹ Gavinchuk was a photographer whose photographs and movies document the history of the district.

With the arrival of the railway, Pakan (located ten miles south of the Town of Smoky Lake) declined quickly. In 1921, Pakan was removed from the Methodist Church's list of missions and, in 1922, the George McDougall Hospital was moved to Smoky Lake followed by Dr. Lawford, who eventually discontinued his work as hospital superintendent and opened a drug store and medical office in Smoky Lake where he worked until the age of 82.⁷² The building, built in 1922, still stands on Wheatland Avenue, and has been used as a drugstore and various other commercial uses.

Settlement of the Hamlet of Warspite and Area

As the Victoria settlement grew, Métis settlers gradually expanded west along the North Saskatchewan River. By 1873, "people were settled along the river as far as twelve miles upstream, to what was later known as the Lobstick Settlement.

Land surveying was yet to come."⁷³ When the land west of Victoria/Pakan was to be surveyed in 1896, the system of one-by-one mile sections was planned until the Métis settlers



Chahor Church, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

resisted. Their protest, along with support from MP Frank Oliver, led to the continuation of the river lot system (long narrow strips at right angles to the river approximately the same size as quarter sections). J.E. Woods completed the survey of Lobstick settlement in November of 1896, including 18 river lots TWP58 RNG18 W4.⁷⁴

Early Métis at Lobstick included settlers of Cree, British, and Scottish descent, including Norn, Whitford, Howse, Favell, Cromarty, Thomson, Anderson, Cardinal, Nelson, and Sinclair, all who settled at the southernmost portion of the lots, closest to the river. The first white family to settle at Lobstick was J. Watts, and his wife and daughter, who arrived from Ontario in 1903.⁷⁵ By 1904, the land north of the river lots was surveyed in square sections.

The first church in the area was an Anglican church built on river lot 4

in 1899, and constructed of squared logs by Henry Nelson and Benjamin Sinclair. A manse built on the site was home to Rev. Horne and later Rev. Wm. Farnham.⁷⁶ Nelson also built the first Lobstick School out of logs in 1905. It was located one mile east of the church, but was only used for five years. In 1911, a larger school was built two miles further north to accommodate the growing population.⁷⁷

In 1907, the North Bank Post Office was opened nearby and operated until 1914 by Henry Anderson. The post office moved over time to follow the settlement. It eventually operated from George Pawluk's store, which was across from the Parham farm, where it was operated until 1952. Another post office (known as Smoky Lake Centre) was opened in 1914, but in 1916 it was renamed Warspite and was eventually moved eastward along the planned rail line, to "where a small community was growing into what became the Hamlet of Warspite a few years later."⁷⁸

Not all services were available in the immediate vicinity. For example, the closest doctor remained Dr. Lawford at Pakan, however a nucleus of a community formed near present day Warspite. In 1915, two more school districts (Ralstin and Brighton) were formed in the area. Stefan Slemko opened his first store near to the Ralstin School, and Fletch Chambers opened a blacksmith shop in 1917.⁷⁹

After the railway came through the district in 1919, a CNR station was built at Warspite in 1920, and new



businesses emerged. John MacDonald and son, Lawrence, had a store that also housed the post office. A store was run by Nick Feniak and William Tomkow. Otto Hellum moved his blacksmith equipment to the new hamlet; and Wm. Andrusiak built and operated a pool hall that was converted to a hotel around 1925.⁸⁰

St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, which had originally been built in 1910 southeast of Waskatenau, was demolished and rebuilt in Warspite in 1921 to serve the larger Catholic population. Father Boniface would come from Fort Saskatchewan to serve both Warspite and Pine Creek.

Six miles north of Warspite, the rural community of Barich developed, and remains an important example of the area's surviving built heritage. The Chahor Saint Peter and Paul Russo Orthodox Church was built on 4-acres of land donated by Gawril Semeniuk, and based on a blueprint by Gora Purich. Rev. John Wasil painted icons inside the church, which was completed and blessed by Rev. John Puchalsky in 1920.⁸¹



Highland Hall, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

The first Barich Post Office (named after Ukrainian village of Baruz) was located nearby on the farm of John Holup, who acted as postmaster for a short time in the early 1920s. In 1930, Ilko Luciw built a store on Ilko Mazurek's land, which he eventually moved across the road to Joe Roskewich's farm. Luciw took over the Barich post office in 1935.⁸²

In 1932, one acre of land was purchased for \$10 from Ilko Mazur (a.k.a. Mazurek), and constructed a hall for the community of Barich (northeast of Waskatenau, SE 15 60 18 W4). The hall, known as The Ukrainian Farmers' National home of Taras Schevchenko or Barich Hall, burned down in July of 1933, six months after it was completed. A second hall was completed in December of the same year, and still stands today.

Both halls were built with support from community members in the form of membership fees (\$10 of goods or labour), volunteer work, fundraising, and donations of materials. The first hall was constructed of lumber, but the second hall was built of pink, grey, and white fieldstone, along with concrete and a cedar shingle roof. The hall served many functions, including a Ukrainian "chitalnia" or reading room, and for concerts, weddings, dances, political meetings, and elections.

Settlement of the Village of Waskatenau and Area

The area closest to present day Waskatenau was not initially available for homesteading. The approx-

imately twelve square miles of land seventeen miles west of Fort Victoria, and north of the river, was home to the Cree band of Chief Muskeg-watic, or "Bear's Ears," which was known as Washatanow, or Hollow Hill Creek. After the signing of the treaties, it was surveyed in October of 1886 by John C. Nelson and established as reserve land in May of 1889.⁸³ The band, which had only 40 members in 1890, shrank further after the death of Chief Muskeg-watic and, in 1896, they were persuaded to move to land adjacent to Saddle Lake Reserve, which was sixty miles east. The former reserve reverted to the government of Canada and was surveyed into quarter sections, named the district of Pine Creek, and made available for settlement in 1904.⁸⁴

John Brereton, who was born in 1887 on the Washatanow Reserve, described the amalgamation with Saddle Lake as follows: "The agents bothered us a great deal trying to change our reserve. They went as far as taking our livestock away from us. We have papers regarding the Washatanow Reserve. How it was transferred over here and how we were cheated into it by the agents...Finally it was transferred here to Saddle Lake and extended to this reserve."⁸⁵

The first settlers to the area included Bob Cunningham, J. Watt and family who settled ten miles southeast of present day Waskatenau in 1903, and F.O. Henry who filed for the first homestead (NW 34-58-19-4) in 1904. Around the same time, the Victoria Trail was straightened and a bridge was constructed over





MacDonald General Store, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

Waskatenau Creek near the homestead of Ara Eley, which also became a stopping place for people traveling along the Victoria Trail.⁸⁶

Henry opened the area's first post office out of his home in 1907, and also had a general store and eventually a telephone pay station.⁸⁷ Samuel McDonald arrived from Ontario in 1906, not long after the land was opened up to settlers. He built a log house by Pine Creek just north of the Victoria Trail, on the eastern end of the former reserve. This was completed in 1908, and the following year Sam and his wife, Janet, opened the McDonald General Store in their house. In 1913, McDonald took over the post office and sub-land agency.

In 1917, the original McDonald house was improved with the addition of a verandah and cedar siding, and the family prospered until 1919 when the railway line was built several miles to the north. By 1920, McDonald closed the Pine Creek Post Office and the general store, and activity moved away from the river to the railway line. The original McDonald homestead was designated a Registered His-

toric Resource in 1994.⁸⁸

By 1912, nearly all homesteads in the area had been claimed."⁸⁹ The first settlers who came into Waskatenau were mostly Americans. Some came from Eastern Canada, the British Isles, Ireland, and from European countries like the Ukraine, Poland, Germany, and Holland."⁹⁰ Unlike some other areas of the Smoky Lake Region, which became home to a concentration of immigrants from the same area, settlers in the Waskatenau area arrived from places as diverse as America, Scandinavia, the British Isles, and Eastern Europe.

Significant numbers of Ukrainian immigrants did not settle in the area around Waskatenau until closer to World War II, when an "influx of Ukrainians began to buy the homesteads of the original settlers. They came from Ukrainian settlements in other parts of Alberta, other prairie provinces or immigrated from the Old Country."⁹¹ The earliest Ukrainian settlers to the area included Wasyl and Anna (Kostiuk) Zinyk, who settled in the Ukrainian bloc settlement in Edna-Star before eventually moving to the Waskatenau area in 1924.⁹² Early buildings were plastered with clay and straw, and whitewashed inside and out. Zinyk also constructed a clay oven known as a pyetz (or peeche).

Dr. T.W.E. Henry, a brother of Jack Henry (who first opened the Pine Creek Post Office), came to the Pine Creek area from Ireland in 1911. Before that time, anyone needing a doctor would have to ride to Pakan for Dr. Lawford. There was also a

doctor in Edna-Star from 1901, and a hospital in Lamont from 1912, but the river was a barrier. Waskatenau Doctors included Dr. Lawford, who came to Victoria (Pakan) in 1900 prior to the hospital being built in 1907, and Dr. Alton came to Waskatenau in circa 1920, and moved to Lamont in 1924.⁹³

The first church in the Pine Creek area was the Anglican Church built in 1910, and was located just southeast of present day Waskatenau. Reverend Buchanan made regular visits, however the congregation gradually shrank and it eventually merged with the Waskatenau United Church, with the Anglican Church being sold to Greek Orthodox families in 1941.⁹⁴

Father Boniface, a Franciscan priest, was appointed in 1909 to administer the territory of Redwater and surrounding areas as far east as Smoky Lake. He arrived at the Pine Creek Post Office in September of 1909, and held mass in the home of Sam and Janet McDonald. The initial gathering was the "nucleus" of St. Anthony's parish. Father Martin was tasked with organizing a new church, which was built



Whitemud Creek School, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.



southeast of Waskatenau in 1910. When the railroad arrived in 1919, the decision was made to demolish the church and rebuild in Warspite, where a concentration of Catholics lived. Parish men began construction in 1920, hauling lumber from twenty miles north. St. Anthony's Church was opened in 1921.⁹⁵

Early settlers had traveled to Pakan for the occasional church service at the Methodist Church that had opened in 1906, and once schools were in operation (e.g., Riverland, Clodrod, Brighton, and Sprucefield) Sunday services were held in schools. Once the railroad was built, church services were held in Waskatenau, outside, or in the barbershop or stores. In 1920, plans began to build a church. The first church built in present day Waskatenau was the Methodist Church, constructed in 1920, which became the United Church in 1925, and is still in use today.⁹⁶

One of the earliest schools in the area was White Mud Creek School District (No. 2407), which was organized in 1911. It is located northeast of the Village of Waskatenau. The one-room school was built sometime after 1911 on the property of the first postmaster in Barich, John Holup (NE 1 60 18 W4). Because of difficulties securing a teacher, no classes were held until 1915, when Mr. Munroe came as the first teacher. Over the next few years, the class continued to grow. In 1919-20, the school was relocated to Metro Predy's section of land (NE 35 59 18 W4). It took 16 horses and two days to move the building. Metro Pedry, a nephew, attended

White Mud Creek School and eventually taught there from 1946 to 1949. By 1921, the school had 61 students. Martin Yasinsky built an additional room and a teacher's shack (teacherage), both which opened in 1923. Until 1939, the school was closed on most Ukrainian church holidays, however this practice was discontinued after the school district joined the Smoky Lake School Division. In 1943, one of the rooms closed and the school returned to a one-room school until students began traveling to a centralized school in Smoky Lake in 1952. The school and schoolyard were eventually sold to Mr. William Forst. The land is now owned by John Forst, and the teacherage and well are still on the site.⁹⁷

Once the railroad came through the area in 1919, a village formed around the station at present day Waskatenau. The combination of the rail line and the nearby ferry crossing quickly led it to become a service centre for surrounding agricultural communities. Waskatenau's first store was opened in 1919 by Denny Campo, on the homestead of Mr. McNee, who also opened a grain crushing mill. A post office was opened by Ira Fetterly in the same year, with mail hauled from Fort Saskatchewan, and the Standard Bank opened a branch out of a tent.⁹⁸ The first church (Methodist Church) was built in 1920.

Growth happened quickly, with an incredible 40 buildings being constructed within three years. By 1929, "Waskatenau had a population of 275, and mostly Anglo-Saxons. It had a hardware store,

four general stores—one of them a farmers' co-operative, two barber shops, one pool hall, a bank, a meat market, two confectionery shops, two garages, five grain elevators, one bakery, two lawyers, one doctor, two churches, and a four-room school (including a high school), a skating rink, and a community hall."⁹⁹

Existing buildings were also moved to the new town site, including Calob New's Clodfod Post Office, which was originally one-and-a-half-miles west of Waskatenau, and the Waskatenau School, which was moved to the new town and used until a new school was built



Bellis Heritage Corner, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

in 1922.¹⁰⁰ The hamlet was subdivided in 1922, and was within the Municipal District of Unity No. 577. On April 16, 1932, the hamlet was allowed to withdraw from the municipality and become a Village.¹⁰¹

Settlement of the Hamlet of Bellis and Area

Further east of Pakan, settlement progressed more slowly, with the land south of the North Saskatchewan River being claimed by set-



tlers first. One of the very earliest settlers to the east of Pakan was a trapper named Joe Krupka who, in 1896, settled on land north of present day Bellis (what came to be known as the North Bellis school district) and eventually began to farm it.

Mikita Sullowan was also one of the earliest settlers to claim land north of the river south of present day Bellis. He first settled south of the river in 1898, but eventually relocated to a larger, less forested piece of land on the north-side (SE 2 58 15) where the Shandro Bridge is today (as of 2004 this property was owned by Victor Kusick).¹⁰² This area became known as Wasel.

Sullowan owned the first store in the area, which was built on his farm, and also acted as Wasel's first postmaster. Mail was initially brought from Whitford, but was often delayed during winter if the river could not be crossed safely. Mail service became more reliable after a ferry started to run in 1909. Mail was taken from the Wasel post office to Hamlin and Sacred Heart at Saddle Lake to the east, and from Saddle Lake north to Stry.¹⁰³

"By 1900 the land suitable for farming south of the river had been taken up and homesteaders started to take up land on the north-side of the river."¹⁰⁴ Over the next several years, settlers claimed land further north of the river and began to develop rural communities. Other early settlers in the Wasel/Bavilla area included William Hawrelak and Mr. Erukurk (1900), Mr. Ungeran and Mr. Pasichnyk (1901), Mr. Hnatyshen (1902), and Mr. Fushtey

(1904).¹⁰⁵ By 1905, they had established one of the earliest school districts in the county (Bavilla S.D. No. 1477),¹⁰⁶ with the first Bavilla school being built in 1906 (NW 1 58 15). It eventually burned and was rebuilt at SW 11 58 15. The Victoria School District was the earliest to be organized in 1888.

Early settlers also took up land in the area of Provischenia, including Mike Repka, Nick Weranka, Mr. Halisky, and T. Billar in 1900. Before the first school was built, classes were held by missionaries at the nearby Wahstao Mission, which was founded in 1904. The first one-room school was built in the Wahstao area in 1905 (SW 33 58 15). A two-room school was built in 1935, and eventually moved to Bellis in 1949.¹⁰⁷

In the first decade of the 20th century, settlers arrived and continued to settle in the area near present day Bellis, including Irondale (Bill Comrie and Arthur Hencher (1902), A.V. Dowe (1906), Wm. McCormick (1909), Mr. Kupchenko (1911); in North Bellis settlers included Bill Danyluk (1903), Bill Danchuk and Andy Koshman (1906); Low Level settlers included Metro Skoreyko, Pete Skoreyko, and George Skoreyko (1901); and then settlers in Dickiebusch, settled slightly later because of more heavily wooded land, included Elia Taschuk (1903), Michael Chibuk (1905), Tom Mariniuk (1906), John Tchir (1907), and Bill Sybulka (1908). The first one-room school in the Dickiebusch area was built in 1920 on NW-23-59-15-W4. It burned in 1928, and a second structure with a teacherage



Dickiebusch Church, Photo Credit: CBS Inc.

was subsequently built of lumber. It was then moved to Bellis in 1945.¹⁰⁸

There are many important churches still standing in and around the area. One of the earliest churches was the Wasel/Wasil Ascension Russo-Greek Orthodox Church (NW-1-58-15-W4), which was built in 1912. It is adjacent to a cemetery and bell tower, and is a surviving example of the distinctive Ukrainian churches in the region. The Sts. Peter and Paul Russo-Orthodox Church, also known as "Dickiebusch," which is located south of present day Bellis and Vilna (NE-27-58-15-W4) is another early church with regional significance. Built between 1909 and 1914, Dickiebusch Church is "an excellent example of the Byzantine Revival style brought to Canada by Ukrainian immigrants. The design of the church includes features characteristic of the style such as vertical emphasis, tiered log construction, octagonal onion-shaped domes clad in silver-painted metal sheeting, and a cruciform plan."¹⁰⁹ It was built by Steve Rosychuk who based the plans for the church on the memory of a church he had seen in the Ukraine.¹¹⁰ As was common with other churches



of the time, there is also a cemetery situated on the church site. The Dickiebusch was designated a Provincial Historic Resource on June 15, 2003.

Early settlers arriving near to where present day Bellis is situated include Harvey Fasanko (1903), Sam Tannas (1906), Mr. Rybak (1910), Mr. Parker, Mr. Russel, and Mr. Halisky (1910-11). The first school was built in 1916, and called Yuma school (SE-28-59-15-W4). It was moved to Bellis in 1921, at which time an additional room was added. Following a fire in 1927, a second school was built in 1928, and stood until a newer school was built in 1956.¹¹¹

An important surviving example of an early homestead in the Bellis region is the Shupenia house located south of Bellis (SW-17-59-15-W4) on land originally claimed by Wasyl Maskalyk in 1908. The large Maskalyk family emigrated from Austria (Austria having Ukrainian ethnicity) in 1902, taking up four quarters of the same section and working together to assist in the building of original sod homesteads.

The original Bellis town site was planned on SE-36-59-15-W4, but local farmers tried to convince the Canadian Northern Railway to build the town site on its present site two miles away, where Phillip Shulha and Bill Ungurian had agreed to donate portions of their land. The first public building in Bellis was a store and an International Harvester Company implement shop built by William Comrie in 1918, and sold to Nick Repka who became first post-master.¹¹²

After the arrival of the railroad in 1919, “Bellis became one of the most prosperous booming town north of Vegreville.”¹¹³ Robert Weder built a flour mill in 1917, and other early businesses included a hardware store opened by Weder’s son, a blacksmith shop, a Bank of Commerce, and a hotel. Although Bellis prospered initially, the growth in nearby Smoky Lake and Vilna, combined with the opening of the CPR line south of the river through Willingdon and Andrew in 1928, shifted the focus of some settlers and took business away from Bellis.

Settlement of the Village of Vilna and Area

Zenobius W. Mikitka arrived from Austria and settled first in Mundare before buying a homestead at Stry, south of present day Vilna and west of Saddle Lake Reserve, in 1905. He built a two-storey building and, in 1910, opened a store and post office, and became the first post-master. He named the area Stry after a place in Austria where his father had lived. The same year,

work began on a Catholic Church and cemetery near Mikitka’s store. Father Philip Ruh designed the log church—St. Michael’s Parish, a mud plastered structure that was completed at Stry in 1913.



Meronyk Ukrainian Homestead, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

Another early settler in the Stry area was John Wowk. The first school at Stry was built on the northwest corner of his land (across from Mikitka’s land) in 1914, by Mr. Hruday and Mr. Holowaychuk. Hruday and Holowaychuk were also responsible for the construction of The Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Parish on the same site (NE-22-58-13-W4), which was built in response to the growing number of Ukrainian settlers. Work began on the new church in 1934 with labour and supplies donated by parishioners. The altar was built and decorated by Mr. Wanat, and the tetrapod was built by Nestor Chmilar. The painted banners on either side of the altar were completed by noted Alberta church painter, Peter Lipinski (1888-1975).

Though church services were being conducted shortly after the central nave was serviceable, the design of



Vilna Pool Hall, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.



the building, and the domes, was complex and the structure was not completed until 1944. The original church was converted into a parish hall and functioned as such until a new hall was built in 1957, at which time the log structure was dismantled.¹¹⁴

The area around present day Vilna was opened up for settlement in 1907, and settlers, many of whom were from Central Europe, soon began to arrive. That same year, Treffle and Esther Veillette settled about two miles east of the current town site and opened the Veillette post office and store on their farm, which was the first public building erected in the area. In 1919 they sold it to Harold Southwell, who moved the post office to what would soon become the town site of Vilna. It was located in what is now the Politylo Store. Southwell held the office of postmaster until 1935.

Important examples of early homesteads still standing today in the Vilna area include the Goruk Farm, the Matwychuk House, the Mero nyk Ukrainian Homestead, the Malysh House, the Oughton Stone Barn, the Repka House, the Sereda House, and the Shupenia House, as well as many others.

Jimmy Wright owned the quarter section where the Village of Vilna is today. When the Canadian National Railway came through in 1919, Wright sold his land for the town site, which the CNR named Vilna, after a town in Poland (the name also means “peace” or “freedom”).¹¹⁵ When the railway was

completed in 1919, a hamlet soon began to form.

That year, Harold Southwell purchased the Veillette Post Office from Treffle and Esther Veillette and moved to the new town site, and Z.W. Mikitka moved from Stry to the new town site and built a store where the hotel now stands. Mr. Mikitka was Vilna’s first Mayor. His councilors were Harry Rosychuk, who had one of Vilna’s first stores, and Steve Pawluk, who built a poolroom in 1920. The Vilna Pool Hall has been provincially designated by the Province of Alberta and is on the Alberta List of Historic



Oughton Stone Barn, Photo Credit: CDS Inc.

Places.

Growth happened quickly and, by 1920, Vilna had a hardware store, bank, butcher shop, hotel, rooming house, grain elevator, dance hall, and pool hall. That same year a flood occurred in Vilna causing pools of water and hollows in the streets. Gravel was obtained with permission from the railway to fill in spots, especially where the water tower now stands and also where Mr. Politylo’s store now stands.¹¹⁶

Unlike many other towns of the same era, Vilna never experienced a major fire and, as such, many of its original buildings remain intact. Vilna continued to grow and was incorporated as a Village in 1923.

The Stry School was built in 1920, and Mr. Crawford was the first schoolmaster. Two additional rooms were added by 1932. The building has been moved twice, and currently stands on skids on the south-side of Vilna. As the population grew, additional buildings were added—a building now referred to as the “Orange Bowl” was constructed in 1940, a two-storey building was constructed in 1951, and a new elementary school was built in 1957. In addition, the rural schools of Bavilla and Stry were moved to the Vilna school grounds when more accommodation was needed.

The first hospital in Vilna was opened in 1925 by the Sisters of Service. “In 1925, three Sisters set up the Vilna General Hospital in a former bank building, and three years later built Our Lady’s Hospital, a 14-bed facility, which they managed and staffed until 1970.”¹¹⁷ Doctor W. Eadie was the Village’s first resident doctor.

As with other communities in the region, the Village of Vilna is home to several churches representing different faiths. The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was completed in 1927, with the priest being Father W. McPhee and the first baptized child being Josephine Mikitka. The original church burned down in 1953, and a second church



was built north of the hospital.

The Vilna United Church was built by Harry Ford in 1929, followed by a church hall in 1938, and the Vilna Pentecostal Church was built in 1940. The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Vilna was built in 1952, organized by an active group of parishioners who also converted the former Errol School into a parish hall. One of the most unique aspects of the hall is a plaster outdoor oven called a “peeche” that was built by Mr. Borosuik.



Settlement of the Hamlet of Spedden

During the time of missionary work being done in the Saddle Lake area south of present day Spedden during the early as the 1880s, an Anglican mission and a subsequent Catholic mission were established. Father Merer visited the Saddle Lake Catholic Mission in 1886, and returned to stay in 1888, at which time the first lean-to church was constructed. In 1890, a chapel dwelling and a school were

built, followed by the Sacred Heart Church around 1904¹¹⁸, which was the closest church for early settlers.

Most of the settlers that came to Spedden were of Ukrainian origin, and included Tady Iwanyshyn, Mike Iwanyshyn, Theodore Iwanyshyn, Mr. Brown, Mr. Flack and his two sons - Winfred and Aden, Thomas Watt, Mr. Anning, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Valette (1912). Pioneers of 1913 included John Leskiw and his two sons, Steve and Severko, Kondrat Stelmaschuk, Harry and William Fedechko, Leo Filewich, Dmetro Habiak Sr., Steve Dumka, Wasyl Meda, John Matwychuk Sr., Sylvestor Boyko, Harry Yacyshyn Sr., John Rachynski, John Pacholek, and Dmetro Hopchyn. Others that followed not long after included Efram Skuba, Mikita Buoy, Dan Lewicky, Sam Prytulka, Alex Wanchuk, Wasyl Syroid, Louis Kuzma, DS Woodlock, Zacharko Boyko, John Lobay, John J. Leskiw, and Jack Leskiw.

From Century of Progress: “The first Ukrainian church in our community, of Greek Catholic origin, was at Veillette, named after the postmaster of the local post office. This is just a small church about five miles northwest of Spedden [SE-12-60-13-W4]. The building of this church was organized in 1916, but it took several years for its completion. All the material and labour was donated by the faithful members. The Basilian Fathers from Mundare served the parish. Services were not frequent because of transportation. In 1954, the name Veillette was changed to Sokal—a name of a Ukrainian county from which the majority of the people in the vicinity came from.”¹¹⁹

Before the railroad arrived, Vegreville was the closest town. Travel by foot or horseback was common over roads that were basic trails. The first post office was called Cache Lake, the hills north of the lake were called Cache Hills, and the first postmaster in 1918 was Mike Iwanyshyn. The name Cache Lake was changed to Spedden in 1919, during the year the CNR track was laid. A workman named Mr. Spedden passed away while working on site and the Hamlet of Spedden was named in his honor. Spedden was initially the end of the railway line, until it was extended to St. Paul (circa 1920).¹²⁰

The first general store was built in Spedden in 1919. The owner was Onufry Shankovich, who later sold it to Morris Rosenberg. This building, with additions, still stands in Spedden across the street from the post office.¹²¹ Although rural school districts were formed nearby (Cache Lake S.D. No. 3285 in 1915, Ashmont S.D. No. 3336 in 1916 and Sokal S.D. No. 3886 in 1919), the Spedden School (S.D. No. 4320) was not erected until 1928.

It was common for church services to be held in homes, or in the school once it was built. It wasn't until 1934 that the Ukrainian Greek Catholic church was built in the Hamlet of Spedden. The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church was constructed in 1943, but destroyed by

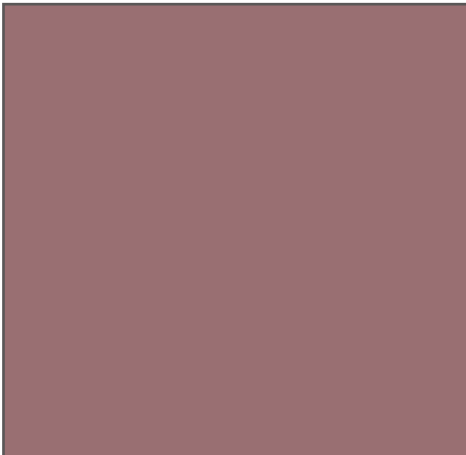
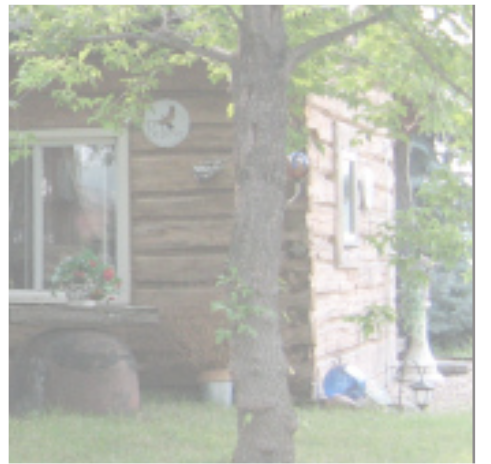
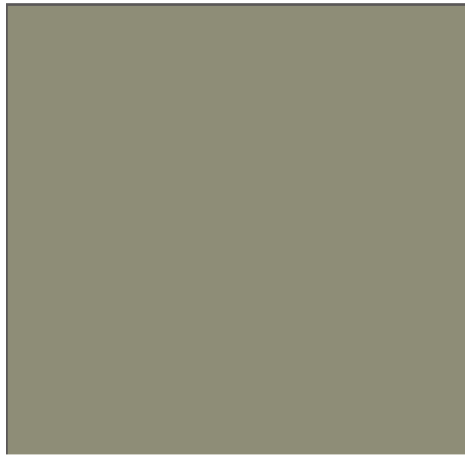
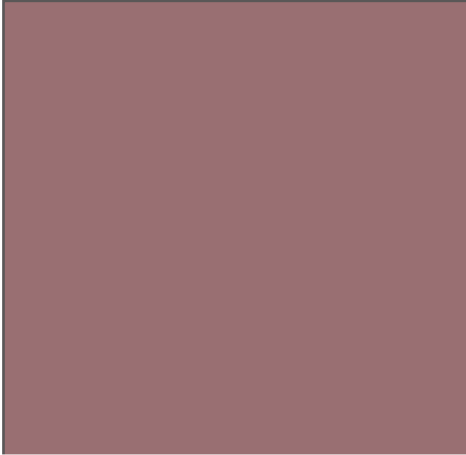


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- ⁷⁴ Ibid.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid.
- ⁷⁶ Ibid., 3.
- ⁷⁷ Ibid., 7.
- ⁷⁸ Ibid., 3.
- ⁷⁹ Ibid., 7.
- ⁸⁰ Ibid., 33.
- ⁸¹ Ibid., 55.
- ⁸² Ibid.
- ⁸³ *By River and Trail*, Chapter 1.
- ⁸⁴ Alberta Community Development, *Historic Walking and Driving Tours: Victoria and the Victoria Trail*, 2003.
- ⁸⁵ Ken Tyler and Louis Rain, Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, John Brereton, Oral Interview, c. 1974, tape number IH-163, transcript disc 34.
- ⁸⁶ *By River and Trail*, 27
- ⁸⁷ http://www.waskatenau.ca/our_history.htm
- ⁸⁸ Alberta Community Development, *Historic Walking and Driving*

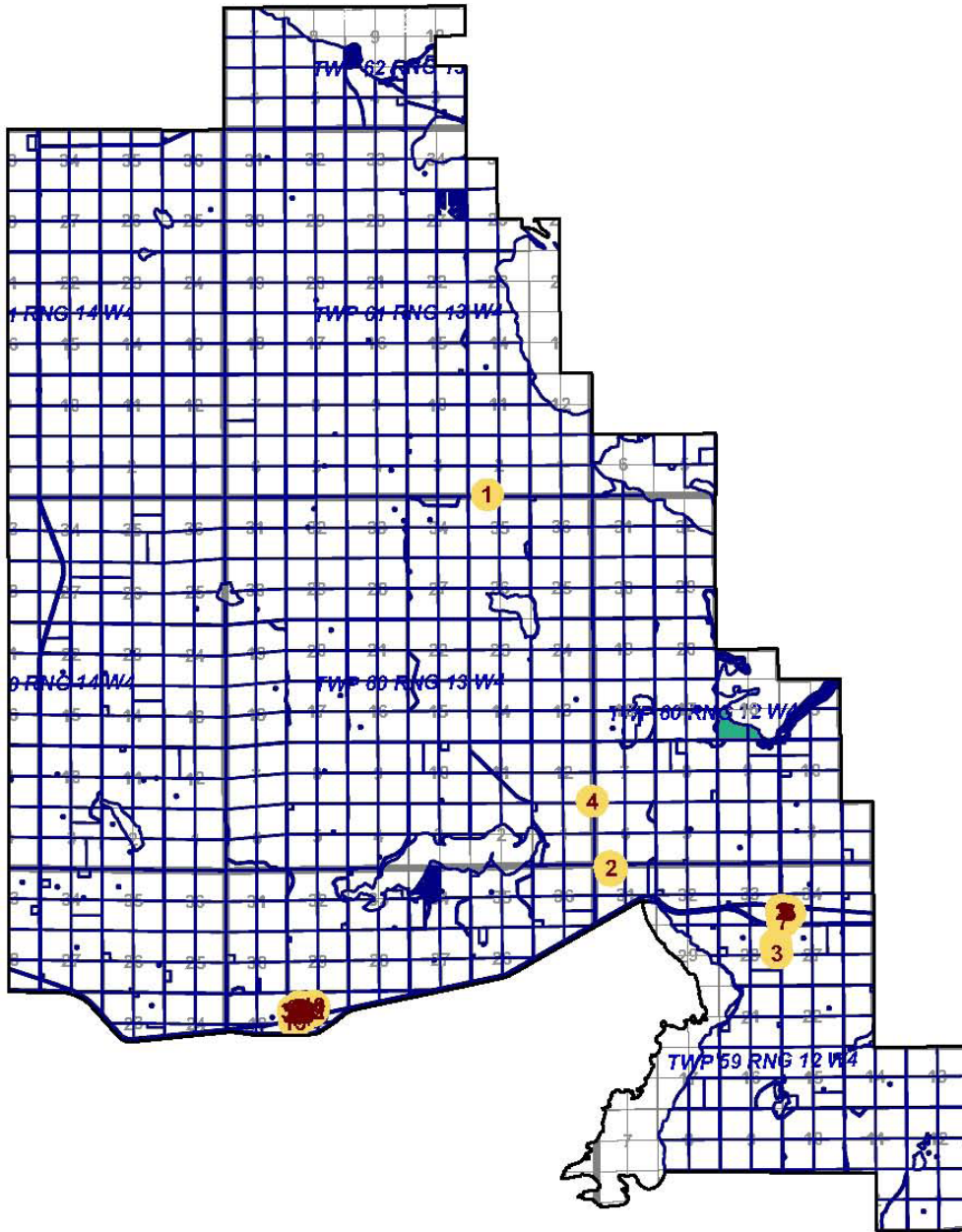


*Tours.*⁸⁹ Ibid.⁹⁰ *Century of Progress*, 6.⁹¹ Ibid., 26.⁹² *By River and Trail*, vol. 2, 1317.⁹³ Ibid., vol. 1, 195⁹⁴ *Century of Progress*, 25.⁹⁵ *By River and Trail*, 238-239.⁹⁶ Ibid., 252-253.⁹⁷ *Our Legacy*, 145-146.⁹⁸ *Century of Progress*, 8.⁹⁹ Ibid.¹⁰⁰ Ibid.¹⁰¹ *By River and Trail*, 119¹⁰² *Century of Progress*, 1.¹⁰³ Ibid.¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 2.¹⁰⁵ Ibid., 3.¹⁰⁶ *Our Legacy*, 184.¹⁰⁷ *Century of Progress*, 2.¹⁰⁸ Ibid., 3.¹⁰⁹ <http://www.historicplaces.ca/visit-visite/affichage-display.aspx?Id=1818>¹¹⁰ <http://www.ualberta.ca/CIUS/religion-culture/c-alberta/tour/p16.htm>¹¹¹ *Century of Progress*, 3.¹¹² Ibid., 4.¹¹³ Ibid.¹¹⁴ Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 188-189.¹¹⁵ Ibid., 24.¹¹⁶ Ibid.¹¹⁷ Lella Blumer, Alberta RN, “**Spirit of the Sisters of Service Lives On,**” September, 2005.¹¹⁸ Spedden School, “Spedden 1912 – 1967,” *Century of Progress*, 4.¹¹⁹ Ibid.¹²⁰ Ibid., 1-2.¹²¹ Ibid., 2.

Maps of Historic Places

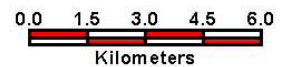
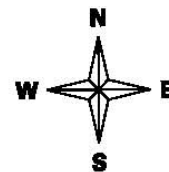


DIVISION ONE Heritage Sites



MAP	SITE NAME
1	Fenerty House
2	Goruk Barn
	Goruk House (1915)
3	Goruk House (1935)
	Matwychuk House (1921)
4	Matwychuk House (1928)
	Veillette Ukrainian Catholic Church

INVENTORY
SURVEY



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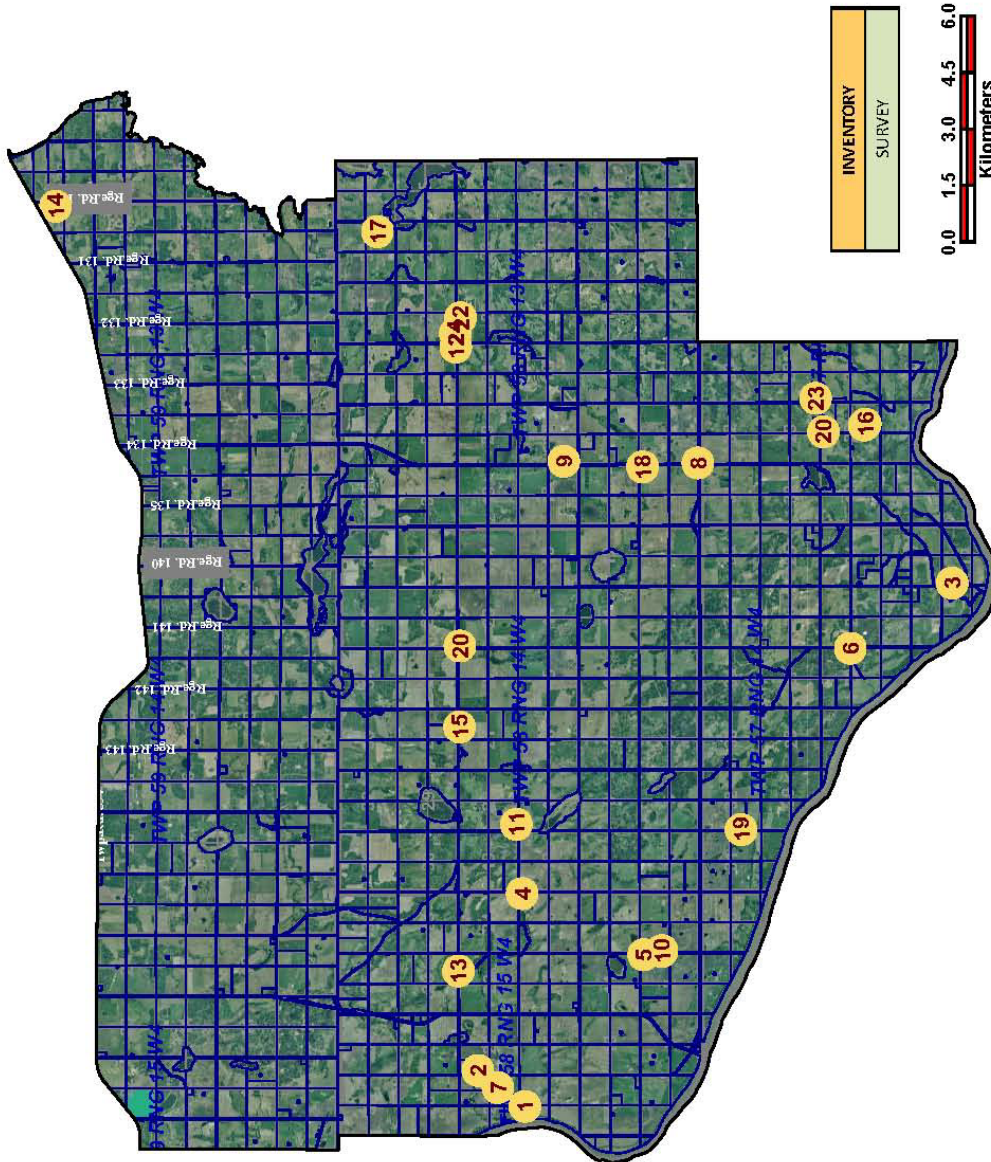
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DIVISION TWO Heritage Sites

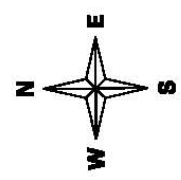
MAP SITE NAME	MAP SITE NAME
1	Apedaille Barn
2	Apedaille Farm House
3	Apedaille Summer House
4	Apedaille 2 - House 1
5	Apedaille 2 - House 2
6	Bandura House
7	Dnietruik Homestead
8	Dnietruik House
9	Dnietruik House
10	Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church
11	Goruk (Ivan) Farm House
12	Hamlin General Store and Post Office
13	Hamlin Road Ranch Barn
14	Hamlin Road Ranch Farm House
15	Hamlin Road Ranch Log House
16	Holy Ascension Russo Greek Church of Wasel Bell Tower
17	Holy Ascension Russo Greek Church of Wasel
18	Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church at Downing
19	Holy Spirit Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Stry
20	Kubasa Canyon
21	Lessard Barn
22	Lilyfield School
23	Malysh Barn
24	Malysh House
	Oughton Stone Barn
	Quiet Nook Community Centre
	Repka House
	St. Mary's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
	St. Paraskeva Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Downing
	Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church
	Trufyn House
	Wynnyk General Store



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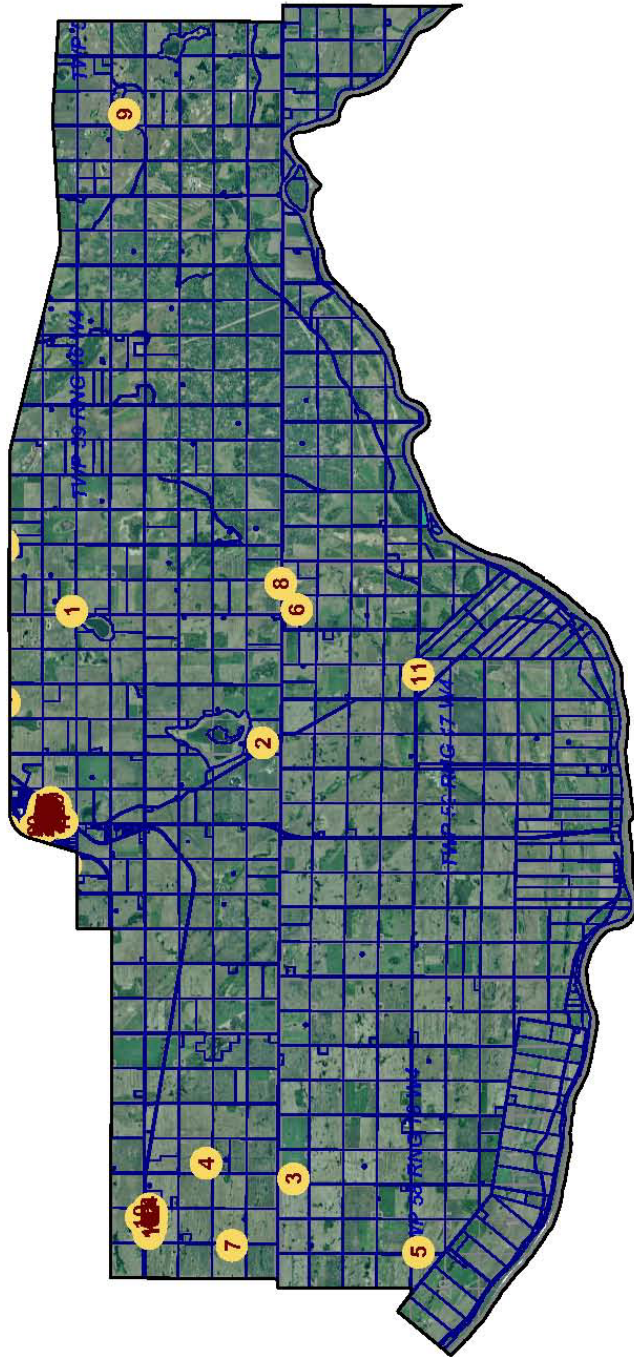
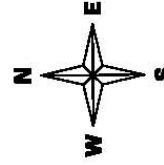
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DIVISION THREE

Heritage Sites

MAP SITE NAME	MAP SITE NAME
1	Cherniwchan House
2	Grandish House
3	Grinevitch Granary / Elevator
4	Kostyniuk Barn
5	Kulka House
6	Murphy House 1
7	Murphy House 2
8	Ralstin House
9	Ruthenia School
10	Shupenia House
11	St. Anthony's Church
	St. Elia's Russo Greek Orthodox Church



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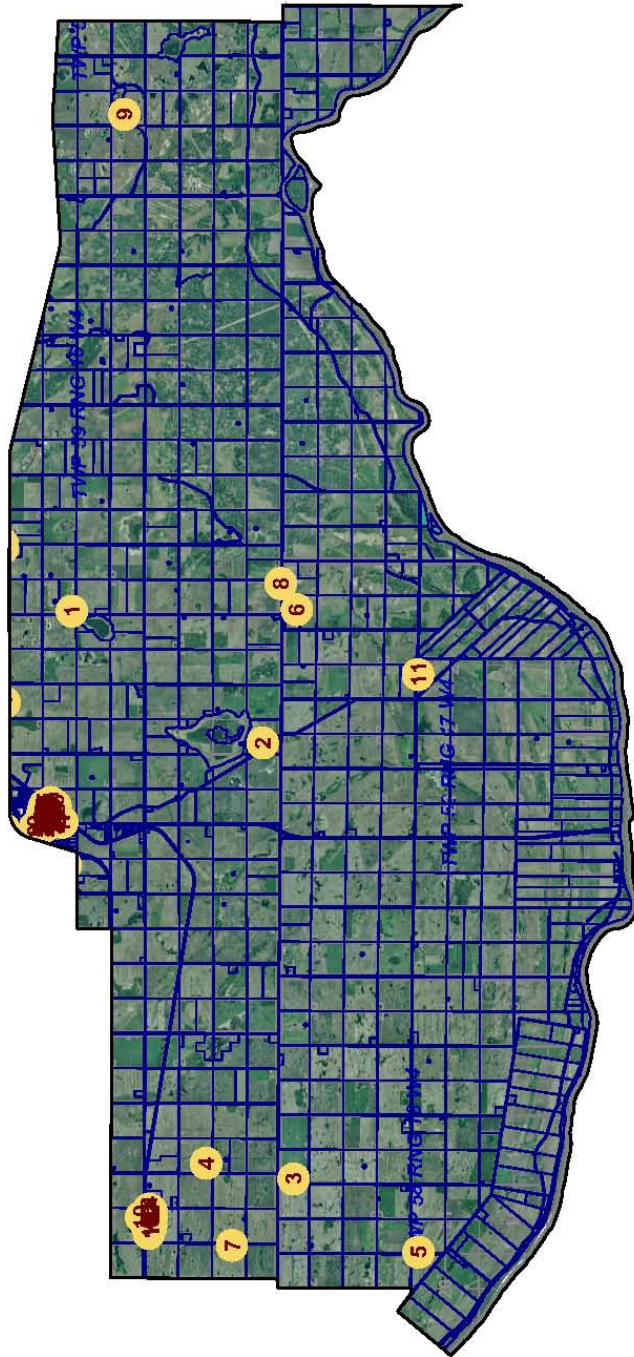
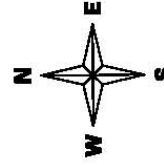
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DIVISION THREE

Heritage Sites

MAP SITE NAME	MAP SITE NAME
1	Cherniwchan House
2	Grandish House
3	Grinevitch Granary / Elevator
4	Kostyniuk Barn
5	Kulka House
6	Murphy House 1
7	Murphy House 2
8	Ralstin House
9	Ruthenia School
10	Shupenia House
11	St. Anthony's Church
	St. Elia's Russo Greek Orthodox Church



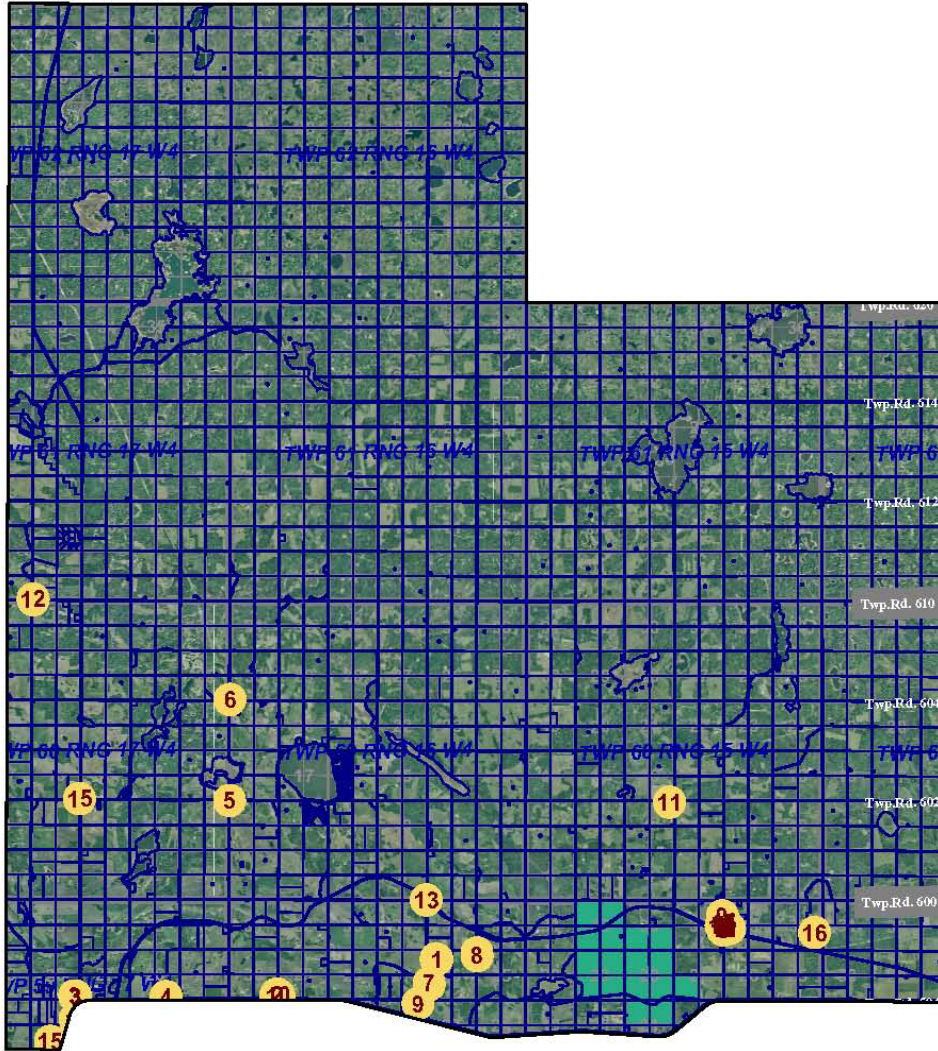
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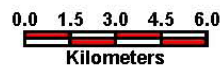
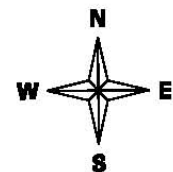


DIVISION FOUR Heritage Sites



MAP	SITE NAME
1	Billey Granary
	Billey House
2	Doktor House
3	Gongos House
4	Grekul Barn
	Grekul House
5	Holy Trinity Bell Tower/Parish Hall
	Holy Trinity Orthodox Church
6	Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House
7	North Kotzman Post Office and Store
8	North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
9	St. Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edward
	St. Pokrova Orthodox Bell Tower
10	Senetza House
	Senetza Log Cabin
11	Sereda House
12	South Kotzman School
13	St. John's Ukrainian Greek Church
14	Ukrainian Catholic Bell Tower
	Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Parasavia
15	Warner House
16	White Earth Hall

INVENTORY
SURVEY

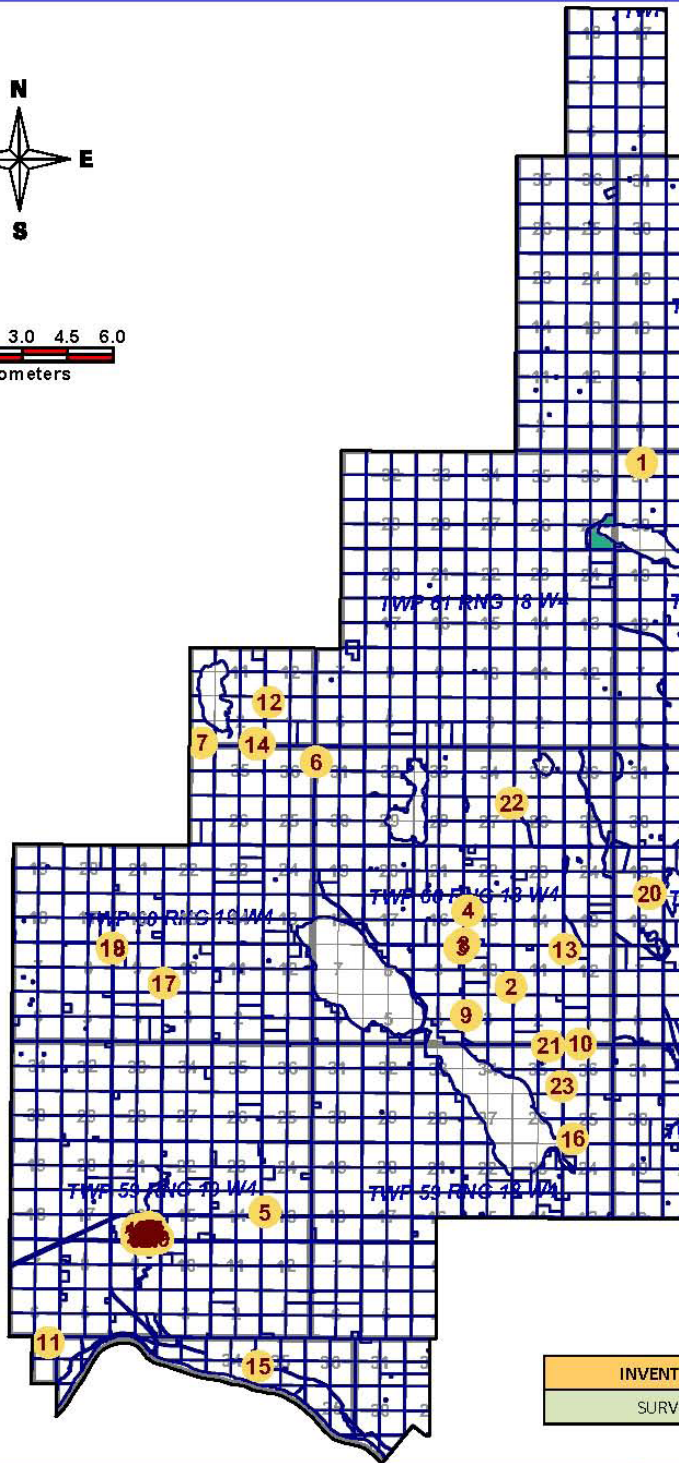
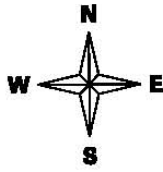


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DIVISION FIVE Heritage Sites

MAP	SITE NAME
1	Bartle Cabin
2	Chahley Barn
3	Chahor Church
	Chahor Church Bell Tower
4	Danyluik House
5	Everest House
6	Gontowiuk Sauna
7	Hedlund Sauna
8	Highland Hall of Barich
9	Hupka Ukrainian Farm House
10	Jarema Haunted House
11	Kotylak Homestead
12	Karvonen Sauna
13	Michalchuk Barn
	Michalchuk Calving Barn
	Michalchuk Chop Mill
	Michalchuk First House
	Michalchuk Granary
	Michalchuk In Law Summer House
	Michalchuk Second House
14	Ollikka Barn
14	Ollikka Blacksmith Shop
14	Ollikka House
15	S. A. MacDonald House
16	Serben Log Building
17	Spieß House
18	Sprucefield Cash Store
19	Sprucefield Hall
20	Taylor Garage with Peech
	Taylor House
	Taylor Outhouse
21	White Mud Creek School
	White Mud Creek Teacherage
22	Yaworski House
	Yaworski Log House
23	Zarusky Farm House



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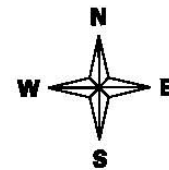


SPEDDEN Heritage Sites



MAP	SITE NAME
1	Cholak Store Accessory Building
2	D & D Cholak's Store
10	Leskiw Residence
3	Pawlowski House
4	Spedden Community Hall
6	Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church
7	Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church
5	Spedden Livery Barn
8	Spedden Old Garage and Blacksmith Shop
9	Spedden Old Shoe and Barber Shop

INVENTORY
SURVEY



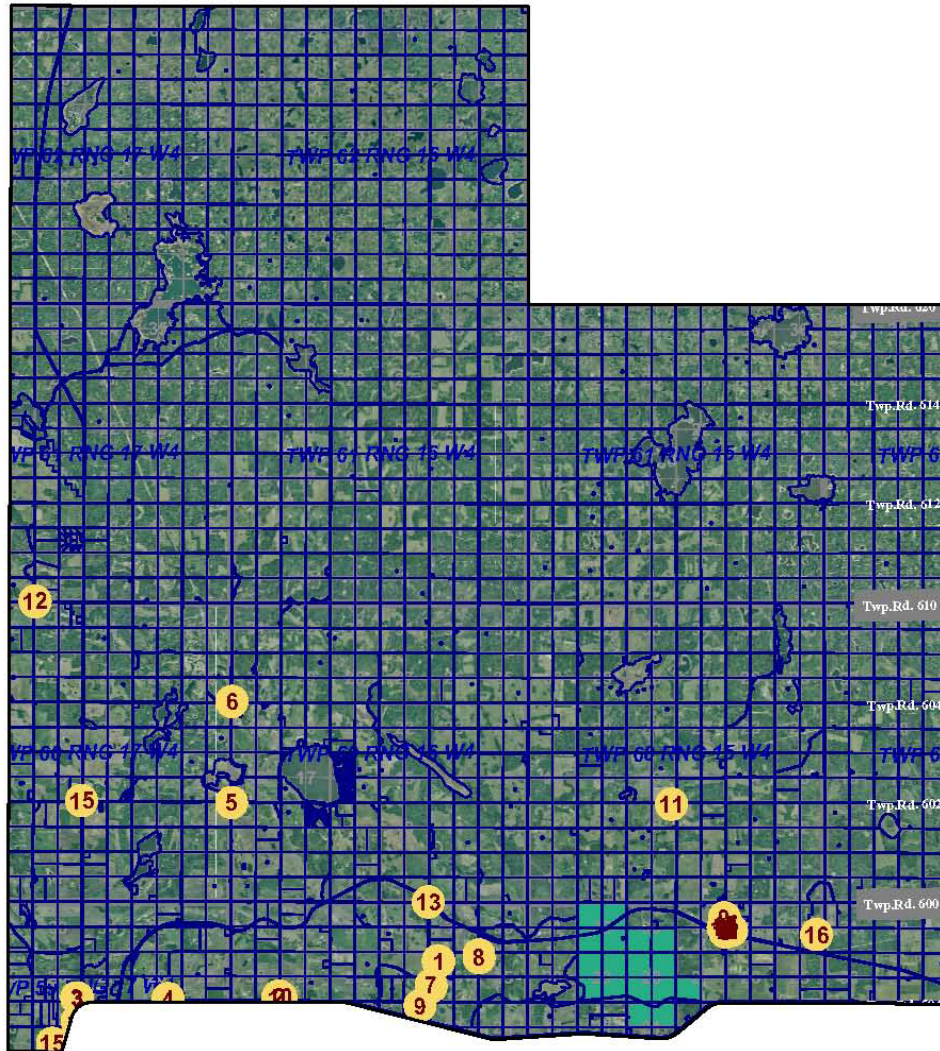
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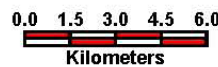
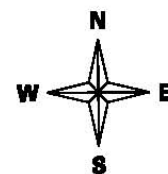


DIVISION FOUR Heritage Sites



MAP	SITE NAME
1	Billey Granary
	Billey House
2	Doktor House
3	Gongos House
4	Grekul Barn
	Grekul House
5	Holy Trinity Bell Tower/Parish Hall
	Holy Trinity Orthodox Church
6	Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House
7	North Kotzman Post Office and Store
8	North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
9	St. Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edward
	St. Pokrova Orthodox Bell Tower
10	Senetza House
	Senetza Log Cabin
11	Sereda House
12	South Kotzman School
13	St. John's Ukrainian Greek Church
14	Ukrainian Catholic Bell Tower
	Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Paraklavia
15	Warner House
16	White Earth Hall

INVENTORY
SURVEY



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SMOKY LAKE Heritage Sites

MAP	SITE NAME
1	Adamson House
2	Amber's Flowers & Gifts
3	Aspen View Maintenance Building
4	Atco Residence
5	Capitol Theatre
6	Catholic Church Sisters of Atonement Residence
7	Darlene's
8	Dr. Daryl Chomay
9	Dubetz Barn
10	Dubetz Log House
11	Dubetz Residence
12	Epp Residence
13	Franchuk Residence
14	Gavincniuk Residence
15	H.A. Kostash House
16	Healing Hands
17	Holy Ascension Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
18	Just for You Family Wear
19	Keen House
20	Kim's Loonies & Toonies
21	Kostyniuk Residence
22	Maple Gardens Restaurant
23	Old Fashioned Bread Bakery
24	Ortona Hall
25	Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church
26	R.C.M.P. Detachment Building
27	River's Edge Computers
28	Smoky Lake Bottle Depot
29	Smoky Lake CN Train Station
30	Smoky Lake Collision & Restoration
31	Smoky Lake Denture Clinic
32	Smoky Lake Fire Hall
33	Smoky Lake Inn
34	Smoky Lake Insurance
35	Smoky Lake Library
36	Smoky Lake R.C.M.P. Residence
37	Smoky Lake Signal
38	Tommy Ford
39	Vezeau House
40	W.H. Smith & Associates
41	White Earth Drugs
42	Zarusky Residence



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INVENTORY SURVEY

N



VILNA Heritage Sites

MAP SITE NAME	SITE NAME
1	Carol's Gifts
2	D & E Family Grocery
3	HDF Insurance
4	Home Comfort
5	Kushnir Residence
6	Messer Residence
7	Mission House
8	Old Municipal Building
9	Pawliuk Residence
10	Sacred Heart Catholic Church
11	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Priest's House
12	Squire Residence
13	St. Dimetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Church
14	Stry School
15	Vilna AGT Building
16	Vilna Bethel Pentecostal Church
17	Vilna Blacksmith Shop
18	Vilna Boat Shop
19	Vilna Feed Mill
20	Vilna Foods
21	Vilna Grand Hall
22	Vilna Hotel
23	Vilna Pharmacy
24	Vilna Pool Hall and Barbershop
25	Vilna Post Office
26	Vilna Seniors Centre
27	Vilna Service Station
28	Vilna Tattoos
29	Vilna True Value Hardware
30	Vilna Ukrainian Catholic Church
31	Vilna United Church
32	Walker Residence
33	Zotek Residence

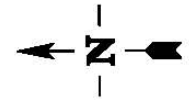
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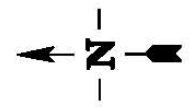
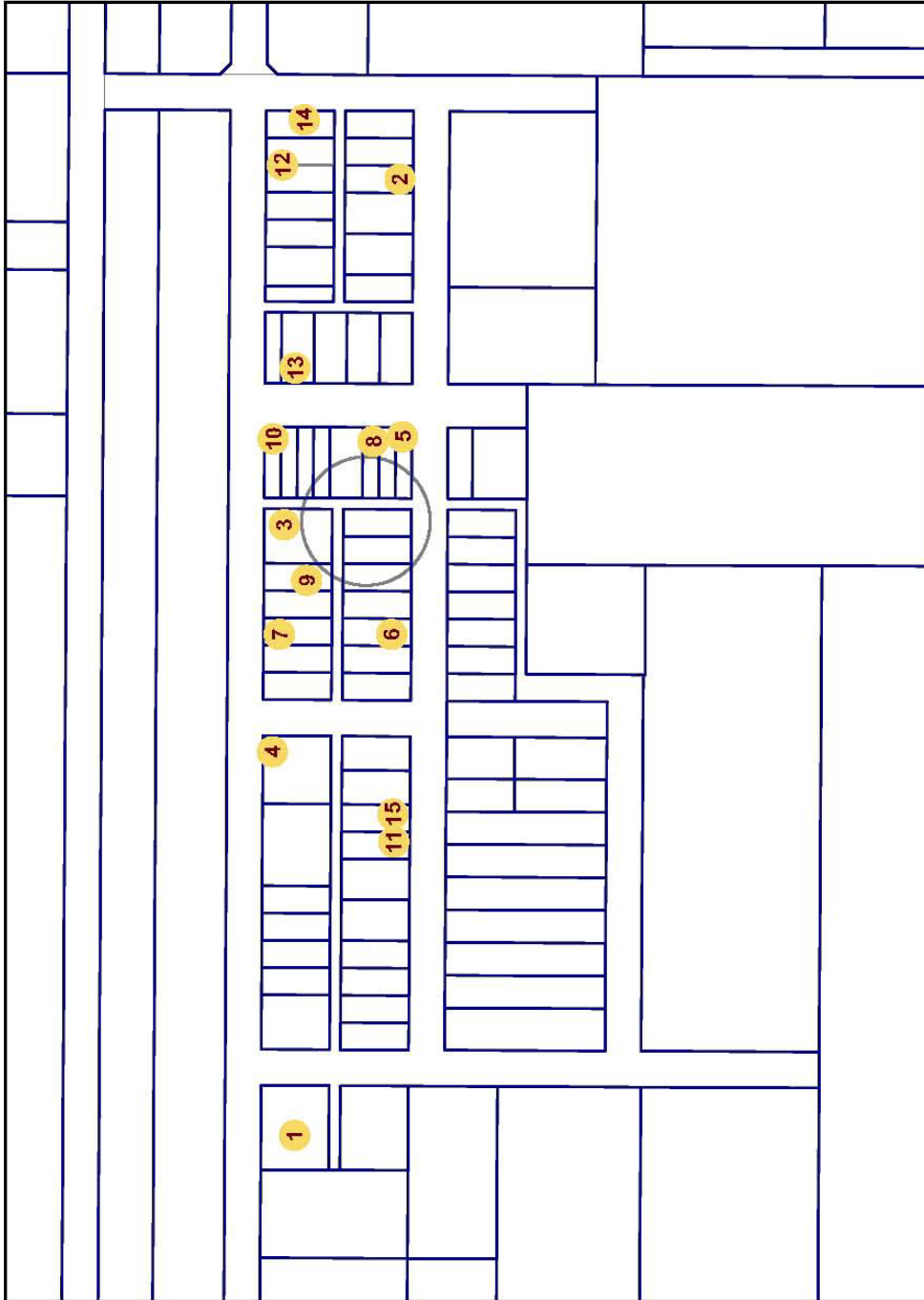
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WARSPITE Heritage Sites

MAP	SITE NAME
1	Alec Prockiw Residence
2	Burnett Residence
3	Cammock Residence
4	Commercial Building
5	Commercial Building
6	County Residence
7	Dziwienka Residence
8	Gulinsky - Lotocki Residence
9	Jean - Loyer Residence
10	Meerveld Residence
11	Sidor Residence
12	Warspite Community Hall
13	Warspite Hotel
14	Warspite United Church
15	Woloszyn Residence

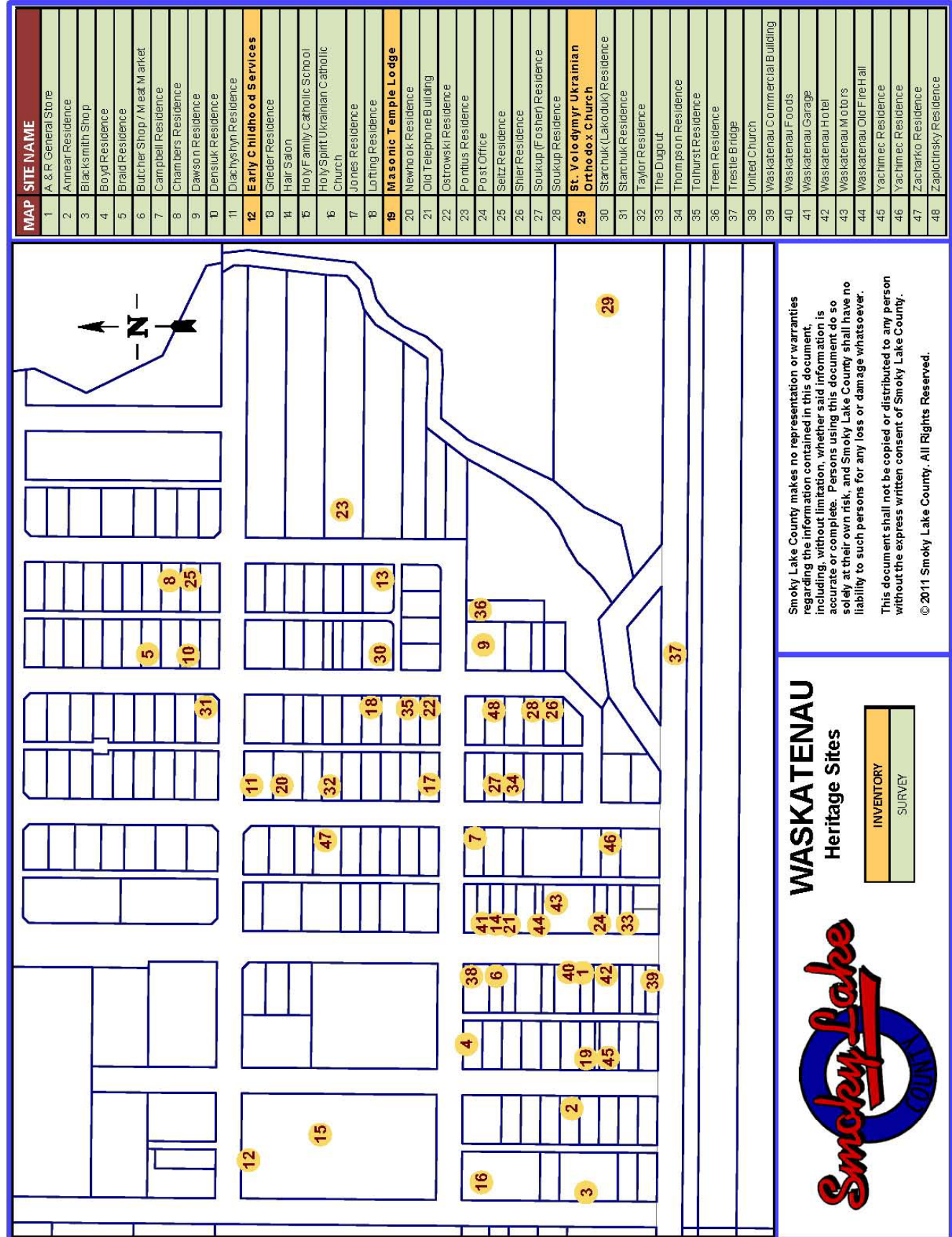
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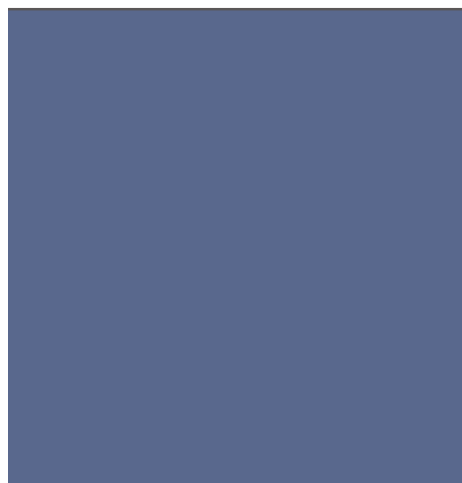
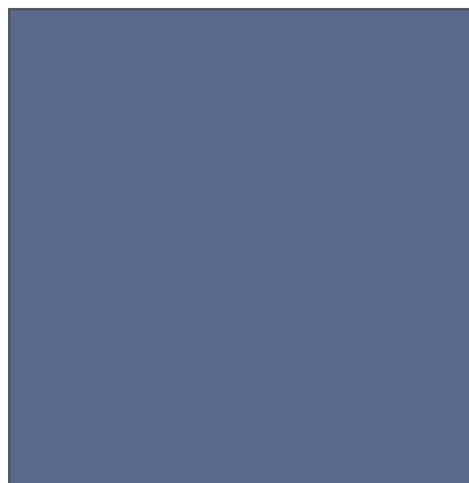
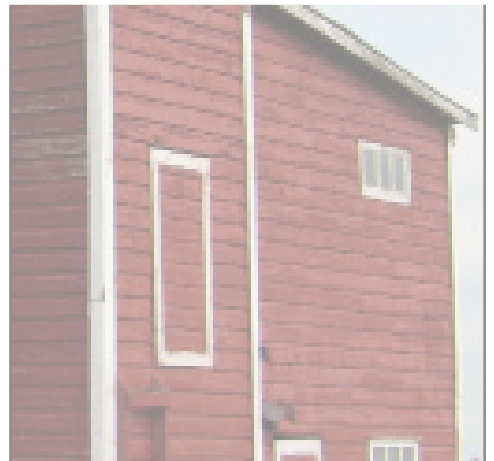
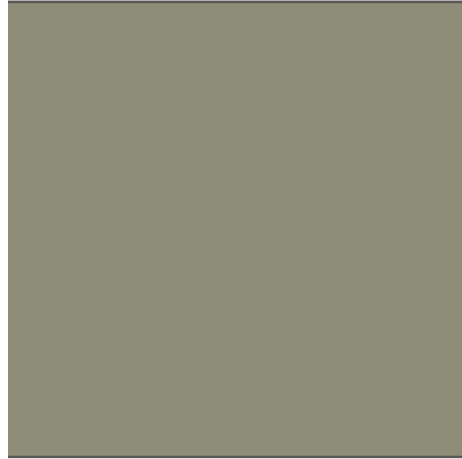
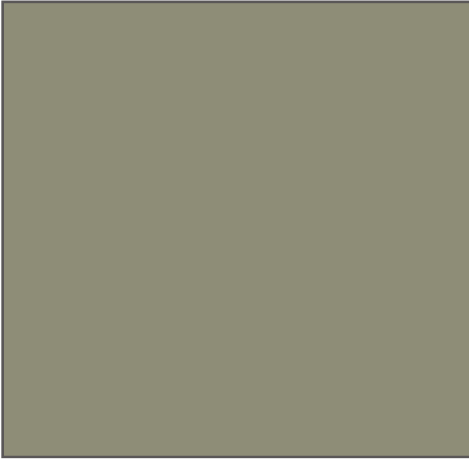
WASKATENAU
Heritage Sites

INVENTORY
SURVEY





List of Historic Places



Smoky Lake County				
Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
Matwychuk House (1921)	Farm House	NE 28-59-12 W4	57	255
Matwychuk Farm House (1928)	Farm House	NE 28-59-12 W4	59	257
Malysh Farm House	Farm House	SE 20-57-13 W4	61	259
Hamlin Road Ranch	Barn	SW 17-58-13 W4	63	261
Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist	Church	NW 22-58-13 W4	67	267
Wynnyk General Store	General Retail Store	SW 27-58-13 W4	71	269
Oughton Stone Barn	Barn	SE 35-58-13 W4	73	271
Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church	Church	SE 12-60-13 W4	75	273
Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church	Church	NE 22-57-14 W4	77	275
Lily Field School	Rural Multi-Level School	NE 21-58-14 W4	79	277
Apedaile Homestead	Homestead	NW 16-58-15 W4	81	279
Ruthenia School	Multi-level School	SW 6-59-16 W4	85	285
Senetza House	Farm House	NW 25-59-16 W4	87	287
Senetza Log Cabin	Farm House	NW 25-59-16 W4	89	289
St. Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand	Church & Bell Tower	SW 26-59-16 W4	91	291
Billey House and Granary	Farm House	NW 26-59-16 W4	93	293
South Kotzman School	Rural Multi-Level School	SW 29-59-16 W4	95	297
Grekul Barn	Barn	SE 30-59-16 W4	97	299
Grekul House	Farm House	SE 30-59-16 W4	99	301
North Kotzman Urkrainian Greek Orthodox Church	Church	SW 30-60-16 W4	101	303
Grandish House	Farm House	SW 02-59-17 W4	103	305
Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House	Farm House	SE 26-59-17 W4	105	307
Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church	Church/Bell Tower/Hall	SE 28-59-17 W4	107	309
White Earth Hall	Rural Multi-Level School	SE 16-60-17 W4	109	311
Bartel Cabin	Farm House	NE 31-61-17 W4	111	313
Kulka House	Farm House	NW 21-58-18 W4	113	315
Grinevitch Granary / Elevator	Granary	NW 34-58-18 W4	115	317



Smoky Lake County (continued)				
Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
St. Anthony's Catholic Church	Church	SW 15-59-18 W4	117	319
Zarusky House	Farm House	SE 35-59-18 W4	119	321
White Mud Creek School	Rural Multi-level School	NE 35-59-18 W4	121	323
White Mud Creek School Teacherage & Well	Teacherage	NE 35-59-18 W4	123	325
Hupka Ukrainian Farm House	Farm House	NW 03-60-18 W4	125	327
Chahor Church and Bell Tower	Church and Bell Tower	NE 09-60-18 W4	127	329
Highland Hall	Community Hall	SW 15-60-18 W4	129	333
Michalchuk Homestead	Homestead	NW 12-60-18 W4	131	335
S. A. MacDonald House	General Retail Store	SW 35-58-19 W4	137	349
Sprucefield Cash Store	General/Mixed Use Commercial	NE 08-60-19 W4	139	351
Sprucefield Hall	Community Centre/Hall	NE 08-60-19 W4	141	353
Karvonen Sauna	Social/Recreation - Other	NW 01-61-19 W4	143	355
Ollikka Barn	Barn	SE 02-61-19 W4	145	357
Ollikka House	Farm House	SE 02-61-19 W4	147	359
Kotylak House	Farm House	NE 36-58-20 W4	149	361

Hamlet of Bellis				
Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church	Church and Bell Tower	SW 35-59-15 W4	151	363
Bellis Auto Body	Repair Garage/Body Shop	4918 50 Street	153	367
Bellis Curling Rink	Sport/Athletic Building	4905 50 Avenue	155	369
Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop	General/Mixed Use Commercial	4904 50 Street	157	371
Bellis School	Rural Multi-Level School		159	373
Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Center	Community Center/Hall	4956 50 Street	161	375
Bellis United Church	Church	5004 50 Street	163	377
Metro Solty's Confectionery Shop	General Retail Store	4924 50 Street	165	379
Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. John the Baptist	Church	5035 50 Street	167	381



Town of Smoky Lake				
Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge	General/Mixed Use Commercial	106 White Earth St	169	383
Aspen School District Maintenance Building	Repair Building/School	NE 16-58-15 W4	171	385
Capitol Theatre	Theatre/Cinema	65 Wheatland Avenue	173	387
Dubetz Barn	Barn	5110 50 Street	175	389
Dubetz Log House	Farm House	5110 50 Street	177	391
Gavinchuk House	Single Dwelling	368 West Railway Dr	179	393
H.A. Kostash House	Single Dwelling	410 West Railway Dr	181	395
Keen House	Single Dwelling	333 White Earth St	183	397
Kostyniuk House	Single Dwelling	348 West Railway Dr	185	399
Old Fashioned Bakery	General/Mixed Use Commercial	114 White Earth St	187	401
Ortona Hall	Community Center/Hall	124 White Earth St	189	403
Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church	Church	4904 50 Street	191	405
RCMP Detachment	Single Dwelling	4808 McDougall Drive	193	407
River's Edge Computers	General/Mixed Use Commercial	55 Wheatland Avenue	195	409
Smoky Lake RCMP Residence	Single Dwelling	4810 McDougall Drive	197	411
Smoky Lake Signal	General/Mixed Use Commercial	4924 50 Street	199	413
Tommy Ford	Repair Garage/Body Shop	78 Wheatland Avenue	201	415
Hamlet of Spedden				
Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
D & D Cholak Store	Grocery Store	5003 50 Street	203	417
Spedden Livery Barn	Barn	4800 50 Avenue	205	419
Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church	Church	4907 49 Street	207	421
Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church	Church	5007 49 Street	209	423
Spedden Old Shoe and Barber Shop	Specialty or Service Store	4906 50 Avenue	211	425



Village of Vilna

Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
D & E Family Grocery	General Retail Store	5035 50 Street	213	427
Mission House	Single Dwelling	5212 50 Street	215	429
Old Municipal Building	Public Building	5007 50 Street	217	431
Sacred Heart Catholic Church & Priest House	Church	5305 48 Street	219	433
Vilna Foods	General Retail Store	5016 50 Street	221	437
Vilna Grand Hall	Community Hall	5036 51 Avenue	223	439
Vilna Hotel	Tavern/Bar/Hotel	5036 50 Street	225	441
Vilna Pool Hall and Barber Shop	Social - Other	5028 50 Street	227	443
Vilna United Church	Church	5204 50 Street	229	445

Hamlet of Warspite

Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
Cammock Residence	Service/Gas Station	5015 51 Avenue	231	447
Meerveld Residence	General Retail Store	5036 50 Street	233	449
Warspite Community Hall	Community Hall/Centre	4913 51 Avenue	235	451
Warspite Hotel	Tavern/Bar/Hotel	5031 50 Street	237	453
Warspite United Church	Church	4905 51 Avenue	239	455

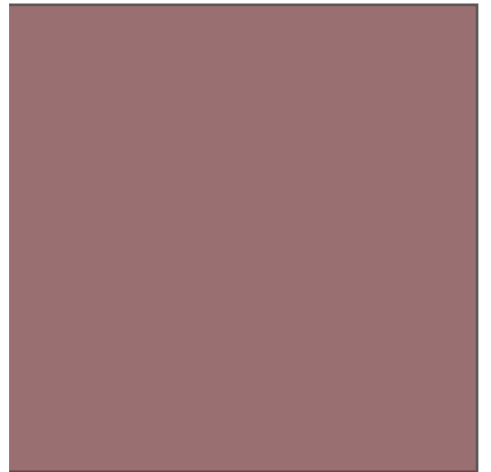
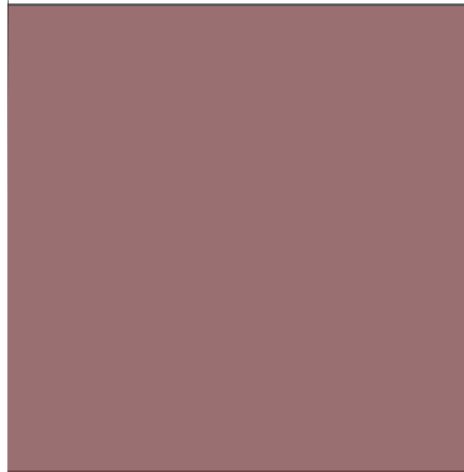
Village of Waskatenau

Site Name	Site Type	Location	Page	Eval
Blacksmith Shop	Garage/Repair Building	5015 52 Street	241	457
Early Childhood Services Kindergarten	Urban School	5111 51 Street	243	459
Masonic Temple Lodge	Temple	5015 51 Street	245	461
St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church	Church	4404 50 Avenue	247	463
Waskatenau Hotel	Hotel/Tavern	5028 50 Street	249	465
Waskatenau Motors	Garage/Repair Building	5045 50 Street	251	467





Smoky Lake Region Draft Statements of Significance





Matwychuk Log House

59454 Range Road 134

NE 28-59-12 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Matwychuk Log House is a 1921, one-storey, horizontal-log house on a wood foundation. It is located in the middle of a pasture surrounded by a barbwire fence set back from a gravel rural road, and is approximately one kilometre south of Spedden.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Matwychuk Log House lies in its association with the provincial themes of The Face of Alberta, and Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the immigration of population and the establishment of homesteads in the region, and is demonstrated through its simple construction.

Heritage value of the Matwychuk Log House lies with its association with the settlement of immigrants to the Smoky Lake region. This resource is an excellent example of a first-generation homesteader farm house that was built in the early 1920s, with its basic design and use of local materials. John Matwychuk, who immigrated to Canada from the Ukraine in 1912, claimed NE 28-59-12-W4 in 1921.

There is further heritage value in the structure in that it illustrates how settlers established a homestead using earlier traditions of log building that did not require highly technical skills or monetary means. Matwychuk chose a structure that required limited tools and labour to construct, and one that could provide shelter in a short period of time. The overall quality of workmanship demonstrates that the simple structure was meant only to be temporary until a larger home could be built. However, it is told that a family of nine lived in this small, one-room house for seven years, until 1928, when son Alexander Matwychuk married Malania (An-



drushak) and built a larger home not far from this original structure.

Heritage value of the Matwychuk Log House also lies in its simple construction. It is constructed of unfinished, horizontal logs, with rough-cut openings for two windows and a door built of vertical planks, round notching at the corner joints, and chinking of mud, manure, and straw. The interior is 15-feet by 15-feet in size, with a dirt floor.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale of the one-room log structure
- Unfinished horizontal-log frame
- Mud, manure, and straw chinking
- Round notched corners
- Original window and door openings
- Location in a pasture, set back from gravel rural road, and in close proximity to the 1928 log house

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, Homesteaders Map.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 2, 714 - 715, 721.



Matwychuk House

59454 Range Road 134
NE 28-59-12 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Matwychuk House is a 1928, one-and-a-half-storey, rural farm house. It is a T-shaped, medium-gabled, log house that is now clad with vinyl siding. The resource is located in a farm yard with other log structures, is set back from a gravel rural road, and is approximately one kilometre south of Spedden.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Matwychuk House lies in its association with the provincial themes of The Face of Alberta, and Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with its contribution to telling the story of farmstead development by immigrants to the region, and is demonstrated through the resource's simple log construction.

Heritage value of the 1928 Matwychuk House is in its association with the theme of Peopling Alberta through immigration. Alexander Matwychuk immigrated to Canada from western Ukraine in 1912 at the age of 20 years, with his mother and two siblings, and joined his father John, who had previously immigrated in 1921 and claimed NE 28-59-12 W4 that same year.

The Matwychuk House also has heritage value in its association with Agricultural Development through the development of a farmstead. This structure is an good example of a more substantial farm house built by homesteaders who had been successful at clearing land, farming, supporting themselves, and now able to afford building a larger and more substantial structure to accommodate changing needs. The Matwychuk's first house, and the one they lived in from 1921 to 1928, was a small, unfinished, horizontal-log structure with one room, which is in close proximity on a small rise to the south.

Originally this second house was an exposed, horizontal finished-log house, consisting of two rooms, a kitch-

en and a bedroom, and heated by a wood heater fashioned from an old steel drum. In 1956, two rooms were added to the house. The structure's logs are now clad with vinyl clapboard siding.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass and form of the T-shaped rural farm house
- Medium-gable roof with wood shingles
- Single-hung wood windows
- Eaves, verges, doors and windows, all with plain wood trim
- Windowless dormer on rear of building
- Location in a treed farm yard set back from a gravel rural road, and it's proximity to the 1921 log home

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 2, 714 - 715, 721.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, Homesteaders Map.



Malysh Farm House

57342 Range Road 134

SE 20-57-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Malysh Farm House is a c1913, L-shaped, one-and-a-half story, finished horizontal-log house with a medium-gable roof and clad with shiplap siding. The resource is located in a pasture overlooking the North Saskatchewan River valley and is surrounded by several outbuildings, including a barn.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Malysh House lies in its association with the provincial themes of The Face of Alberta, and Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions in portraying the immigration of people to the region, and in the creation of a homestead, and is most significantly demonstrated in the early construction methods, and their use of local materials to build this structure.

The Malysh House represents a type of farm house constructed by early homesteaders, such as George Malysh, who immigrated from Bukovina, Ukraine in 1903 with parents Mafety and Palahna, who as a family initially arrived to this region by raft on the North Saskatchewan River. This structure is likely the first home built by the Malysh family, who first resided in an abandoned small dugout in the side of a hill, called a “burdei,” serving as a temporary shelter until this farmhouse was built.

There is also heritage value in the Malysh House’s association with the theme of Agriculture Development in the creation of a homestead as well as the innovation and adaptation in their use of local materials. The quarter section SE 20-57-13 W4 was acquired by George Malysh in 1907, and although the land was not ideal for farming, it had plentiful timber. This structure was built in c1913 by the landowner and his son using logs from their property, and demonstrates the ability of early homesteaders to use the resources of the land with limited tools, materials, and labour to construct a more substantial home when time and resources allowed. The finished lumber would have been milled from the supply of local felled trees at one of the lumber mills in the area.



The basic design and construction of the Malysh House conveys both themes. The structure is a horizontal-log house clad with shiplap siding and corner boards. The L-shaped, one-and-a-half-storey structure with a medium-gable roof is representative of a more complex farmhouse in comparison to other early farmhouses in the region.

Character-Defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- L-shape plan
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure covered with wood shiplap siding and corner boards
- Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Original wood windows with plain exterior wood trim and moulded interior trim.
- Moulded wood trim around door on exterior
- Wood-slat ceilings, plaster, and wallpaper covered walls
- Narrow stairway to second floor
- Closed, one-storey porch
- Location on side of hill overlooking valley and in close proximity to other farm buildings

Sources

1. Walter Malysh, Conversation. January, 2010.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 2, 696 – 705, 203 - 204, 1288.



Hamlin Road Ranch

58223 Hwy 859

SW 17-58-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a collection of homestead buildings, including a c1913, one-and-a-half storey, horizontal-log farmhouse situated 100-feet southeast of a 1934 farmhouse, that has a 1996 turret addition and wing on the northwest corner. Both structures are north of the main barn. The collection of three structures are located in a grassed and gated farmyard that is well-treed with conifer and deciduous trees, and with a large garden to the west.

Heritage Value

The Hamlin Road Ranch is significant for its association with the provincial themes of The Face of Alberta, Agricultural Development, and Work and Leisure. The municipal heritage value in the resources lies in the contributions these three buildings provide in demonstrating the progression from the settlement of immigrants to the region through to the establishment of a prosperous farmstead, and the evidence structure's construction to convey such progression.

The Hamlin Road Ranch is representative of structures built by early settlers, like Gabriel (Gawrylo) Balanecki, who arrived in Canada from Bukovina, Ukraine in the early 1900s and officially filed for this homestead in 1919. This collection of these buildings demonstrate the eventual progression of a successful immigrant to the region.

There heritage value in this resource is also associated with the theme of Agriculture Development demonstrated through the development of a homestead and eventually a farmstead in the Hamlin area, within the Smoky Lake region. Balanecki married Elizabeth (nee Seveta) Malayko, also from Bukovina, and together they constructed the first residence in c1913. In 1934, they built a second, one-and-a-half storey residence. With time, and hard work clearing land for farming, their farm grew to encompass one section with a large herd of cattle. The third structure on this site is a 1947, two-and-a-half storey, barn. As a collection, they tell the story of a transition and increase in wealth and abilities to build a more substantial home and farming operation over time.



The resource also has heritage value in its association with Work and Leisure, as the collective farmstead easily demonstrates the prominence of the family in the Hamlin area. The scale and stature of the barn in particular, the high level of skill demonstrated in the construction of all of these buildings, and the well maintained condition of all of the structures in this collection, convey the wealth, prosperity, and pride of landowners who operated a successful farming operation in the region.

The resource also has heritage value in its design and method of construction, and exemplifies early structures built by homesteaders in the region in the early 1900s. The c1913, one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse with horizontal log construction is clad with a modern stucco application and diagonal and vertical wood detailing. The simple, rectangular, one-storey, log building is an example of how homesteaders with limited skill, tools, capital and time, utilized their local materials to construct an inexpensive shelter. The corners of the horizontal-log construction containing dove-tail notching sawn flush to the wall was a common detail for Ukrainian builders with a high level of workmanship. Mrs. Balanecki assisted in construction of the first residence and applied mud plaster to the logs. It has a medium-gable roof with one chimney and a square ventilation cupola. Windows have modern decorative fixed-wood shutters, and split weatherboard is applied to both gables.

The later structure continues to illustrate the ongoing use of local materials and labour. The 1934, one-and-a-half storey, horizontal-log, farmhouse clad with wood clapboard siding, has a one-storey high verandah with supporting wood posts on the south and west sides. The verge fascia is decorated with rounded dentils, an arched and scrolled fascia board, and decorative pendants. It is located in a grassed and gated farmyard north of main barn and 100-feet east of first log house.

In contrast to the horizontal-log construction of the farmhouses, the 1947 barn features a vertical finished-log superstructure clad with shiplap. It has a very impressive two-and-a-half storey scale with two bays on the ground floor and one bay on the upper floor, and a very prominent bird's beak at the peak of the curved roof on north side. The barn is an excellent example of vertical-log construction that provided an easier and faster method of building structures of this scale.

Character-Defining Elements

c1913 House

- Form, massing, and scale
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure
- Split weatherboard and stucco finish
- Medium-gable roof with one brick chimney and square ventilation cupola
- Upper-storey wood door
- Wood corner boards
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Moulded wood trim on windows and doors
- Two-over-two, single-hung, wood windows

1934 House

- Form, massing, and scale
- Horizontal finished log superstructure
- Clapboard siding



- Medium gable roof
- Wood corner boards
- Skirt roof
- Decorative frieze
- Plain fascia and soffit
- Moulded wood trim on windows and doors with a wrap-around shed roof
- Open, one-storey, verandah with wood post supports
- All original wood windows and pattern of division of glass
- All original wood doors and panel details

Barn

- Form, scale, and massing
- Vertical finished log-superstructure
- Shiplap siding
- Wood corner boards
- Upper-storey wood door
- Two bays on front ground floor
- One bay on front third floor
- Plain wood fascia on verges and eaves
- Cupola
- Plain wood trim on windows and doors
- Three-by-three pane arrangement
- Horizontal board on sliding barn doors
- Wood drip-ledge between shiplap and belly-board around perimeter
- Bird's beak detail on verge peak

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 254-55.
2. Peter Podloski, Personal conversation. 17 September, 2010.





Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist

13249 Township Road 584

NW 22-58-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Parish at Stry was constructed in 1934, and completed in 1944, and follows the strict building traditions of the prairie Byzantine church style. The Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church is a wood-frame church on a cruciform plan and has two small onion domes on octagonal drums that flank the west façade, and a prominent central dome over the crossing on a large octagonal drum and surmounted by an open octagonal cupola that rests on a small onion dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross. An exceptional feature of the interior of this church is the design of the altar baldachino (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar) with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons. This resource is clearly visible from several kilometres on the Stry Road, east of Secondary Highway 859, and southeast of the Village of Vilna.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church lies in the association with the early Ukrainian immigrants in the district. The Stry Church is an important structure to the parishioners, and regional population, and contributes to the historical continuity of the other buildings in the area, and to the collection of Ukrainian-Canadian churches in east-central Alberta.

Several Ukrainian immigrants arrived after the railway was established in the area, and soon their presence was established north of the North Saskatchewan River where the land was surveyed for homesteading during 1905-06. A number of small settlements were established in the area, including Stry, just west of the Saddle Lake Reserve. Most of the settlers were from the western Ukraine, or Burkowina.

Zenobius Mikitsa opened a post office and store at Stry in 1910, after which he became the first postmaster. That same year, work began on a Catholic Church and cemetery near the store. Father Philip Ruh, an architect, designed the log church. Construction was completed by 1913, at which time it was named St. Michael's Parish at Stry.



When the CNR extended a line north of the North Saskatchewan River from Edmonton to St. Paul in 1919, the railway community of Vilna was established 12-kilometres north of Stry and attracted even more settlers into the district, many from the war-torn Poland and the Ukraine. Soon after, there was a need for a newer and larger church in the district.

Work began on a new church in 1934. The church was designed by Mr. Hrudehy and the contractor was Mr. Holowaychuk. Both lived near Vilna and were also responsible for building the local school at Stry. The altar was built and decorated by Mr. Wanat, and Nestor Chmilar built the tetrapod. The painted banners on either side of the altar were done by noted Alberta church painter, Peter Lipinski (1888 – 1975).

Even though church services were being conducted shortly after the central nave was serviceable, the building was complicated and the design of the building (especially the domes) was complex. Construction of the structure was not complete until 1944. The original church was converted into a parish hall and functioned as such until a new hall was built in 1957, at which time the log structure was dismantled.

The Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church has served the church since its completion with summer services being conducted by The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate from Mundare. The local chapter of the Ukrainian Catholic Woman's League also undertook some of its activities from these premises. The Parish has restored the Church with the aim of it continuing its service as a place of worship, and as a heritage landmark that tells the story of the early settlement at Stry.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Stry that define the church as being in the Byzantine tradition include architectural features and decorative detailing, such as:

Exterior:

The Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church is a wood-frame building resting on a board-formed concrete foundation. The Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church presents a typical exterior, sheathed with horizontal wood siding and with massing, projections, and gables that directly relate to the arrangement of interior spaces. Outstanding features include the expertly executed domes and drums, as well as the open cupola crowning the larger central dome that is a prominent element in Ukrainian church architecture and represents heaven and the universe.

Two small, sheet-metal domes on small octagonal drums flank the west façade and the prominent central dome over the crossing, on a large octagonal drum, is also sheathed with sheet metal and is surmounted by an open octagonal cupola, on which rests a small onion-shaped dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross. The central drum is fitted with four, semi-circular, fixed-transom, rectangular windows on all sides.

Interior:

The transition between the rectangular shape of the crossing and the octagonal base of the drum is achieved with four pendentives springing from basic pilasters at the corners of the crossing. The ceiling of the central dome is flat and covered with painted acoustical tiles, from which the chain for the chandelier is hung. The drum and crossing are illuminated by four fixed rectangular windows containing coloured glass, surmounted by semicircular fixed-transoms. The windows pierce the drum at the west, east, north and south walls of the drum.



An exceptional feature of the interior of this church is the design of the altar baldachino (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar) with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons. The church contains all original liturgical items including some valuable artifacts salvaged (and still used) from the original log structure designed by Rev. Phillip Ruh, interior furnishings including altars, tetrapod, pews, and original lighting fixtures. There is also the original choir loft with stair access.

The interior walls of the church are fibre board material (parishioners refer to it as Donacona), a light wallboard made of compressed wood pulp laid horizontally in a staggered fashion. The fibre board material below, the chair rail, is manufactured with a vertical v-groove pattern resembling wood paneling. Above the chair rail, the material provides a smooth painted surface.

The finished floors in all areas of the church are narrow, wood hardwood strips with a clear finish and the apse floor area has been covered with a red carpet.

The Stry Church remains in its original location on its concrete foundation. The essential character-defining elements have remained unchanged and well preserved and of particular note are the onion domes raised on octagonal drums, as well as the original finish materials, fenestration and massing that reflect the interior spaces of the cruciform plan. There have been minor changes to the foundation and the entry doors but the structure has been well-maintained over the years and retains a high level of integrity.

Landscape:

The cemetery has many beautiful old grave markings, including one signifying the resting place of the first settler in the Stry district who passed away in 1850. The property still has the original 1934 spruce border on the north-side and an original large white wooden cross that stands against the Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church alongside the new marker which was installed in 1985 for the 75th anniversary of the heritage site.

Sources

1. Alberta Culture Historic Site Inventory Site form (type 36401); dated November 12, 1987; Source – photographed by Jaroslaw Iwanus
2. (Propamiatna knyha. 312)
3. Smoky Lake Signal, *Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church Divine Liturgy and Christmas Celebration*, <http://www.smokylake.com/index.php?cmd=display&storyID=2807>
4. Some info in survey form on file from 1987/2005 historic resource form
5. Site owner- Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Western Canada (Application for Historic Resource Designation)





Wynnyk General Store

13266 Township Road 584
SW 27-58-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Wynnyk General Store is a 1911, one-and-a-half-storey, stucco-clad building with a medium-gable roof, and a curved arcade framing a front verandah that is covered by a medium-hip roof. There is a bay-shaped extension with four-over-one, single-hung, windows on the west-side. The resource is located within a private farmyard facing south, and is setback from the rural gravel road.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Wynnyk General Store lies in its association with the themes of Agricultural Development, and Business and Industry. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions in creating a rural community through the provision of a post office, in the establishment of a rural business, and is demonstrated through its architecture and ability to adapt to the changing needs of the community, and to convey such themes.

The Wynnyk General Store was constructed as a residence in 1911 by Peter Wynnyk, born in Sokal, Ukraine who immigrated to Canada in 1903 and in 1910, and claimed the land SW 27 58 13 W4. This building then accommodated a post office in 1920, when Peter was appointed postmaster. Mail was delivered twice weekly from Vilna to this post office, then called the Stry Post Office, and hours were irregular and operated at the convenience of pioneer patrons. Wynnyk retired in 1960, and his son, Metro, succeeded him as postmaster.

This building has heritage value in it's association with the theme of Business and Industry. In addition to the post office, this building functioned as a general store, operated by Wynnyk, with supplies arriving by horse team from Vilna. The Stry Post Office and Wynnyk General Store closed in 1968, as improved roads meant it was easier for people to go to Vilna for mail and supplies.

The resource is also significant for its Craftsman style influences evident in the bungalow's medium-gable roof, projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and its open front verandah commonly constructed to provide shade to



the inner living areas at the front of the home. The structure is a good example of a farm house that contained, and adapted to, a mix of functions to serve the region.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Medium-gable roof with projecting rafters under the eaves, and a plain wood fascia
- Curved arcade framing the front, one-storey, verandah covered by a medium-hip roof
- Bay-shaped extension with four-over-one, single-hung, wood windows on west-side
- Two-over-two wood storms on all windows
- Plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Centre entry with one seven-panel wood door, including one glass panel
- Straight stairway with a closed, stucco-clad, railing
- Location setback from rural road in gated farmyard facing south

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, Homesteaders Map.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, vol. 1, 1991, 47-48, 122, 188



Oughton Stone Barn

SE 35-58-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Oughton Barn is a c1925, one-and-a-half-storey, fieldstone structure with a stone foundation, gambrel roof with wooden shingles, and exposed rafters. The building continues to stand in a farmer's field adjacent to a rural road in the County 14 kilometres southeast of Vilna.

Heritage Value

The Oughton Barn is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development, and municipal heritage value lies in barn's ability to demonstrate a rare form of fieldstone construction, thus creating a landmark in the region.

The building is a rare example in the region of this type of barn construction in terms of the materials used. This barn was constructed c1925, during the ownership of Samuel Jackson, who came from Ireland and purchased this land in 1925. The building was constructed from fieldstone collected from the surrounding area, and stone was likely selected as construction material due to its permanence, and also for its ability to withstand the various weather elements. Although this is a uniquely constructed barn in the region, there are a few other similar structures built of fieldstone, in and outside the region, by master stonemason Frank Rubchuck. Thus, it could be assumed that Jackson favored this style of construction, a style commonly used in Ireland, and hired Rubchuck to build the Oughton Barn.

The Oughton Barn is also architecturally significant as a unique example of fieldstone construction using local fieldstone constructed by local farmers and masons. The barn is an example of an early-Canadian, one-and-a-half-storey, barn that is a simple rectangle in plan. Resting on a stone foundation, it features a gambrel roof-line often used in many Ukrainian barns built during the twenties do to its ease of construction, and offered increased height that allowed for increased storage capacity for the storage of feed over the winter months while still providing a shelter function within a single-roomed structure. The barn also demonstrates an alternative design to the earliest form of barn construction, such as the low-gable, stable barns first constructed by Ukrai-



nian settlers in the region.

Overall, the barn is a symbol of early farming practice within the region, is a rare example of this type of barn structure, and continues to stand as a landmark in the rural community.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale of the one-and-a-half-storey stone structure
- Local fieldstone superstructure
- Fenestration pattern of small window openings on side walls
- Horizontal wood planks on gable ends
- Gambrel roof with wooden shingles and exposed rafters
- Interior spatial configuration
- Interior feed areas for larger animals on one end with hay loft overhead
- Location in an open field used for cattle grazing and adjacent to a rural road in the County

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, 552



Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church

60104 Range Road 130
SE 12-60-13 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church is a 1921, one-storey, simple rectangular plan structure with an apse. The main structure has a medium-gable roof and one-over-one, single-hung, wood windows. The building is set back from a rural gravel road on a slight hill of a grassed 10-acre site adjacent the cemetery.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church lies in its association to the provincial themes of Agricultural Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to creating a community through the provision of a sacred place, and is demonstrated through its basic design and construction.

The Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church is the result of the gradual settlement of the Sokal region and the need for a place of celebration and worship that enabled the settlers to continue their homeland traditions to strengthen and shape their community. Settlement in the area north of Spedden and Vilna came later than in other parts of the region. As homesteaders filed their claims and the population grew to the north, they were in need of a church closer to where they lived. Church services in the Sokal area were first held in member residences and, in 1916, the membership was recorded at twelve. The design and building of the church was often based on memories of settler's native village churches, however alterations were made to suit the economic capacity and the harshness of the climate. The Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church is the product of a community effort of Ukrainian settlers in the area and, although small and unfinished in 1921, Father Ruh began services in this church and, in the same year, membership increased to thirty-nine. Many religious artifacts were often donated by the settlers. Additional items were purchased in 1934, in addition to various hand-crafted linens donated by the parish ladies. The most popular Ukrainian tradition was a transfiguration, called "Spasa" or "Preobrazania." By 1957, annual services were reduced to four, at which point graveside service was reduced to one annually.

There is also value in the basic design of the church and its use of local materials and community labour. The church is a simple rectangle with a five-sided apse on the east end. The shape is in the form of a ship which is an early Christian symbol representing the temptations and tribulations a traveller (believer) must undergo to reach their destination (salvation). The congregation had limited monetary means, and while construction started in 1921, additions to the building were made in 1925. It was not until the early 1930s that money was raised to purchase lumber and nails, and volunteers were obtained to complete the work in 1932.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Stone foundation
- Five-panel wood door
- One-over-one, single-hung, wood windows
- Moulded slip sills
- Concrete chimney
- Large, well-maintained, yard with the cemetery nearby

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 206-07.
2. Ibid, vol. 2. 1298.
3. Historical Tour: *Cork Cliff District: The Shaping of a Community*



Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church

57344 Range Road 142

NE 22-57-14 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1916, and is located on a hill overlooking a valley to the south, and overlooking an adjacent cemetery to the north. The structure is a basic rectangular single-story, medium-gabled building clad in wood shiplap siding. It has two very basic square towers, each with a pyramidal roof and a cross finial, slightly setback from the front facade. A small, round, flat-topped steeple carrying a cross finial is placed over the apse.

Heritage Value

The Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church is significant for its association the provincial themes of Agricultural Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to creating community through the provision of a sacred place, and is demonstrated through the basic design and construction of this resource.

The Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church is the result of the Romanian settlement in the Gold Creek district at the turn of the twentieth century. The need for a place of celebration and worship enabled the settlers to continue their homeland traditions to strengthen and shape their community. The design and building of these churches was often based on memories settler's had of their native village churches, with alterations made to suit the economic capacity and the harshness of the climate. They were also often placed on the highest point of land in the area, such as a ridge. The Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church is set at the highest point on a ridge in its surrounding environment, and overlooks the expansiveness of the valley to the south, and looks down onto the cemetery to the north.

Prior to the construction of the Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church, Monk Teodisie Nica held services from 1912 to 1916 in a log cabin that he built. In 1915, the congregation formed an executive and planning com-

mittee of fourteen members. By 1916, the church was built and Father Nica continued to hold services. The church was used for regular services, christenings, funerals and weddings. All interior furnishings were carved and decorated by members of the church. The first grave service was held in 1916. Currently, there are at least 35 burials in the adjacent cemetery. Graveside services are still held when a priest is available. In 1976, the parish celebrated the church's 60th anniversary. His Eminence Archbishop Victorian visited the site at this time.

There is also heritage value in the basic design of the church and its use of local materials and community labour. The church is a simple rectangle with a five-sided apse on the east end. The shape is in the form of a ship which is an early Christian symbol representing the temptations and tribulations a traveller (believer) must undergo to reach their destination (salvation). Exterior ornamentation is simple, but modest detailing such as the pyramidal roof and cross finials exhibit that, even with limited resources, the Romanian community made an effort to create visual beauty. The design is a good representation of the early smaller churches built in this region of Alberta prior to the 1920s.

Character-Defining Elements

- Scale and massing of rectangular one-storey with apse
- Wood shiplap siding
- Square towers with pyramidal roof and cross finial, and a triangular-shape dormer detail on each tower face
- Small, round, flat-topped steeple with a cross finial at junction of apse roof.
- Location, size, and materials of the 6-over-6, single-hung, wood windows.
- Brick chimney
- Location on a hill overlooking valley to the south and the cemetery to the north
- Proximity to cemetery to the north



Lily Field School

NE 21-58-14 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Lily Field School is a 1933, rectangular-shaped, one-storey, rural schoolhouse that has been converted to a community hall. It features a high-hipped roof with a central gable, wood flush board siding, and nine-pane windows. It is located along a rural gravel road at the edge of a hay field, and backs onto trees and brush.

Heritage Value

The Lily Field School is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Agricultural Development and Education. Municipal value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to education and community gathering activities, and is demonstrated through its design and construction.

Heritage value lies in its association with the theme of Agriculture in terms of creating a community through the provision of a school and later a community hall. Settlement in the district began in the early 1900s and as the area was settled, there was a demand from area residents that a school be built for their children. The current 1933 building replaced the earlier 1915 school that was destroyed by fire in November 1932. Until this new two-room schoolhouse was built, senior classes were held temporarily in the teacher's residence at the farm house of John Sherstenka and classes were also held at other nearby farm houses and a nearby hall. After Lily Field School was closed in 1954, it was purchased by the Downing Ukrainian Orthodox & Ukrainian Catholic Church members in 1956, and renovated to be used as a community hall. This building, as a school and a hall, served the area as a functioning community resource for over fifty years.

The Lily Field School also has heritage value in its association with the theme of Education, through the provision of school infrastructure. The building represents a period when the district was forced to rebuild a rural schoolhouse following the devastation of the original 1915 structure by fire. This 1933 building was constructed in preparation for September classes, and completed nearly one year following the destruction of the original school. It became part of the Smoky Lake Division in 1939 when the Lily Field School Board was discontinued. With the advent of bussing it became more economical for the district to bus children to a more central location. Eventually this led to the closure of the school in 1954.



The Lily Field School is a good example of a rural schoolhouse that was converted for a new use in the 1950s, as a community hall. It features a rectangular plan with wood flushboard siding, wood shingles, exposed rafters, and nine-pane windows. The interior has wood casings around the windows and doors and interior wood chair rails around the inside perimeter. The entrance doors are wood with five shaped-panel, and still retain the original door hardware. When the building was converted to a community hall, interior renovations were completed, consisting of the removal of a middle wall and the addition of a kitchenette and a small stage.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- High-hipped roof containing a central gable
- Exterior wood flushboard siding
- Wood shingled roof with exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim on doors and windows
- Nine-pane wood windows
- Wood doors with five shaped-panels
- Original door hardware
- Exterior brick chimneys
- Wood name block frame located above main entry within upper entry gable

Interior:

- Interior craftsman style wood casing details around windows and doors
- Interior wood chair rail around perimeter with vertical flushboard
- Interior stage
- Interior wood shelving
- Interior wood benches

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 133-34.



Apedaile Homestead

58280 Range Road 153
NW 16-58-15 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Apedaile Homestead is a collection of farm buildings, including a late 1910s, one-and-a-half storey, horizontal log-framed farm house clad in clapboard siding. It is situated northeast of an early c1910 summer house, and a c1920 red barn. The resources are located in the northeast corner of NW-16-58-15-W4, in a large, open farmstead facing south to a crop field, and bordered by caragana, conifer, and deciduous trees, and are in close proximity to a garage and outbuildings.

Heritage Value

The heritage significance of the Apedaile Homestead exists in its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The municipal value of the homestead is directly associated with it been an example of one of the most progressive, innovative, and adaptative farms in the district, and with its association with the Shapka family who contributed to creating community within the district.

The Apedaile Homestead was initially homesteaded by Steve and Raifta Shapka. In c1909, Steve Shapka purchased the quarter section, and constructed a residence, a summer house, and later a barn in c1920. Initial clearing of the land began with a team of oxen until 1910, when Steve Shapka walked to Calgary to return with the first horses in the district. Steve and Raifta Shapka were very progressive and had the determination and ability to stay abreast of any new inventions of the time. The Shapka's subscribed to several local, regional, and inter-provincial papers; introduced one of the first radios to the community; purchased the first family car in 1927; purchased the most innovative farm equipment; and provided custom work for other farmers in the community. Steve Shapka's contributions to the community are also evident in his instrumental role in the building of the Dickiebush St. Peter & Paul Russo-Greek Orthodox Church in 1909.

Steve Shapka's progressiveness is also evident in his homestead house. Built in the late 1910s, the residence is a log-framed structure clad with clapboard. It is representative of "modern, progressive, and fashionable"



contemporary designs that were being adopted in North America to address health and social issues, and the need for better housing. At the time, there was a North American trend away from decoration for a more functional and efficient house. In Alberta, in 1910, it was thought the best houses were those without decoration, and the Shapka residence displays such simplicity. Shapka constructed additional rooms over the years to accommodate the growing family and farm workers. Significant, yet very sympathetic, renovations occurred between 2000-2005 by the current owner. Logs from an original outbuilding built for chickens were used in these most current renovations as new support beams.

The Summer House (c1910s) is an exposed horizontal log structure and was originally constructed as a summer kitchen. The construction represents that of a more skillful builder in the use of squared logs and dovetailed corners. A brick peech was built into the rear of the kitchen, however, several fires ignited by the peech during its use damaged part of the structure. The peech has since been removed. At least one wedding celebration took place inside this building. The Summer House was renovated in the early 1990s and is currently used as a summer residence. Some logs from an original outbuilding were used in this renovation as well.

The barn (c1920) was originally constructed for draft horses. The scale of the structure, and the size of the upper loft, speaks to the scale of Shapka's livestock herd and the need for feed and storage. As the farm became mechanized in c1946-48, it was used for milking cows and the raising of pigs. An addition was constructed onto the barn in 1962. It is currently used on an occasional basis for horses and donkeys, as well as for storage.

The resource is a valuable landmark in the district and is representative of one of the most progressive homesteads in the district. Sold in 1971 to its current owners, the homestead buildings have been well-maintained and the farm maintains its traditional mixed farming activities, although modernized.

Character-defining Elements

Late 1910s Farmhouse

Exterior:

- mass, form and style of one-and-a-half storey farm house
- high pitched gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia, soffit, and frieze
- horizontal log superstructure covered with clapboard siding, and corner boards
- open one-storey verandah with decorated posts, and balcony
- gable-roofed dormer, with projecting eaves
- double-hung wood windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement, and original two-over-two storm windows, and plain slip sills
- six-panel wood entry door, with glass panel
- plain wood door and window trim
- belly board around perimeter of building, at the base
- stone foundation

Interior:

- original wood door and window trim
- original sand plaster finish on walls



Early 1910s Summer House**Exterior:**

- mass, form, and shape of one-and-a-half storey small farm house
- wood foundation, under horizontal finished log superstructure, covered with vertical plank
- logs dovetailed at corners
- medium gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia and soffit
- two-over-two fixed wood windows
- three-panel door, with plain wood trim, except for shaped trim header

Interior:

- heavy timber cross beams, timber rafters, with some timbers showing evidence of fires from stove at rear of the building.

c1920 Barn**Exterior:**

- mass, form, and scale of one-and-a-half storey barn
- gambrel roof, with cupola and finial
- projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- upper-storey wood door and diamond shaped window on either end of barn
- stone and concrete foundation
- nailed frame with shiplap siding, and wooden cornerboards
- one bay with sliding doors, covered with horizontal wood planks
- side wing with front bay and three-over-three fixed windows, and swing out doors
- exposed rafters, and plain verge fascia on side wind

Interior:

- livestock stalls
- timber plank flooring
- massive loft
- heavy post and beam construction

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 18.
2. Western Land Grants, <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/western-land-grants/>, vol. 878, folio 5, num. C-6642.
3. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 330.
4. Vilna and District Homesteaders Map.
5. Peter Apedaile, Personal conversation. 15, June, 2011.





Ruthenia School

16560 Township Road 590
SW 06-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Ruthenia School is a 1924, one-storey, one-room rural school, with a medium-hip roof, and clad with clapboard. It features a small, enclosed front entry porch with a gabled hip roof. It is located on a two-acre parcel in the southeast corner of SW-6-59-16-W4, east of a large, grassed farmyard surrounded by mature trees, with a farmhouse and outbuildings to the northeast.

Heritage Value

The Ruthenia School is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Education and Agricultural Development. Municipal value is in the resource's association with the development of rural schools and creating community in the region; in its design and construction as a one-room rural school; and as an important landmark in the district.

The Ruthenia School was built in 1924 by the Ruthenia School District to provide additional classroom space after their 1913 school, at a different location, exceeded its student capacity. The District borrowed \$2000 and contracted R. Mackay to build the school. Mackay hired local young boys to assist him and paid each \$0.15 per hour. The school was erected over a cement foundation and was used as the senior room. The older, smaller school was later moved to this location for junior grades and then moved to Smoky Lake during the centralization program of the 1950s to accommodate increased class sizes in town. The 1924 school remained on site and classes continued until 1950, when the Ruthenia School was closed.

The Ruthenia School was also associated with the institution of the Ruthenian Community Center. The Smoky Lake School Division authorized the sale of the school, with priority given to chartered organizations. After 1950, the Farmers' Union of Alberta Local (F.U.A.) utilized the building for meetings. In order to purchase the building, the members of the F.U.A. formed the Ruthenian Community Center organization, and purchased the building for a reduced cost of \$150, paid over time, and finally receiving title in 1960. The building hosted

meetings of various local groups, bingos, picnics, and \$0.10 shows by Pete Kohut. It also served as a polling station, and a location for dances featuring local musicians such as Metro Radomsky, Woychuk, Peter Klufas, Eddie Albiston, Metro Kostyshen, John Lewchuk and Bill Cebuliak. It operated until 1980, when the remaining six members of the Ruthenian Community Center agreed to dissolve the organization, after which it was sold.

The Ruthenia School is an example of an early 1920s, multi-level, rural one-room school building featuring a gabled hip entry roof intersecting with the main medium hip roof. The five large nine-over-nine, double-hung wood windows provide for large fenestration openings for the entry of light commonly evident in such rural schools throughout the region. The internal configuration flows from two entries into a large classroom containing a wood-slat floor, panel walls and ceiling, and blackboards covering the two perpendicular walls. A drum-shaped wood stove just inside the classroom was the only source of heat.

The building served as a senior room for twenty-six years and then a community center for another thirty years. Its modified usage over several decades demonstrates its importance to rural residents as a community facility. It also stands as a lasting landmark of the Ruthenia School District.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Form, massing, and scale
- Gabled-hip roof over the entry, and a medium-hip over the remainder of the roof, with wood shakes
- One-storey structure on cement foundation, with clapboard siding, and corner boards
- Five large nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, with common trim in between on the west side
- Six-pane, fixed sidelights on both sides of porch entry
- Six-over-six, double-hung windows on both sides of the porch
- Two fixed, six-pane windows on east side

Interior:

- Two entries from enclosed porch into large one-room classroom
- Wood-slat floor, panel walls and wood-slat ceiling
- Long blackboards covering north and west classroom walls
- Drum-shaped, horizontal wood stove between entries from porch to classroom

Sources

Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 18, 43, 149-150.



Senetza House

59469 Range Road 161
NW 25-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Senetza House is a c1920, one-and-a-half-storey, farm house that utilizes single logs of extensive length, dovetailed at the corners, covered with mud and straw, and clad with split weatherboard. It has a high-gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafters, and projecting verges with plain wood fascia. The resource is located in a large open farmstead facing south with a number of outbuildings.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Senetza House lies in its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with the establishment of a farmstead, and is demonstrated through its design and method of log construction.

The resource demonstrates a style of farm house constructed in the 1920s by settlers who immigrated from the Ukraine. This domestic building was built by Procinsky, who immigrated to the area from the Ukraine.

The resource also has heritage value for its design and method of intricate log construction. The basic, rectangular, one-and-a-half-storey, log building is an example of how homesteaders with limited skill, tools, capital, and time utilized their local materials to construct an inexpensive shelter. The corners of the horizontal-log construction containing dovetail notching sawn flush to the wall was a common detail in for Ukrainian builders with a high level of workmanship.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- High-gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafters, and projecting verges with plain wood fascia



- Single logs of extensive length used as a continuous lintel, dovetailed at the corners, covered with mud and straw and clad with split weather board
- Stone foundation
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey door
- Single-hung windows, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Off-centre entry, a single four-panel door, including one-glass panel
- Open, one-storey, platform verandah
- Location in large farm yard setback from Edward Road

Interior:

- Wood-slat ceiling

Sources

1. Nick Senetza, Oral interview. 21 October, 2010.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 18.



Senetza Log Cabin

59469 Range Road 161
NW 25-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Senetza Log Cabin is a c1890, one-and-a-half-storey, farm house or cabin with a treatment of exposed log, mud and straw. The medium-gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Heavy timber joists extend beyond the wall face on the north- and south-side. The resource faces south, adjacent to the Edwand Road on the west-side, and north of the Senetza House.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Senetza Log Cabin lies in its association with the theme of Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with its contribution to settlement patterns, demonstrated through its simplistic design and method of log construction.

The resource is significant for its association with the theme of Agricultural Development in terms of early settlement of the region by Eastern Europeans. This 496 square-foot structure, was built c1890, and is located on the northwest corner of the quarter, on a separate, small parcel of land, and is said to be constructed by bachelor, Yanchuk. It is likely that the original resident, Yanchuk, never claimed the land as a homestead but continued living on this small parcel of land after the quarter was claimed.

The resource also has heritage value for its design and method of construction as an example of a basic, rectangular log residence built by early settlers before the turn of the century. The roof still has the original wood shingles. With limited skill, tools, capital, and time, such early settlers utilized local materials to construct an inexpensive shelter. A high level of workmanship is evident in the remaining fabric that, amidst its interior deterioration, surprisingly maintains its integrity and original appearance to a high degree.

The resource is a valuable landmark visible from the Edwand Road, situated on the left side, less than a kilometer south of the Iron Horse Trail and old town site. It is a symbol of the first settlers that arrived in the



district and, although Yanchuk never received title to the land, he was a contributing factor in the development of the community of Edward.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Medium-gable roof with wood shingles
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia
- Exposed log, mud and straw, and building corners with edge boards to finish shiplap siding abutting log corner
- Fixed, 6-light, window with lug sills, and plain wood trim
- Off-centre entry with single door, covered with vertical board, and plain wood trim
- Stone foundation
- Heavy timber joists extend beyond wall face on north and south-side
- Structural members such as the joists , beam, and rafters
- Location along Edward Road

Interior:

- Exposed horizontal logs, with mud and plaster finish
- Partial wood-plank floor

Sources

1. Smoky Lake County Assessment, 2008.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 18.



Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand

59427 Range Road 162

SW 26-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The resource includes the 1904 St. Pokrova Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bell Tower, located in the Edwand area east of Smoky Lake, on a hill with the cemetery located nearby. The church has three domes (centre, front and rear) and is of log construction, with clapboard cladding now covered with vinyl siding. The entrance to the church is on the side, and the windows contain six panes with three-pane half-rounds above the plain semi-circular head. St. Pokrova Bell Tower is a square, one-and-a-half-storey, log building covered in vinyl siding, and sits on a cement foundation located on a hill adjacent to the St. Pokrova Orthodox Church and cemetery.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand, and its Bell Tower, lies in its association with the provincial themes of Agricultural Development, and of Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the development of a community, through the provision of a sacred place, as it is one of the earliest churches in the region still in use today.

Heritage value lies in the resource's association with Agricultural Development, as the development of a church assisted in the creation of a community. Following a community need for a local burial place in 1903 and 1904, Teodor Billey began construction of the church in 1904, and donations toward the building of the church came from over 50 locals. The first trustees for the church, Nykolay Rosychuk and George Wolansky went to Edmonton to obtain a patent and the church was consecrated three years later in 1907.

The resource also has heritage value in its association with Spiritual Life. The Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand is an important symbol of religious and ethnic identity in the Smoky Lake region, a significant link with the settlement period, and an important contributing structure to the municipality's cultural landscape. The resource conveys the traditions and practices of the Ukrainian descendants. The priest, shared between neighboring churches during the 1920s and 1930s, came every second or third Sunday. Easter service was well attended as festivities began the previ-



ous night with a bonfire until the priest arrived at midnight. The adjacent cemetery now holds approximately 550 graves; some belonging to army and airforce members and original pioneers. It celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1979 with 230 people in attendance.

Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church, and its Bell Tower, presents a distinctive early architectural style and an impressive silhouette, and is a highly visible symbol of the continuity of Orthodox religious adherence and devotional expression for over one hundred years. Its heritage value in the design and construction of the church and bell tower lies in its simplicity of its rectangular tripartite plan and polygonal apse, in its humble yet proud incorporation of small polygonal domes with cross finials as a simple interpretation of the more elaborate onion-shaped octagonal domes that can be seen on other churches in the region; and in the lantern, the round-wheel windows, and the metal crosses that adorn the gable roof and central dome.

The interior of the church also exhibits significant informative value as the fittings and furnishings were finished by original settlers who helped build the church, and original religious items such as the cross and chalice are still being used in church services today.

Character-defining Elements

Church Exterior

- Mass, form, and orientation of the church on its site
- Tripartite structure with a hipped roof
- Rectangular plan with an apse
- Pyramidal, polygonal dome (pyramidal over sanctuary, polygonal roof over apse and second pyramidal roof connecting to entry intersecting with sanctuary roof)
- Three equal-sized small domes with cross finials set on a polygonal base extending from the centre of each roof, located at the front, centre and rear
- Log building with wood trim
- Location of window fenestration openings
- One-and-a-half-storey, log superstructure
- Shuttered openings on the north and east-sides on the upper level

Church Interior

- Spatial configuration including nave, chapel and sanctuary
- Wall between sanctuary and nave hung with icons serving as the iconostasis
- Important early and unusual icons, and altar with original religious items
- Furnishing and fittings provided by original settlers
- Traditional painted icons and paintings, decorative elements to pillars and altar
- Choir loft with stair access

Bell Tower

- Original wooden stairway to bell tower
- Log interior walls in bell tower
- Original housing for bells
- Rotary rope system for housing the bells, including holes in ceiling for ropes to main floor
- Newer, smaller bell above larger older ones

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 200-01.



Billey House and Granary

NW 26-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The resources consists of two structures. The first is a 1919, one-storey, farm house, located within the farm yard 100-feet southeast of the newly constructed residence, in addition to other outbuildings in a landscaped yard. The second resource is a c1919, one-storey, granary converted to a summer residence. It is located on the north-side of the farm yard facing south towards original log home.

Heritage Value

The Billey House and Granary is significant for its association with the theme of Agricultural Development. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with its contribution to settlement patterns, demonstrated through their simplistic design and method of log construction.

The relationship of the house with the granary represents early farming practices in this region. In c1919, Todor Billey, a carpenter, constructed the log house and quickly followed by the construction of the granary. Todor Billey moved to Edwand area from Wostok when he was contracted to build the St. Pokrova Church near Edwand.

The resource is also significant for its design and method of construction as it exemplifies early structures built by homesteaders in the region in the early 1900s. The basic, rectangular, one-storey, c1919 farmhouse has exposed horizontal finished-log, and flushboard, dovetailed joints and exposed beam-ends, and is an example of how homesteaders with limited skill, tools, capital, and time utilized their local materials to construct an inexpensive shelter. The corners of the horizontal-log construction containing dove-tail notching sawn flush to the wall was a common detail in for Ukrainian builders with a high level of workmanship.

The c1919 granary has a horizontal-log superstructure, with some logs exposed, and others covered with flushboard. It retains detail of the original construction with notched wood members to carry beam and sof-



fit rafters, and exposed wood tenons.

Character-defining Elements

House:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Earth foundation
- Low-gable roof
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure with sawn-flush dovetailed joints with exposed beam ends on north-side
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Central entry
- Fenestration locations of original windows and front door
- Interior exposed horizontal-log stucture
- Interior exposed log beams, log rafters, and ceiling planks

Granary:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Medium-gable roof
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure
- Detailing in original construction with notched wood members to carry beam and soffit rafters, and exposed wood tenons
- Dovetailed, sawn-flush, corners
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges, with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Exposed rafter ends along base supporting the original plank floor
- Interior wood-plank flooring containing markings from an axe used to cut meat that was stored over winter in the grain
- Interior exposed ridge, rafters, and plank roof boards
- Interior post and beam construction

Sources

1. Pauline Zukiwsky, Oral interview. August, 2010.
2. *100th Anniversary 1906-2006: St. Pokrova Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Edward, Alberta*, 2006.



South Kotzman School

SW 29-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The South Kotzman School is a 1922, one-storey, wood-frame, rectangular-shaped, one-room rural schoolhouse. It is located at the edge of a field, adjacent to a gravel county road just north of Highway 28, east of Smoky Lake. The building features a rectangular shape with exterior of shiplap, plaster and stucco, two-over-two windows, and the original five-panel wood door. The interior contains horizontal flushboard on the walls, a wood chair rail, and wood-slat ceiling.

Heritage Value

The significance of the South Kotzman School lies in its association with the provincial themes of Agricultural Development and Education. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to educational and community gathering activities, which is demonstrated through its design and construction.

Heritage value lies in its association with the theme of Agriculture in terms of creating a community through the provision of a school and later a community hall. Settlement in the district began in the early 1900s and, as the area was settled, there was a demand from area residents that a school be built for their children. With many of the area settlers coming from Kitzman, Ukraine, the Kotzman School District was established in December of 1910. In March of 1911, \$800 was borrowed to build this one-room schoolhouse. It was built by Mr. Oleksiuk using spruce lumber and cedar shingles from Lamont. With declining population and centralization of school, the South Kotzman School was officially closed in 1955, it was sold and renovated for use as a community hall.

The South Kotzman School also has heritage value in its association with the theme of Education through the provision of school infrastructure. The building represents a period when the district was forced to adapt the use of a rural schoolhouse in the area. As more people settled in the area, the school's location was not cen-



tral, and students had to either cross White Earth Creek or make their way around it. It was decided the school would move and, in March of 1920, it is recorded that a new 3-acre site (SW 29-59-16 W4) was approved. It took two years to move the school to this current location and much of this was done by Mr. Okokym Pirnak with a stump puller pulled by eight horses. The district served grades 1 – 10, with a second one-room, brick building added on the site. Both operated until 1950, until population in the area decreased, and with the advent of bussing it became more economical for the district to bus children to a more central location.

The South Kotzman School is an excellent example of a rural schoolhouse that was later converted to use as a community hall. It features a rectangular plan with exterior finish of shiplap, plaster, stucco, and wood shingles. It has two-over-two windows, the original five-panel exterior wood door with wood trim on the windows and door. The interior has perimeter wood chair rail, a horizontal flushboard wall finish, and a wood-slat ceiling.

Character-defining Elements

- Massing, form, and scale of one-storey building
- Rectangular footprint
- Nailed wood-frame
- Exterior shiplap, plaster, stucco
- Wood shingles
- Wood trim on doors and windows
- Two-over-two wood windows
- Closed porch
- Original five-panel exterior wood door
- Interior perimeter wood chair rail
- Interior horizontal flushboard wall finish
- Interior wood-slat ceiling

Sources

1. Henderson's Alberta Gazette, vol. 6, 1910, 639 .
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 142-45.



Grekul Barn

16422 Highway 28
SE 30-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The c1905 Grekul Barn is a 1-½ storey structure, with horizontal-finished log walls, hipped roof and wood shingles. It is located at 16422 Hwy 28, in a farmyard with a farmhouse, set back from a gravel road to the east, and Highway 28 to the south. It is across the gravel road from the South Kotzman School.

Heritage Value

The Grekul Barn is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The heritage value of the Grekul Barn exists in its association with pioneer settlement and agricultural economic development of the region. The simple style of the building is representative of the skills of local craftsmen.

The Grekul Barn was built in c1905 by the family of Nikolai Grekul, who came to Canada at the turn of the century with his wife and children. He was born in the small Ukrainian village of Kotzman, the name given to the district of Alberta where he and others from that part of the Ukraine settled. Nikolai and his eldest son Metro (Demetro) found work in Alberta coal mines until they saved enough to purchase this land. The barn and the first house, built in 1905, was a traditional Ukrainian style house. In 1906, Metro built a larger house on the property. In 1909, he married Mathuna Rosychuk and they had six children who all attended the South Kotzman School just across the road from their farm.

The Grekul Barn is significant to the municipality for its design and method of construction which is an excellent example of log construction, and is representative of the skills of local craftsmen. The interior retains the original configuration of stalls. There is a feeding rail in the east half, and a loft for storage on the west half.



Character-defining Elements

- mass and form of rectangular barn
- Horizontal finished log walls
- Hipped-gable roof with wood shingles and vertical wood planks on gable ends
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters and purlins
- Wood dutch-door with vertical boards
- Continuous log door and window headers
- Location adjacent to rural road, across from South Kotzman School
- Interior log rafters
- Interior feeding rail

Sources

1. Western Land Grants Website.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 473, 504.



Grekul House

16422 Highway 28
SE 30-59-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Grekul House is a 1-½ storey L-shaped farmhouse, with a horizontal-finished log superstructure that is partially covered with vertical and horizontal wood planks. The house is located at 16422 Hwy 28, on the edge of a field, across the road west of the abandoned South Kotzman School, and just north of Highway 28.

Heritage Value

The Grekul House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value exists in the design and method of construction

The Grekul House was built in 1906 by Metro (Demetro) Grekul, who came to Canada at the turn of the century with his parents and siblings. He was born in the small Ukrainian village of Kotzman, the name given to the district of Alberta where he and others from that part of the Ukraine settled. Metro and his father found work in Alberta coal mines until they saved enough to purchase this land. The first house, built in 1905 was a traditional Ukrainian style house. In 1906, Metro built a larger house on the property. In 1909, he married Mathuna Rosychuk and they had six children who all attended the South Kotzman School across the road from their farm.

The Grekul House is significant to the municipality for its design and method of construction, which is an excellent example of log construction, and is representative of the skills of local craftsmen. It is an excellent example of a second house typology built by eastern European settlers. The first house typology was a traditional Ukrainian style two-room house with a hip roof and whitewashed walls. The second house typology was a western style house. It had a horizontal finished log superstructure, wood shingles and exposed rafters. The L—shape plan and dormers suggests that the family were successful farmers with the capacity to be able to afford a larger house with more elaborate design features.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, massing, and L-shape plan typical of second typology of Ukrainian homes.
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure clad with vertical-plank and flushboard
- Plain-trimmed wood windows and door
- Medium-gable roof, covered with wood shingles
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Gable dormers with projecting eaves
- Plain lug sills and continuous headers
- Off-centre entry with a continuous header
- Location and scale of dormers located on the front south facade
- Horizontal wood flush planks in upper gables
- Location at the edge of field directly north of Hwy 28 and its proximity to the South Kotzman School to the east

Sources:

1. Western Land Grants Website.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 473, 504.



North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church

SW 30-60-16 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1925. It is located on a hill overlooking the adjacent cemetery. The structure is a basic rectangular, single-storey, hip-gabled building with an octagonal tower capped with a metal cross finial.

Heritage Value

The North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. It contains municipal value for its contributions to the community's public dimension of spiritual and social influence; its association with religious practices, settlement, and community development; and for its very simple representation as an early ecclesiastical building.

This church was built on 10-acres of land donated by Steve Hawreschuk in 1916, and located in the southwest corner of his farm. Hawreschuk specifically donated the land for a church and the Shevchenko Cemetery. The church was built by homesteaders who claimed land in the North Kotzman District, and responded to the need for a spiritual place of worship for what was the largest influx of settlers that occurred between 1909 and 1914. Most were of Ukrainian origin from the Bukovia area, which was then part of Austria. The need for a place of celebration and worship enabled the settlers to continue their homeland traditions to strengthen and shape their community. The design and building of these churches was often based on memories settlers had of their native village churches, with alterations made to suit the economic capacity and the harshness of the climate. They were also often placed on the highest point of land in the area, such as a ridge. The North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church is set on a hill overlooking the cemetery to the east. The first burials were two children who died in 1918 during the flu epidemic.

There is also heritage value in the design and construction of the church. It is a regionally representative example of a basic, small, early Orthodox rural church built in a simple rectangular plan. It is clad with plaster, and features a high-hipped roof with wood shingles, exposed rafters, and plain wood trim. A single octagonal



tower is capped with a metal cross finial. The interior includes a planked floor, plastered yellow-painted walls, blue ceiling, and a raised sanctuary.

Character-defining Elements

- Simplicity in form, scale, and massing of rectangular one-storey church
- Exterior plaster wall finish
- One octagonal tower centered in peak with pyramidal roof topped with a metal cross
- Wood-shingled roof with exposed rafters
- Wood, single-hung, windows with two-over-two window divisions, plain wood trim, and a lug sill.
- Vertical wood-plank entry door
- Brick chimney
- Location on a hill and its proximity to the Shevchenko Cemetery
- Interior planked floor, plastered yellow painted walls, blue colour of the ceiling, and raised (2 risers) sanctuary with a sanctuary screen containing three arches

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 201-02.



Grandish House

59017 Range Road 172A
SW 02-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Grandish House is a 1931, one-and-a-half-storey, horizontal-log farm house with a central gable, an enclosed, one-storey verandah, and shiplap siding. The off-centre door has three panels including one of glass. The house is located within an open farm yard adjacent to a newer residence on the west with barn and other buildings to the southeast.

Heritage Value

The Grandish House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. It carries municipal heritage value for its association with the elements of rural life and settlement experience, and in its more complex architectural style in comparison to earlier farmstead homes in the area.

This residence was built to accommodate the need of the growing rural farming family. The structure is located on a quarter section near the town site of Smoky Lake that was claimed by Marsili Greusz, or Marcelli Grandish, in 1903. Marcelli and his wife, Anne, immigrated to Canada in 1902 from Buczacz, Poland, with three children. They cleared land and developed farming practices on the homestead; later naming it Grandale Farms. Their son, Walter Sr., married Rose (nee Myher) and returned to farm the homestead in circa 1918. By 1929, five children had been born to Walter Sr. and Rose, making it evident that a larger residence was needed to accommodate the growing family. In 1931, the one-and-a-half-storey farm house was constructed by Walter Sr., and between 1932 and 1937, four more children were born. Grandale Farms was later passed down to grandson, Walter Jr., who raised a family of four with his wife, Dillie (nee Dubetz), in this residence. Descendants of Marcelli and Anne Grandish still reside on site and continue to operate the farm.

The resource is significant for its more complex architectural style with some Craftsman influences in comparison to earlier farm houses. After the first basic dwellings were constructed, and sufficient resources obtained, homesteaders then had the opportunity to build larger, more elaborate structures. This farm house



has a more complex design than earlier homes, featuring horizontal-log clad with shiplap siding, one-and-a-half-stories, with a central gable and a low-hip roof, and an enclosed verandah around the ground level.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Low-hip and shed roofs
- Centrally placed second-storey gable
- Projecting eaves and verges with a plain wood fascia and soffits
- Shiplap siding with corner boards
- One-storey, enclosed verandah
- Single-hung, and fixed, windows with plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Continuous header over verandah windows
- Off-centre entry with single door with three panels, including one glass panel

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 19, 465-67.



Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House

14118 Township Road 594

SE 26-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Meronyk Ukrainian Farm house is a c1921, one-and-a-half-storey, rectangular building with a horizontal-log superstructure, and a medium-gable roof with a gabled hip. It is located a few kilometres east of Smoky Lake in a field set back from Highway 28 in a cluster of farm outbuildings. It features cedar shake and plaster siding, wood shingles, original windows and doors, and buttresses on exterior wall.

Heritage Value

The Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value is in the resource's connection with early Ukrainian settlement in the region, and in its design and methods of construction.

This early Ukrainian farmhouse was constructed by George and Wasylena Nickolychuk. George Nickolychuk was one of the early settlers who came to the Smoky Lake district from the Ukraine in the early 1900s. For many, their first homes were built in this traditional Ukrainian style to which they were accustomed...a two-room building, plastered with mud and straw, and whitewashed inside and out. Although the Nickolychuk's did not reside in this structure for long, their daughter, Mary, married Nicholas Meronyk, and they continued with the ownership of the Nickolychuk farm. Although the Meronyk family did not reside in this structure, they continue to own the land and farm house, and thus referred to as the Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House.

The Ukrainian farmhouse is an excellent example of a first generation immigrant rural farm residence which was based on a traditional design of a Ukrainian house. It features a rectangular plan with horizontal-log superstructure, cedar shake and plaster siding, wood shingles, original wood single-hung windows, the original shaped-panel exterior door, plain wood trim on the door and windows, and buttresses on the exterior wall.

Character-defining Elements

- Form and massing
- Rectangular, long façade
- Horizontal-log superstructure
- Cedar shake and plaster siding
- Medium-gable and a hipped-gable roof
- Wood shingles
- Original wood, single-hung, windows
- Original, shaped-panel, exterior door
- Plain wood trim on door and windows
- Buttresses on exterior wall
- Proximity to surrounding outbuildings

Sources

1. Western land Grants website.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983.
3. 1959 map of Municipal District Smoky Lake.



Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church

17308 Township Road 594
SE 28-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church was constructed in 1928 following the building traditions of the prairie Byzantine church style located just north of Smoky Lake. The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church is a wood-frame church with a cruciform plan. An exceptional feature of the interior of this church is the design of the altar baldachin (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar), with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons. The site includes the church and bell tower.

Heritage Value

The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. Municipal heritage value lies in its role as an important symbol of religious and ethnic identity in the Smoky Lake region; in its association with settlement of the area; and as a distinctive landmark as one approaches the Town of Smoky Lake.

The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church was constructed in 1928, after the original church structure was destroyed by fire. The 1916 bell tower survived the fire. The church and bell tower are part of a larger complex that includes the original priest's house, cemetery, 1912 hand-dug well, and community hall with the attached bell tower. The 1912 two-room log priest's house still stands, and the well still provides water.

The church also has a significant link with the settlement period, and is an important contributing structure to the municipality's cultural landscape. The Holy Trinity parish was one of the first institutions in the Smoky Lake district. In addition, it is believed that the Holy Trinity site is one of the largest Russo Greek Orthodox cemeteries in Canada, with an estimated 1000 burials. Records show that there are 866 marked and recorded burials, but there were also many, often of infant children during the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918-20, that are unknown.

The church is also valued for its design and method of construction, as it follows the building traditions of the prairie Byzantine church style. Construction of the church was completed under the direction of Harry Holowaychuk. Rev. Andrew Kokolsky was the parish priest at the time and, to this day, parishioners relate how Father Andrew helped lift the iron cross to the very top of the large dome, where it was installed. The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church is a wood frame church on a cruciform plan and has two small onion domes on octagonal drums that flank the west façade, and a prominent central dome set on a large octagonal drum over the crossing. The dome is surmounted by an open octagonal cupola, which rests on a small onion dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross.

It remains a landmark and symbol of Orthodoxy in the Holy Trinity Church of Smoky Lake.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior Elements:

- Form, massing, and orientation of the church on its site
- One central, onion-shaped, octagonal-dome over the main nave
- Smaller, octagonal, onion-shaped domes over front end of nave and over apse
- Orthodox metal cross finials on each dome
- Cross-shaped stained-glass in semi-circular windows
- Half-wheel window
- Apse with round-wheel window
- Location of building across Highway 28 from the Town of Smoky Lake
- Well-maintained grounds with a mixture of conifer vegetation
- Proximity to cemetery east of the church within the same gated area as the bell tower, church hall, and priest house

Interior Elements:

- Spatial configuration, including the nave, transepts, and sanctuary, separated by an iconostas
- Decorated iconostas with main and two side entrance doors to sanctuary
- Altar baldachin (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar)
- Pilaster mouldings
- Traditional painted icons and paintings
- Furnishings, fittings, and fixtures
- Decorative elements to pillars and altar using grape motif
- Choir loft with stair access
- Chandelier hanging from centre of domed ceiling

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 210-11.
2. Marker at Church.
3. Smoky Lake Signal, Wednesday, June 24, 2009, 11.



White Earth Hall

SE 16-60-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

White Earth Hall is a 1919, rural, two classroom schoolhouse, which was converted to a community hall after it was discontinued as a school due to decreased enrollment. It features a rectangular plan, with a medium gable roof, and shiplap siding. It is located on a grassed, two-acre parcel, on the southeast corner of SE 16-60-17 W4, alongside highway 855, about ten kilometers north of the Town of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The White Earth Hall is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Education and Agricultural Development. Municipal value is in the resource's association with the development of rural schools and creating community in the region; and in its simple design and construction as a two classroom, multi-grade, rural school.

The White Earth School was constructed by Petro Rizun, in 1919, three years after area settlers petitioned the province for the creation of a school district. Adjacent to the school a teacherage was built, described as a one-room shack. Settlement in the district began in the early 1900s and as the area was settled there was a demand from area residents that a school be built for their children. With the advent of bussing it became more economical for the district to bus children to a H.A. Kostash School in the Town of Smoky Lake, and the White Earth School was closed in 1957.

The White Earth Hall is an example of a c1920's, multi-level, rural two-room school building of a very simple design, laid out in a rectangular plan. However, modifications to the windows are evident. The nine-over-nine pane, double-hung windows have been replaced with smaller single-pane, fixed windows, a renovation that was common to reduce blackboard glare caused by sunlight striking the surface directly. An enclosed porch on the west side helped to reduce heat loss caused by the repetition of opening and closing the door. Because of growing settlement in the region, and subsequent increased enrollment, a second classroom was added by carpenter Harry Holowaychuk in 1925. The rectangular, single-storey building, with a medium gable and shiplap siding, is one of very few similar former schools in Alberta on its original location.



Heritage value also lies in the building's significance as a landmark in the community. The school was the only public building in the area, and used for community activities. When its life as a school came to an end, as with many rural schools, White Earth Hall was renovated for use as a community hall. It was purchased by the Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Paraskevia and has continued to serve the rural community to this day.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Shiplap siding
- Projecting open gable over entrance with supporting brackets and a small wood finial at gable peak
- Single-pane windows
- Size and location of original wood-frame windows
- Wood name block above main entry
- Gable end brick chimneys

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 260-62.



Bartle Cabin

17539 Township Road 620
NE 31-61-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Bartle Cabin is a 1940, one-storey, log cabin with clapboard siding, and exposed horizontal log with chinking, and a medium gable roof. It features a protruding foundation shelf made of concrete and coloured fieldstone. The cabin is set prominently on a rise overlooking a valley and farm fields, near the center of NE 31-61-17 W4.

Heritage Value

The Bartle Cabin is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. It has municipal value for its association with Louis Bartle; and in its design and method of construction.

In 1940, Louis Bartle purchased the quarter section, and built this cabin with his own hands, with money he earned from selling the skins of 500 muskrats he had trapped the previous winter. The building is representative of a traditional pioneer trapper's cabin. While this was suitable land for agriculture, it was located on the northern edges of the county, and some of the last land to be settled in the region.

Louis Bartle is an excellent example of a pioneer requiring a variety of skills and talents in order to make enough money to purchase a farm, and to simply survive in a new country. He was born in Trol, Austria, and immigrated to Canada in 1930, to join his brother, John Bartle who trapped for furs at Island Lake, in the north part of the region. Louis first arrived at Island Lake, built simple log cabins and began trapping weasels and muskrat. At that same time, he worked on Bernard Tucker's farm. In 1932, he travelled north to Athabasca, then to Fort McMurray by scow to find work, returning each farming season. In the north, he was employed building line cabins and clearing routes for telegraph lines. Beginning in 1937, he earned \$0.25 per hour dismantling old log buildings, and constructing new ones. In the fall of 1940, Bartle made the return trip by foot via the 200 mile telegraph line, purchased Tucker's second homestead for \$500, and built this cabin. Land was cleared using an axe and grub hoe to be utilized for crops and livestock. Trapping activities continued during the winter



months; including coyotes, fox and lynx, and when possible, Bartle travelled north for employment. In 1942, a team of horses, cattle and machinery were purchased for the homestead. Later on, he was able to purchase a small tractor. Bartle also participated in fire fighting and, in 1952, introduced live beavers from the north to the Island Lake region in order to revive beaver population, as a method of natural fire protection through dam construction. In 1953, he returned to Austria and met Paula, who returned with him to Canada where they married in 1956. They had a daughter, Patricia, born in 1957. The Bartle family raised cattle and farmed on this site until 1977 when the cattle and three quarters of land were then sold, keeping only the home quarter.

Bartle also was an active member of the community involved in a variety of local organizations, including the Roman Catholic Church of Smoky Lake, the District Cultural and Heritage Society, and the Museum; and was especially committed to local residents and youth. He donated 160 acres, and later, an additional 80 acres of land to the town of Smoky Lake to be preserved as a recreational area for cross-country skiing, hiking and camping. In 1986, Bartle was the recipient of the Citation for Citizenship by the federal government. He also received the Big Horn Award from the provincial government for his donations and environmentalism.

The Bartle Cabin is one of the few remaining examples of a trapper cabin in the Smoky Lake County. Its design and method of construction are directly associated with the traditional trapper, fur-trader structures in northern Alberta, and it is also representative of the experienced craftsmanship of Louis Bartle, through his background as a trapper and, the perfection of these skills throughout several years of employment building similar structures. The cabin features a horizontal log-frame constructed from local logs that were cut and stripped by hand, and a white cement chinking was applied. The structure also features a unique protruding shelf foundation consisting of cement and colourful fieldstone.

The resource is also a symbolic landmark in the region as its value relates to the importance of Louis Bartle in the community and retains value for the relatively good condition of the resource itself. It also has value in its relationship to the adjacent section of land donated to the public by Louis Bartle.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Horizontal-log superstructure
- Exposed, horizontal-log, with white cement chinking and clapboard siding
- Pattern of medium-gable, shed, and additional gable roofs
- Two brick chimneys
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges with plain wood soffit
- Protruding foundation shelf made of concrete and colorful fieldstone
- Heavy wooden corner boards
- Outhouse and a separate horizontal-log work shed
- Interior spatial arrangement of rooms with original floor and wallcoverings

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 912-13, 292-295.
2. Smoky Lake Signal, *Louis Bartle*. November 21, 2001, <http://www.smokylake.com/history/people/bartle.htm>.



Kulka House

58369 Range Road 184
NW 21-58-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Kulka House is a 1926, two-and-a-half-storey, brick farmhouse that is unique to the area, being the only type of its kind in the region. It features a hipped roof with brick voussoirs over windows and doors, as well as heavy concrete sills. It is located at 58369 Range Road 184, in a large farmyard, setback approximately 150-feet from the road, among various outbuildings, including a barn, granaries, a chicken coop, and remains of an original rural store.

Heritage Value

The Kulka House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value exists in the association with Wasyl Kulka; in the design and method of construction, and in its significance as a landmark unique to the district.

The Kulka House was built by Wasyl (William) Kulka in 1926, with 18,000 bricks that came by rail to Warspite, and then by horse and wagon to the farm. It is the only brick building of this scale in the rural Smoky Lake region. Wasyl (William) Kulka claimed this land on July 9, 1909, where he built a log house and by that fall had moved his family from Winnipeg where they had first settled after coming from western Ukraine. After his crops froze in 1912, he used his savings to purchase supplies for the winter. With neighbours wanting to purchase supplies from him, he decided to open a store on the farm. He operated the business until 1929, when the railway came to Warspite. In order to supply the store, William hauled freight by wagon from Fort Saskatchewan, and later by steamboat on the North Saskatchewan River. The store was a profitable venture and he was able to buy another three-and-a-half quarter sections of farmland. William only attended school for three years, yet he served on the school board for 20 years, including time as chair. He also served 9 years on Smoky Lake municipal council.

There is also heritage value in the design and method of construction of the resource. It is the only brick build-



ing of this scale in the rural Smoky Lake region. The brick design is a stretcher bond pattern, with segmental openings and brick voussoirs lintels for the windows and doors. The fenestration pattern of window openings also has heavy concrete sills, which are continuous on the front façade, and plain lug sills elsewhere on the building. There is a hipped dormer, with projecting eaves. On the interior, a heavy post-and-beam construction is evident in the basement, along with a cold storage room, with original door and hardware. The newel post and rail on the stairway to the second floor from the main floor dates back to original construction. The second floor bedroom doors are all five-panel wood doors.

There is also landmark value in the resource. The very prominent brick house was built by a successful farmer and business owner. William Kulka, not only used his success to finance the construction of this house unique to the region, but was also influential in local government and education.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Hip roof
- Projecting eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Brick cladding, stretcher bond
- Hipped dormer, with projecting eaves
- Brick voussoirs over windows and doors
- Fenestration pattern of window openings, with segmental openings
- Heavy concrete sills, continuous sills on façade windows, plain lug sills elsewhere
- Centre entry with segmental opening, and voussoirs
- One-storey, open porch with columns and open railing
- Scored pattern in concrete block pattern
- Location in large farm yard, set back from rural road by approximately 150-feet
- Proximity to barn and outbuildings to the north

Interior:

- Heavy post and beam construction in the basement
- Cold storage door and hardware
- Newel post and rail on stairs to second story
- Second story bedrooms have original five panel doors

Sources

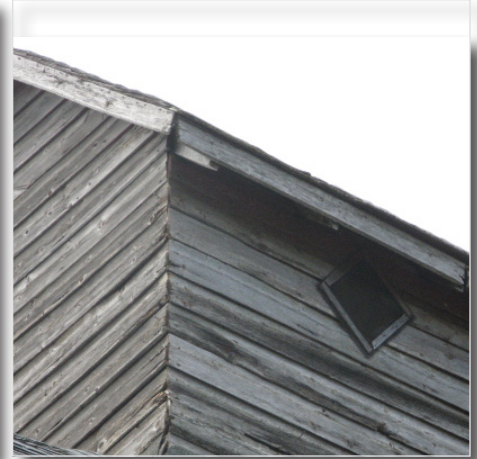
1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 299-300.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 17.
3. Gary Kulka, Personal conversation. 5 August 2010.



Grinevitch Granary and Elevator

58559 Range Road 183

NW 34-58-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Grinevitch Granary/Elevator is a 1930s, grain storage facility, with an extended upper gabled section. It features a medium hip roof, and the building is sided with shiplap, and metal-sheet cladding. On the exterior north-side are five grain chute openings, with a small vertical hopper door between each chute. The resource is located in a five-acre parcel, on the west side of NW 34-58-18 W4 in a grassy area next to a crop field.

Heritage Value

The Grinevitch Granary/Elevator is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The heritage value of the Grinevitch Granary/Elevator exists in its association with pioneer settlement and agricultural economic development of the region; and in its unique design for a grain handling facility on a farm in the district.

The Grinevitch Granary/Elevator was built in c1930 by Jacob Grinevitch. He purchased the quarter section just after the end of WWI with the help of The Soldier Settlement Board, which was established in Canada in 1917 to assist returned servicemen to set up farms. While he was born in Russia, Grinevitch served with the Canadian army in France. The Grinevitch's were innovative farmers with many "firsts" among farmers in the district. They raised purebred Yorkshire pigs and had their own registered "Grinspite" pigs. The name is a combination of the name "Grinevitch" and the nearby community of "Warspite." They were among the first in the area to have a combine harvester, at a time when farmers were debating whether a combine or threshing machine was a better investment.

There is also heritage value in the design and method of construction of the facility. The post and beam structure, with log floor joists, rests on a foundation of stone and concrete pilings. It has a unique shape with an upper extended gabled section that accommodates the filling with grain, and houses equipment for re-distributing grain within the building. There are five grain chute openings on the north exterior wall, in addition to small wood vertical hopper door between each chute. The interior is divided into multiple sections to accommodate grain storage. The overall design of the granary is very unique from all other granaries in the region.



The resource also has value as a long-standing landmark in the district. The scale of the grain elevator (granary) that was used to store and feed grain to animals was viewed as an outstanding agricultural symbol in the 1930s.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Hipped-gable main roof
- Shiplap and metal siding
- Upper extended gable roof section, with rectangular opening on south-side, and diamond-shaped opening on north-side
- Five grain chute openings on the north wall, and small wood vertical hopper doors between each chute
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia
- Central entry, two-leaf, single-panel, doors with plain wood trim

Interior:

- Post and beam construction
- Log floor joists
- Division of multiple sections for grain storage

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 306, 238.



St. Anthony's Catholic Church

18252 TWP RD 592

SW 15-59-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

St. Anthony's Catholic Church is a 1921, one-and-a-half-storey, church with a high-pitch gable roof with wood shingles, and clapboard siding. It features a prominent exterior, front centre bell tower, with a steep bell cast roof and cross finial. The church is located at 18252 TWP RD 592, on a large lot, just north of the Village of Warspite.

Heritage Value

The St. Anthony's Catholic Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. Municipal value exists in its association with the determination of the community to exercise its religious practice, as can be seen in its design and construction as a place for celebration and worship; and as a prominent landmark in the Warspite district.

St. Anthony's Catholic Church was built in 1921, when parishioners decided to build a new church close to the new community of Warspite which sprang up after the arrival of the railway in 1919. The first Catholic services in the district were held in 1909, in the Pine Creek Store and Post Office operated by Sam McDonald. It was near Pine Creek the first St. Anthony's Catholic Church was completed in 1917. However in December, 1919, the first train made its way into Warspite and the focus of the community shifted in that direction for business, education and other needs. It was decided to tear down the original St. Anthony's church and build a new one on a 150 by 300- foot lot provided by Mrs. Lyd Carson just west of the Ralstin School on the north side of Warspite, just across the railway tracks.

A group of volunteers began clearing of the grounds began on May 21, 1921 and by May 31 the concrete foundation had been poured. The first Mass in the new church was held June 5th, and the Feast of St, Anthony's was celebrated on June 13th.

The resource also has heritage value for its design and method of construction using local materials and skills. Over the cold and bitter winter of 1920-21 trees volunteers cut down trees and hauled them to local mills to be sawn into lumber, which was then hauled to the site of the church. Then more volunteer carpenters, under the



supervision of Alex MacDonald erected their new place of worship. St. Anthony's has a prominent bell tower at the front entry, with a steep bell cast roof and cross finial, as well as wood grills in a round arched frame on three sides. Bell tower is divided into three sections by wood detail shape over main entry, and by a belly board for the second and third division. The high pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are clad with clapboard. The main windows have a semi-circular structural open, and the six-over-six, double hung windows have blind transoms over windows.

And the resource also has value as a prominent landmark in the district as the church with a classic white steeple which is visible for many miles, has been on this original location since the early 1920s and. It has been a spiritual gathering place for members of the church for regular services, weddings and funerals.

Character-defining Elements

- mass, form, and scale
- high-pitched gable roof with wood shingles
- prominent bell tower at front entry with a steep bell cast roof and cross finial
- Bell tower is divided into three sections by wood detail shape over main entry, and by a belly board for the second and third division
- wood grills in a round arched frame on three sides of steeple
- wood shingles in curved blind transoms over windows
- clapboard siding with corner boards
- front piece
- projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia, soffits and frieze
- semi-circular window openings on main floor, with six-over-six, double-hung windows, shaped blind transom, and plain slip sills
- round stained glass windows
- central entry, with semi-circular opening, shaped transom with multiple lights
- two-leaf, five panel wood doors
- cemetery to the north of church

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 306, 238.



Zarusky House

57525 Range Road 145
SE 35-59-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Zarusky House is a c1937, one-storey, wood frame rural farm house. It features a low gable roof with wood shingles and shiplap siding. It is located at 57525 Range Road 145, in farmyard with other farm buildings and surrounded by conifers, overgrown vegetation and grasses.

Heritage Value

The Zarusky House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value exists in its method of construction, and in its symbolic representation of early agriculture practices in the district.

The Zarusky House was constructed c1937 after Stefan Zarusky acquired the land as part of his growing holdings. Settlement in this area northwest of present day Smoky Lake began in the early 1900s. Many of the families came from the Chahor region of Ukraine. The two early settlers Theodore Semeniuk and Stefan Zarusky were involved in their community through founding of their church and school.

There is also heritage value in method of construction. Using local materials the house is a simple wood frame building with shiplap siding and corner boards. It has a low gable roof with wood shingles. The finished lumber would have been milled from the plentiful supply of local felled trees at one of the lumber mills in the area.

And there is heritage value associated with early agriculture practices. The Zarusky House is situated a short distance from a rural gravel road, in a treed area, in close proximity to a barn and several other farm related outbuildings such as granaries.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Wood shiplap siding and corner boards
- Exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim
- Vertical boards on the door
- Open porch with railing and posts
- Wood, single-hung, windows with 2-over-2 panes
- Location and size of original window openings
- Proximity to road
- Setting in relation to other farm buildings on site

Sources

1. Western Land Grants website.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 20, 961-964.
3. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 398.



White Mud Creek School

18123 Township Road 600
NE 35-59-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The White Mud Creek School is 1920, one-storey rural school house with a medium-gable roof, a rectangular plan, clapboard siding, returned eaves, and the inscription “White Mud Creek Sch. Div. No. 2407 – W.S. Forst.” on the upper north gable over shed-roofed porch. The school is located in a grass field, with deciduous trees, adjacent to a teacherage and an outdoor water well, overlooking the valley. The school, teacherage, and a well are all on a three-acre parcel on the north side of NE 35-59-18 W4.

Heritage Value

The White Mud Creek School is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Education and Agricultural Development. Municipal value is in the resource’s association with the development of rural schools and creating community in the region; and in its simple design and construction as a two classroom, multi-grade, rural school.

The White Mud Creek School is a rare example of a rural school in excellent physical condition associated with a teacherage in the same yard with a water well, and signifies the educational and social history of the rural district. The size and adaptability of the two-classroom school speaks to the growth of a rural population and increased stability, thus leading to the need for educational facilities. The White Mud Creek School was built c1911, but was initially four-kilometres north of its current location. As the district’s population increased, and new homes and farmsteads built, the building was hauled in c1920 by sixteen horses over a two-day period to this more central location. In 1939, the White Mud Creek District became part of the Smoky Lake School Division. Because of declining enrollment one of the classrooms closed in 1943. The school was closed permanently in 1952, after which students were bussed to classes in Smoky Lake.

White Mud Creek School is an example of an early 1920s, multi-level, rural two-room school building of a very simple design, laid out in a rectangular plan. It features three large nine-over-nine, double-hung wood

frame windows to allow a maximum amount of light into the classrooms, a common feature in rural schools throughout the region. However, modifications to the windows are evident, and were common to reduce blackboard glare caused by sunlight striking the surface directly. An enclosed porch on the north side helped to reduce heat loss caused by the repetition of opening and closing the door. In 1921, an additional room was added to the school by Martin Yasinsky, and the teacherage was built.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Shed-roofed porch extension
- Medium-gable roof
- Clapboard siding and corner boards
- Nameboard in upper-gable over shedded main entry
- Plain wood trim with large, 9-over-9, single-hung windows
- All fixed, wood-frame, one-by-one and three-over-three windows
- Brick chimney
- Size and location of all original windows
- Returned eave at verges
- Base bellyboard around building perimeter
- Location in yard with teacherage and well

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 20, 145-47.



White Mud Creek School Teacherage and Well

18123 Township Road 600
NE 35-59-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Whitemud Creek Teacherage is a c1922, one-storey residence, with clapboard siding, and a shed roof over the enclosed porch. The teacherage is located in a grass field, with deciduous trees, adjacent to a rural school, and an outdoor water well, overlooking the valley. The teacherage, school, and a well are all on a three-acre parcel on the north side of NE35-59-18 W4.

Heritage Value

The White Mud Creek Teacherage is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Education and Agricultural Development. Municipal value is in the resource's association with the development of rural schools and creating community in the region; and in its simple design and construction.

The White Mud Creek teacherage is a rare example in the region of a teacherage in excellent physical condition, on its original location, associated with a school. The teacherage was built c1922, when the White Mud Creek School was moved from its original location, four kilometres to the north. When the White Mud Creek School was built in 1911, it was four years before a person could be found to fill the teaching position. Providing housing for teachers was important as it helped attract teachers. Often when a teacherage was not provided, teachers had to board at a nearby farm house.

The White Mud Creek Teacherage is an example of an early 1920s, rural residence of a very simple design. The residence for teachers was constructed by the school district, and the simple design is reflectively of the restricted finances of the district. The wood trim for the windows, doors, eaves and verges is plain, without any decorative details.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, scale, and massing
- Clapboard siding
- Saltbox roof over enclosed front porch
- Plain wood trim
- Brick chimney
- Location and size of original wood windows , wood doors, openings
- Proximity to the White Mud Creek School
- Wood water well

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 20, 145-47.



Hupka Ukrainian Farm House

60045 Range Road 183

NW 03-60-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Hupka Ukrainian Farm House is a 1915, 1-½ storey rectangular shaped traditional Ukrainian style house. The house features wall cover of wood flush board, wood shiplap and plaster on the exterior walls, hipped gable roof with gabled hip and wood shingles. It is located at 60045 Range Road 183, near farm outbuildings on its original location on a homestead northeast of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The Hupka Ukrainian Farm House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value exists in the resources contribution to the overall landscape of early Ukrainian settlement in the region, and in the traditional Ukrainian style house design and method of construction.

The farmhouse was designed by Steve Hupka, and he and his brother, Tanasi (Tom), built the structure with a different interior than the traditional Ukrainian homes found in the region, such as a central hallway. The farmhouse exists on a quarter of land claimed by Steve Hupka in 1911. He was born in Ukraine and followed his brother Tanasi (Tom) to Alberta in the early 1900s. Prior to 1911, they filed on two neighbouring quarter sections just northeast of the present town of Smoky Lake and spent two years clearing the land to prepare for the construction of this building, and for farming in general. This structure stands as a testament to how early Ukrainian settlers were determined to utilize local materials and their own labour to apply traditional building techniques to construct a long-lasting shelter.

The Hupka Ukrainian House is an excellent example of a traditional designed Ukrainian house. It features a rectangular plan with hipped gable roof with gabled hip, wood shingles, horizontal log superstructure with wall cover of wood flush board, wood shiplap and plaster. Other features are exposed rafters and joists, plain



wood trimmed windows and doors, and the original door hardware. The building had a summer kitchen which eventually became dilapidated and was later removed. Overall, the structure shows clear evidence of the design and building traditions the Ukrainian settlers brought with them from their homeland.

Character-defining Elements

- Form and mass of traditional Ukrainian style house
- Horizontal-log superstructure
- Wall cover of wood flushboard, wood shiplap, and plaster
- Hipped-gable roof
- Wood shingles
- Exposed rafters and joists
- Plain wood trim on windows and door
- Platform porch
- Brick chimney
- Moulded interior window casings
- Original ornate metal door hardware
- Location in farm yard

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 20.
2. Western Land Grants website.
3. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988.



Chahor Church and Bell Tower

60176 Range Road 183

NE 09-60-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Chahor Church (Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Saints Peter and Paul) is a 1½-storey church, with a cruciform plan, and a central octagonal dome over the nave. Built in 1920, it is located at 60176 Range Road 183 approximately 9 kilometres north of Warspite. It is on the opposite corner from the Highland Hall, and is adjacent to a bell tower and a cemetery and overlooking the valley. The Chahor Church Bell Tower is a 1½-storey tower with a square plan, a high hipped roof, and pyramidal roof on top. The site includes the church and bell tower.

Heritage Value

The Chahor Church and Bell Tower is significant for their association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. They contain municipal value for their association with settlement and religious practices; for its design and construction; and as a prominent landmark within the region.

The Chahor Church was built in 1920 by settlers from Bukowina area of Chahor, Molodia, Veliky-Kucherev, Toporivtsy Zhuchka, Ukraine. It is located on four-acres of land that was donated by Mr. Gawril Semeniuk, and active member at the time. Blueprints for the building were prepared by Gora Purich, who was the first treasurer for the church, and farmed nearby. The Very Rev. John Wasil painted the church icons. When construction was finished it was blessed by Rev. John Puchalsky. The church and the associated bell tower symbolize the spiritual goals the community wished to achieve beyond that which they had exercised in the temporary locations of their homes. The church provided the community with the ability to celebrate and worship the beliefs they brought with them as settlers when claiming the land that would gradually develop into the rural community of the Barich. The Chahor Church is a testament to the community's capacity and determination to maintain continuity with the religious rituals and traditions they knew so well in their native homeland.

There is also heritage value in the design and construction of the church and bell tower. The simplicity in



cruciform plan is representative of the simple construction tools, and methods used by local volunteer labourers. The church was constructed using designs and techniques brought to the area by settlers who cherished memories of their native village churches, as can be seen in the octagonal dome, the lantern, the round-wheel windows, and the metal crosses that adorn the gable roof and central dome. Alterations from their native designs were determined by location and climate, and availability of local building materials. The church's original superstructure cover is currently clad with vinyl siding.

The Chahor Church also contains heritage value as a prominent landmark in the district. The church and bell tower are located on a slight rise overlooking the waters of Smoky lake to the south. On the diagonal corner is situated across from the recently restored Barich (Highland) Hall. There are currently several services still held each year, and the church continues to represent the significance and role of the church within the region, and its ability strengthen sense of community, religious belief, and social development.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, massing, and scale
- Cruciform plan shape with a hipped roof and an octagonal-dome with an octagonal metal domed lantern
- Two, round, wheel-windows on the sides of the dome
- Front storm porch with original wood doors
- Metal cross finial on top of the lantern and on the ends of the main gable roof
- Wood shingles on the roof
- Location adjacent to the cemetery and opposite the Highland Hall
- 1½-storey bell tower with a square plan, a high-hipped roof, and a pyramidal roof.

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 55.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 811.



Highland Hall

SW 15-60-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Highland Hall is a rectangular, one-storey, community hall constructed of pink, grey, and white masonry (fieldstone) with a concrete foundation and a wood shingle roof. This relatively small stone and wood community hall was built in 1933, brought about by local Canadian-Ukrainian farmers. The time period was during Alberta's post-pioneer growth and development, and it is situated in the heart of Alberta's Ukrainian settlement northwest of the Town of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Highland Hall resides in its association with the Ukrainian cultural practice, and its ability to convey the legacy of European construction. As a variation on the common Ukrainian national halls, this hall is of unique construction with its fieldstone walls. Numerous societal changes based on a disruption of traditional institutions and values were taking place, and the Highland Hall was a way to retain their old culture while adapting to a new environment. The purpose of Ukrainian National halls, such as this one, had a tremendous regional impact and continues to have a local impact as the Barich and Smoky Lake area continue to present the Ukrainian culture evident when you enter the region. The Highland Hall formed part of a rural community network that Ukrainian immigrants found necessary in order to organize community life. The hall (narodnyi dim) consists of an auditorium and a stage, a coat check, and a room for food preparation. The hall was used for meetings, lectures, choir rehearsals, plays, concerts, and dances. It was named to honor Taras Shevchenko, a prominent figure in Ukrainian history. The hall served many functions, including a Ukrainian "chitalnia" or reading room, and for concerts, weddings, dances, political meetings, and elections.

The Highland Hall was, and continues to be, a prominent landmark in the Barich district, and plays an important part of a rural community (Barich Corner) with informal but clearly defined boundaries located at a crossroad, and established in Smoky Lake County as settlers moved into new homesteads. The Chahor Church and Cemetery, a post office, and a store were all central to this particular rural community. This sense of place and identity was evident not only in the Polish and Russian communities, but throughout the immigrant population in the



area. The one-acre was parceled out of Ilko Mazur's quarter section where the ground elevation is higher usurped only by higher ground across the road where a country church resides. This shows a historical pattern of land use where buildings are placed on upper elevations with churches being on the highest hill. Thus the name Highland Hall expresses its physical setting.

The Highland Hall also has architectural significance as an unusual example of a masonry building constructed from fieldstone. There is evidence that indicates that this fieldstone building may have been built by a noted mason in the area, Frank Rupchuk (variously spelled Rupchuk, Rupchuk), a farmer from south of Lamont who learned his trade in Poland. He constructed other fieldstone buildings in the region, including the Lamont United Church in 1936, and a barn and smokehouse on his own property. (Lamont Inventory)

The surrounding landscape illustrates the preserved state of local heritage within the agricultural setting in association with the Ukrainian culture in a regional context. The building is a legacy of European craftsmanship brought from the old country to the newly established settlement in central Alberta.

Character-defining Elements

- Fieldstone (pink, grey and white) walls 15-inches thick
- Stones outlined with white paint
- Low-gable roof with wood shingles
- False-front with cove drop wood siding
- Exposed rafters and purlins
- Plain wood trim on most windows and door
- Single-hung windows with 6-over-6 panes
- Voussoirs over windows
- Large, double entrance, doors
- Stone on sides door opening
- Interior balcony over main entry
- Interior tongue-and-groove wood-plank flooring
- Interior lattice ticket booth and concession stand
- Interior tongue-and-groove wood-slats
- Stage with prompters box
- Suspended log above back of stage

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 232-35.



Michalchuk Homestead

60173 Range Road 181

NW 12-60-18 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Michalchuk Farm is a collection of historic buildings associated with mixed farming and rural life. The buildings, painted ranch red with white trim, include the two farm houses, an in-law house and several ancillary buildings, the barn, the calving barn, the chop mill and the granary. These buildings are in a landscaped and well maintained farmyard with a variety of deciduous trees, shrubs, as well as grassed areas. The site is situated on 2-hectares in the northwest corner of a quarter section of land (NW-12-60-18-W4) overlooking the valley of the White Earth Creek to the east, and about 10-kilometers northwest of the Town of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The Michalchuk Farm is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value exists in the Michalchuk Farm as an excellent representation of an historic small-scale mixed farming operation; for its design and method of construction, often displaying ingenuity and resourcefulness; and as a landmark in the community.

The collection of farm buildings was constructed between c1910, and c1938. Many of them were built by Michael Michalchuk, and show ingenuity and creativity in his design and use of the local materials. Coming from Pisky, Ukraine, in 1905, Michael Michalchuk claimed this quarter section in 1909. In 1908, he married Anna Holowaychuk from Novostavsti, Ukraine. Michael added three more quarter sections to their holdings and then gave title of the farm to their sons Joseph and Mike. The couple retired in 1938, and lived on the original homestead with their son Joseph. Michael died in 1960 and Anna died in 1978.

Joseph was born on the home quarter in 1913, and married Nellie Wilinsky in 1939. Like his father, he added an additional three quarter sections to the farm. The couple won a Farm Family Award in 1971. In keeping with family tradition, when they retired in 1978, they transferred the farm to their children and continued to live on the home quarter with their daughter Patricia, and her husband Elmer Elschuk.



There is heritage value in the design and method of construction of the buildings. The first house was built in circa 1910, and is a one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse of horizontal log construction with clay-manure-straw plaster, and converted to a garage with additions on both sides. The north addition has a single-panel door, and the south addition has a single-sliding door. The original structure retains a fixed window with a three-by-three glass pattern and a simple wood frame. Both the additions have a small boomtown facade. It is located within a large farmyard facing west on a rise overlooking the valley to the east.

The circa 1912, one-storey granary has a horizontal finished-log superstructure clad with vertical plank and plain plywood sheeting. The double entry doors have plywood over vertical plank. It is located on the southeast side of the large farmyard facing north toward the second house.

The second house was built in circa 1925, and is a one-and-a-half storey farmhouse, clad with shiplap siding and converted to storage. The structure is constructed of horizontal finished-log with the front lower portion finished with shiplap over a clay-manure-straw plaster, and plywood sheeting divided by two-by-half inch vertical board at four-foot intervals on the east-side. The window and door frames contain milled decorative circular inserts in the upper corners of the door and the window frames. The attic windows contain six lights and the frames are void of decorative detail in their upper corners. One bay is located on the north side. The structure is located on the east side of the farmstead with view of the valley to the east, and a newer home to the west.

The one-and-a-half-storey, circa 1928 barn has a typical gambrel roof, covered with wood shingles, with a central lantern and weather vane, and lightning rods at each end of the roof. There are shed roofed wings that wrap around the north and east sides of the barn. The barn and the wings have horizontal finished log superstructure, clad in red-painted shiplap, and some vertical plank; and the corner boards, door and window trim are painted white. The interior is post and beam construction, with a large upper loft. The main barn entry is a sliding door mounted on an overhead track. The few windows are fixed wood frame with plain wood trim.

The smaller calving barn was built c1928 and is a one-storey, square building sided with vertical plank, shiplap and plywood, painted red with white painted wood trim on the doors and windows. The main entry is in a shed roofed wing, and is a Dutch door with glass above and horizontal wood below. There is also a shed roofed wing on one side.

The c1928, two-storey chop mill and hog barn is an excellent example of the ingenuity of Michael Michalchuk. The chop mill contains a mechanical system for processing feed, and delivering the feed to the hog barn. It has an interesting juxtaposition of massing that enables the milling of feed grain, and delivery of the feed to the animals through a collection of feed doors and chutes. The interior contains all original, spatial divisions for hog feeding. Also contains the water boiler, chop mill, and grain containment. Original equipment on the second level includes a fanning mill, seed cleaning equipment as well as a custom made man-lift of ropes and counterweights used for traveling between the ground and the upper floor. The chop mill is located within the corral area, with the hog barns to west and open to the valley on the east.

The c1938 in-law house is a one-storey structure with an interesting small scale, an attached enclosed porch and a rear shaded wing original to the building. The nailed frame superstructure is covered with shiplap and has corner boards. The house is within a fenced area set back from Range Road 181 by 75 feet. The house is on the north edge of the farmstead with the corrals and the valley to the east.



There is also value in this collection of the farm buildings as landmarks within the community. With their distinctive ranch red colouring, these well maintained buildings have long portrayed the farming history of this part of Alberta.

Character-defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage value of the Michalchuk Farmstead include such elements as its:

First House (c1910)

Exterior:

- Form, mass, and scale
- Horizontal-log construction
- Vertical-plank siding
- Medium-gable roof
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim on windows and doors
- Dutch door finished with horizontal-board

Interior:

- Finished-log beams that span the interior
- Plank ceiling with loft above
- Logs with mud, straw, and plaster
-

Granary (c1912)

Exterior:

- Form, mass, and scale
- Horizontal, finished-log superstructure
- Vertical-plank and plywood siding
- Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves, verges and exposed rafters
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey wood door

Interior:

- Finished-log post and beam
- Wide plank flooring
- Variety of different metal, vertical-plank covering the interior walls
- Exposed upper-gable ends with doors in each
- Metal tie rods securing the front and back walls

Second House (c1925)

Exterior:

- Form, mass, and scale
- Horizontal finished-log superstructure
- Shiplap siding
- Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges, with exposed rafters
- Corner boards
- Outside trim window opening heads have decorative flat boxed corners
- Decorated side window trim
- Two-over-two, single-hung wood windows with plain lug sills
- Door outside trim , head decorated flat with boxed corners
- Vertical board on door



Interior:

- Wallpaper
- Wood-slat ceiling
- Decorative window frames
- Exposed, horizontal-log structure with some sections still plastered
- Access to attic, with shadow of where stair was located

Barn (c1928)**Exterior:**

- Form, mass, and scale
- Gambrel roof with wood shingles
- Horizontal, finished -og superstructure
- Vertical-plank and shiplap siding
- One bay on ground floor
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey wood door
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim on windows and doors

Interior:

- Upper loft with open timber rafter with framing exposed

Calving Barn (c1928)**Exterior:**

- Mass, form, and scale of one-storey structure
- Wood and concrete foundation
- Horizontal-log superstructure
- Medium-gable roof
- Siding of vertical-plank, shiplap, and plywood
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey wood door
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim on windows and door
- Dutch door with horizontal board, and glass insert

Interior:

- Interior configuration into four areas; main entry with two smaller adjacent rooms and a larger milking area behind
- Exposed horizontal-log, mud and straw plaster
- Exposed log rafters, with mud and straw, and plank roof covering

Chop Mill (c1928)**Exterior:**

- Form, mass, and scale
- Horizontal-log and nailed frame superstructure
- Low-, medium- and high-pitched roofs
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey wood door
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Single-panel door with vertical board
- Plain wood trim on windows and door



- Feed doors and chutes

Interior:

- Water boiler
- Man lift
- Fanning mill
- Seed cleaning equipment
- Chopmill
- Grain storage bins
- Distribution chutes
- Stalls for hogs
- Feeding troughs

In Law House (c1938)**Exterior:**

- Form, mass, and scale
- Nailed wood frame
- Shiplap siding
- Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves, verges and exposed rafters
- Corner boards
- Two-over-two, single-hung, windows with slip sills
- Off-centre wood door with vertical boards
- Plain wood trim on windows and door
- Closed, one-storey porch

Interior:

- Wall coverings
- Floor finish
- Linoleum flooring
- Ceiling panel board
- Moulded window frames
- Root cellar used for storage

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 23, 630-631.
2. Plan sketches of farmstead by Patricia Elschuk.





S.A. MacDonald General Store

19176 Victoria Trail

SW 35-58-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The S.A. MacDonald House, General Store and Pine Creek Post Office is a 1 ½ storey residence with horizontal log superstructure and clapboard siding with a verandah on two sides. It is located on the Victoria Trail which runs along the north side of the North Saskatchewan River and once connected Fort Edmonton with nearby Fort Victoria. It features a horizontal finished-log superstructure, wood clap-board siding, wood shingles, an open verandah with decorated posts, original single-hung windows, and original storm windows.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the S.A. MacDonald House, General Store and Pine Creek Post Office lies in its association to Samuel MacDonald and as an important stopping place, store and post office on the historic Victoria Trail.

In the late 1800s settlement in the region began along the North Saskatchewan River with people arriving by raft and later by steam boat. One of the first areas was called Pine Creek where a post office was established in 1907 and later moved to the MacDonald store. The store is generally credited to be the first general store in this area of the Victoria Trail. It served as an important community centre. Samuel MacDonald traveled west from southern Ontario to homestead near Warspite in 1906. In 1908, he acquired the additional parcel of land on which his house stands. The house reflects the design of southern Ontario farm houses and provides a direct reminder of the cultural persistence of such cultural traditions in the pioneer West.

In relatively intact condition, the MacDonald residence is a good example of the pre-railway privately-run stopping point that served travelers on the Victoria Trail and North Saskatchewan River, the mail system, and local consumers. The house was also where the first Catholic mass was held in the area by Father Boniface. Following the service a meeting was held to plan construction of a catholic church.

The S.A. MacDonald House, General Store and Pine Creek Post Office is an excellent example of a rural farm residence which was once a rural store and post office. It features a square plan with horizontal finished log



superstructure, wood clapboard siding, plain trim on doors and windows, open verandah with decorated posts and wood shingles. On the interior it has wood chair rail detailing, original interior woodwork, wood slat ceilings and tongue and groove plank wood floor.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, scale, and mass
- Horizontal, finished-log superstructure
- Wood clapboard siding
- Plain wood trim on doors and windows
- Open verandah
- Decorated verandah posts
- Wood shingles
- Proximity to Victoria Trail
- Brick chimney
- Original wood, single-hung, windows and original storm windows
- Interior wood chair rail detailing
- Original interior woodwork
- Interior wood-slat ceilings
- Tongue-and-groove interior plank wood floor

Sources

1. Alberta Register of Historic Places
2. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society , *By River and Trail: History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 1986, 170.
3. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 40.



Sprucefield Cash Store

61072 Highway 831

NE 08-60-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Sprucefield Cash Store is a c1935, one-storey, rural store and post office, located along Highway 831, north of Waskatenau. The building features shiplap siding, a medium-gabled roof, and has a shed-roofed section on the south side. The building is located on a one-acre parcel, on the east side of NE 8-60-19 W4. The building fronts onto Highway 831, with a newer residence behind, and the Sprucefield Hall to the north.

Heritage Value

The Sprucefield Cash Store is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development and carries municipal value for its contributions to the community's development of retail trade, and for its simplicity in design, and as a landmark in the region.

In c1935, in response to the increasing demand for supplies from the growing population of homesteaders in the region, Herbert Calvert built and funded the construction of this store. He used money that he earned from threshing crops for area farmers to buy the building material, but had no money left to buy stock. He partnered with Young New, who invested \$50 to help purchase supplies. After the business partnership dissolved, New opened a store across the road. After fierce competition between the two merchants, New purchased this Sprucefield Cash Store and returned to this building, where the business continued to operate until the late 1970s. Postal services started to operate out of this building in 1938, when Grace (New) Tipton became post-mistress. Administration of postal services occurred from the Sprucefield Cash Store through a series of post-masters until 1970, when the service was then replaced with a rural route.

The resource is also valued for its simplicity in design. The simple structure represents the successful result of a local entrepreneur to creatively find the financial capacity to build a structure that could function and meet the service needs of the surrounding community. The original 16-foot by 18-foot structure features exterior wood shiplap siding, and shiplap on the inside with shavings between the wood studs for insulation. The rear west wing and southwest wing additions occurred close to original date of construction.



The structure's heritage value as a landmark is due to its function as a stopping place, a store, and later a post office. It became a significant landmark for early settlers and later generations where, early on, inhabitants gathered around the pot-bellied stove where the exchange of stories and bits of information and local gossip occurred. The store, and the close proximity of the community hall, became the hub of the community, and a meeting place for neighbours across generations.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Nailed frame superstructure and shiplap siding
- Medium gable roof over north main section and shed roof over south wing
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Plain wood fascia and frieze
- Corner boards
- Three-over-three fixed front wood windows
- Three-over-one, single-hung wood windows and one-over-one storm wood windows where retained
- Plain wood trim on doors and windows, and wood slip window sills
- Five-panel front wood door with two-over-one, two-panel, wood screen door containing vertical wood panel in lower portion.
- Location setback from highway and its proximity to the Sprucefield Hall

Sources

1. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and District*, 1986, vol. 2, 600, 830.
2. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail*, Vol. I, vol. 1, 1986, 171, 600.
3. Cory Ollikka. Oral Interview, September 2010.



Sprucefield Hall

61074 Highway 831
NE 08-60-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Sprucefield Hall is a c1932, rural community hall, with clapboard-sided, and a medium-gabled, corrugated metal roof. The resource is located on a five-acre parcel in the northeast corner of NE 8-60-19 W4, fronting onto Highway 831 to the east, and north of Waskatenau in an open field, adjacent a private residence and outbuildings to the south.

Heritage Value

The Sprucefield Hall is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Agricultural Development through creating community, and Sports through the provision of sports and leisure development in the form of social events and recreational activities in the region. Municipal heritage value exists in its simple design, and as a landmark in the community.

Built circa 1932, the Sprucefield Hall is the second hall constructed by settlers on this site, and represents the ongoing growth of a rural agricultural community nine-kilometres north of the Village of Waskatenau. The hall itself is an example of the prosperous development of the Sprucefield community. Settlement in the Sprucefield district, north of present-day Waskatenau area, began later within the context of the Smoky Lake region and, by that time, included a variety of immigrants from the United States, the British Isles, Ireland, Ukraine, Poland, Germany, and Holland.

The heritage value of the hall also lies in its association with sports and leisure development in terms of social events and recreational activities. Once basic needs of food, shelter, education, and religion were met, secondary structures such as community halls were built. The hall became a central location for social and recreational gatherings. Incorporated in 1926, its objective was “to encourage and promote athletics, sports and recreation, and establish a community centre in the Sprucefield district...” Thus, the sporting club purchased five-acres from Lafeyette Calvert for \$125. Homesteaders broke two acres of this land for ball diamonds and, in 1926, a log hall was constructed and located on the northeast corner of the lot. In 1928, the construction of a 12-foot by 20-



foot kitchen was attached to the original hall. In circa 1932, this nailed-frame hall was built, and the log hall was then converted into a barn. Near the same time, the original kitchen was moved and attached to the this current structure. Members of the Sprucefield Hall hosted a variety of social activities in this hall, including dances on Saturday nights to raise funds with a \$0.50 admission, and another \$0.25 for supper. During the winter, games of whist took place on Tuesday nights. The community gathered at this hall for box socials and picnics where games of horseshoes, tug of war, foot races and ball tournaments occurred. School concerts and talent nights were also held at this hall. The Farmers Union of Alberta also hosted meetings and fundraising events in this building.

The Sprucefield Hall also contains heritage value in its simple design as a long rectangular footprint conducive to the functions it contained. The exterior is a single-storey structure with a simple gable roof covering a clapboard-sided structure that contains its original wood windows, corner boards, bellyboards, and the remnants of a metal gooseneck light over the front entrance.

The Sprucefield Hall, in association with the adjacent Sprucefield Cash Store and Post Office, has become a landmark due to its function as a central gathering place in the rural community. The hall continues to be in operation by descendants of early homesteading families.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Clapboard siding
- Medium gable roof with projecting eaves and verges, exposed rafters and brackets
- Corner boards
- Two brick chimneys
- Plain wood trim on eaves, verges, windows and door
- South and north side, fixed, three-light, wood windows
- Fenestration opening to accommodate a two-leaf entry door
- Bellyboard around foundation
- Metal gooseneck light over front entrance door
- Five-panel, wood door on north side
- Location setback from highway and its proximity to the Sprucefield Cash Store

Sources

1. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and District*, 1986, vol. 1, 409-411.



Karvonen Sauna

61069 Range Road 191
NW 1-61-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Karvonen Sauna is a c1926, one-storey, sauna with asphalt sheeting over a vertical log superstructure. It has projecting eaves with exposed rafters and projecting verges, with a double-layer creating a moulded fascia. The sauna is located within the grounds of a well-groomed farmstead at 61069 Range Road 191, adjacent to a barn, granaries, sheds, a garage, and grain silos.

Heritage Value

The Karvonen Sauna is significant for its association with the provincial theme of The Face of Alberta through ethnicity and community identity, and for the theme of Work and Leisure. The municipal heritage value of the Karvonen Sauna exists in its association with its design, and for its landmark value in the community.

The Karvonen Sauna was built in c1926 by Avril Karvonen. The sauna is a symbol of Finnish cultural practices and patterns of early settlement in the region. He was one of a group of Finnish immigrants who settled in the northwest corner of the Smoky Lake region, called the Hollow Lake District. He claimed his homestead in 1925, and the following year built a simple log house and the sauna. His wife and two-year-old daughter arrived in that year.

The development of traditional Finnish saunas in Canada serves as a link between early settlers and their descendants. The resource exemplifies aspects of Finnish culture in terms of the long-established practice of steam bathing for the purpose of relaxation and general well-being. The sauna also represents a gathering place for family and friends. Similar structures, both early and contemporary constructions, exist throughout the Hollow Lake District.

The Karvonen Sauna also has heritage value in its design. It is a unique resource found in the community of Hollow Lake and features traditional mass, form, and scale of other sauna's in the region with a superstructure of vertical logs. The stove, benches, and other sauna elements are intact, and the resource continues to oper-



ate as a sauna.

The Karvonen Sauna retains its significance as a distinctive landmark representative of the area of Finnish settlement in the County of Smoky Lake. The structure is original and remains in fairly good condition; as well, it retains value in it being one of the few remaining older saunas in the Smoky Lake region as many of the earlier saunas were destroyed by fire. The resource itself is a symbol of Finnish cultural practices and patterns of early settlement in the region.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale of a traditional sauna
- Vertical-log superstructure
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges, with a double-layer creating a moulded fascia
- Single-brick chimney
- Wood fixed-windows with plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Two-over-two and three-by-three window pane arrangements
- Off-centre entry with a plain wood, one-panel door

Interior:

- Three spatial divisions for the change area, wash area, and steam area
- Exposed vertical finished-log with exposed finished-log joists
- Six-inch plank ceiling
- Concrete floor with a raised concrete base around perimeter of foundation
- Original benches, stove, and other sauna elements

Sources

1. Alberta Community Development, *Historic Walking and Driving Tours: Victoria and the Victoria Trail*, 2003.
2. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and District*, 1986, vol. 2, 830.



Ollikka Barn

19114 Township Road 610
SE 02-61-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Ollikka Barn is a 1945, 2-1/2 storey red barn with an arched roof, covered in wood shingles. It features two cupolas, topped with lightning rods, and lightning rods on either end of the roof. The superstructure is vertical log, and the walls are clad with shiplap. The barn is located at 19112 Township Road 610, in a large farmyard, with the original farmhouse to the west.

Heritage Value

The Ollikka Barn is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Municipal heritage value in the Ollikka Barn is due to its association with the Ollikka family who came from Finland; for its contributions to pioneer settlement; and its landmark representation of community spirit and tradition.

The Ollikka Barn was built in 1945, by Tauno Ollikka using logs cut from trees at nearby Cricket Lake. The Ernest Ollikka family homesteaded in 1914, operating a mixed farming operation including grains, beef cattle, chickens, hogs, and milking cows. Tauno and his wife Helen (Turko) moved back onto Ernest's homestead in 1941. The Ollikka Barn is associated with the pattern of settlement that brought Finnish settlers to build in this district. The majority of settlers in the Smoky Lake region are from eastern Europe, in particular from Ukraine. However, the northwest corner of the county, called the Hollow Lake District, has many families who came from Finland. The Ollikkas were among some of the earliest of the Finnish homesteaders, arriving in 1913.

The Ollikka Barn is an excellent example of a large, modern, rectangular Canadian prairie barn, also known as the Western barn. After the 1930s depression, farming expanded with the process of mechanization brought with it the need for larger barns with storage for herds, feed, and farm equipment. During the winters of 1941-42, and 1943-44, logs were transported from Cricket Lake to construct the 1945 barn. The superstructure is constructed of finished vertical logs, covered with shiplap siding. The peak roof projecting above the hayloft is one of the most familiar images associated with barns and belongs to the prairie barn. Barns used



for large herds of livestock required large storage space for hay and feed. Thus, the tall curved roof created additional storage space for hay and feed for the livestock, similar to the common gambrel roof.

The Ollikka Barn is a landmark in this region due to its scale and how it evokes a sense of tradition, is a forceful image of community spirit, and is a continual reminder of the past.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Form, scale, and massing of the two-and-half-storey barn
- Arched roof with wood shingles
- Birds beak over central entry
- Two louvered cupolas topped with lightning rods
- Lightning rod on either end of roof
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with exposed purlins
- Corner boards
- Upper-storey door
- Vertical log superstructure, clad with shiplap
- Fixed horizontal wood windows with three panes on lower level
- Fixed two-over-two wood windows on upper façade
- Plain slip sills, with plain wood trim
- Centre entry with dutch door, covered with vertical plank, and with plain wood trim
- Interior livestock stalls

Sources

1. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 1986, 830, 1048.



Ollikka House

19114 Township Road 610

SE 02-61-19 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Ollikka House is 1920, 1 ½ -storey farm house with a finished log superstructure and covered with plaster. It features a high gable roof with an elliptical curved roof over the main entrance and also the side entrance wing porch. The house is located at 19114 Township Road 610, in a treed farm yard in close proximity to a barn, other outbuildings and corrals.

Heritage Value

The Ollikka House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The heritage value of the Ollikka exists in its continued association with the Ollikka Family who came from Finland; the simple style and construction of the building is representative of the skills of local craftsmen.

The land was homesteaded in 1913 by Ernest and Anna Marie Ollikka who emigrated from Finland with their two year old son, Tauno. Their first home on the homestead was a log cabin that burnt down in the winter of 1915, killing their newborn son, Toivo. On July 21, 1920, Ernest Ollikka claimed Lot SE 2-61-19 W4 and a built this log house on the homestead with a lean-to for a one-room bedroom. Ernest and son, Tauno, continued clearing land and the farm grew into a mixed farming operation with grain, beef cattle, chickens, hogs, and dairy cows. Tauno attended school until he was 15 years old and then began working on the farm and on other nearby farms. In 1935, Ernest's son, Tauno, purchased SE 35-60-19 W4 and built a new home which still stands. This part of the county was settled by many families from Finland. The farm is now owned by the great grandson of Ernest, and grandson of Tauno.

There is also heritage value in the construction and design features of the house. Ernest Ollikka built the house using locally cut trees that were finished and used as the superstructure for the house. Other wood material also would have come from one of several lumber mills in the area. The elliptical roof lines of the enclosed front porch and side wing are a unique architectural element in the region, and represents the individual influence on domestic buildings on farmsteads.



Character-defining Elements

- Scale, form, and massing
- Horizontal, finished-log, superstructure covered with plaster
- High-gable roof with elliptical curved roofs over the main entrance and side porch entrance
- Balconet over the side porch
- Wood window openings with 3-by-3 pane arrangement
- Location in a treed farm yard
- Proximity to farm buildings and corrals
- Lightning rods on roof

Sources

1. Western Land Grants website.
2. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society , *By River and Trail: History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 1986, vol. 2, 1048-52.
3. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 40.



Kotylak House

20007 Township Road 590
NE 36-58-20 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a c1921-22, one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse with clapboard siding covering a nailed frame. It has a high gable, wood shingles, a closed porch, and a wing with a shed roof on the right side. The resource is situated in a well-manicured farmyard, surrounded by deciduous, caragana, lilac, and low bushes, north of Weasel Creek.

Heritage Value

The Kotylak House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. Its municipal value lies in its association with Dr. Hope, and in its integrity of design and construction..

This homestead was first filed in 1907 by William Allen. The land was later purchased by Dr. Hope, an Edmonton dentist who operated a successful horse ranch and farming operation. This building was constructed for use as a rooming house for ranch labourers. The Hope Ranch was in operation for approximately four years until it was next sold to Onufry and Olga Kotylak in the 1940s. It was then transferred to the Kotylak's son in 1952 and remains in the family to present day. In 1952, the house was insulated and then used as a residence until a new house was built in close proximity on the same site in 1973. The Kotylak's raised cattle and turkey, and farmed through the depression. They were able to survive on the farm and later on, managed to save enough money to purchase another quarter section, followed by a tractor and a threshing machine. Over the years, the family farming operation expanded and they bought three quarter sections in total from Dr. Hope. Their children still farm the land purchased from Dr. Hope.

Dr. Gustavus J. Hope worked as a dentist in Edmonton and owned the Hope Ranch. He supplied work for other settlers, such as Fred Henson, a father and local farmer who worked at the ranch from 1922-26. He also offered a program that paid \$5 per acre for bushing. With the money earned after sales he was able to purchase a threshing machine. He was a hard worker and it is said that he caught one of his workers sleeping until supper time, and threw the man out a window from the second floor. Hope passed away at 72 years of



age.

The resource also carries value in its design and construction integrity. The structure is an example of a modest vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman Style often seen in houses of this period in the Smoky Lake region. The influence of pattern books that provided a guide to plans and material selections are evident in the architectural finishes, architraves, five-panel doors, clapboard siding and corner boards, and the interior configuration of rooms on both levels.

Overall, the Hope Ranch is a testament to the success of the farm and represents the employment opportunities it provided to labourers and other farmers in the area.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Form, massing, and scale
- High gable roof, with wood shingles
- Clapboard siding with corner boards
- Projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood eaves and soffits
- Moulded frieze on eaves and verges
- Single hung, two-over-two wood frame windows with plain wood trim
- Three-panel exterior wood door, with shaped panels, and glass
- Proximity to Weasel Creek, and other farm buildings

Interior:

- Configuration of living room, and two bedrooms on the main floor, and on the upper floor, three bedrooms
- Wood plank floor, lath and plaster walls, ceilings
- Five-panel wood doors
- Wood casings on windows and doors, with architraves over windows and doors
- Wood staircase, with wood railing

Sources

1. Alberta Community Development, *Historic Walking and Driving Tours: Victoria and the Victoria Trail*, 2003.
2. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 1986, vol. 1, 55, 118-119.
3. Merinda's Notes (11 June, 2011)
4. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail*, vol. 2, 793-794, 855.
5. Daniel Kotylak, Personal conversation. 5 August, 2011.
6. Henderson Directories, *Henderson's Edmonton City Directory*. 1920, 594.



All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bell Tower

15174 Township Road 595A, Bellis
SW 35-59-15 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is 1933, one-and-a-half-storey, cruciform shaped church with an apse. It features several stained-glass windows, a half-wheel stained-glass window over the gabled entry, and stained-glass crosses in rectangular windows on an octagonal-dome. The church is located in a large maintained, grassed field on the east-side of Bellis. The site also contains a circa 1933, square two-storey bell tower located southeast of the All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox. The stucco-clad structure has a skirt roof with a pyramidal roofed bell tower carrying a cross finial.

Heritage Value

The heritage significance of the All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church lies in its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. It contains municipal value for its contributions to the community's public dimension of spiritual and social influence, for its continued spiritual representation exhibited in its overall design, and thus as a landmark for the community membership.

The All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is associated with the institution of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada. The church and the associated bell tower were built in 1934 as symbol of the spiritual goals the community wished to achieve beyond that which they had exercised in the temporary locations of their homes. The church provided the community with the ability to celebrate and worship the beliefs they brought with them as settlers when claiming the land that would gradually develop into the rural community of the Hamlet of Bellis. The church is located on 3 acres of land on the east side of Bellis. The land was purchased in January 1934 by the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada. The construction of the bell tower in the northwest corner of the site is of the same period. The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Cemetery is located a half mile north of Bellis.

The resource is also significant for its design and method of construction. The structure exemplifies the typical mass, form, and scale of the Ukrainian Orthodox churches built in the area. Its high gable roof pierced by a cen-



tral octagonal dome, containing stained glass windows in a pattern replicates the architectural vocabulary and construction that expresses the spiritual symbolism and sacredness of this place of celebratory gathering.

The All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church retains its significance as a landmark within the community in that it continues to be an active centre of spiritual social gatherings for the community and region and serves one of the largest memberships in Bellis.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- High-gable roof with a central, onion-shaped, octagonal-dome
- Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Plain verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Lightning rods
- The pattern of two-over-two, double hung windows with plain wood lug sills and trim
- Half-round stained-glass window over entry
- The pattern of pointed, rectangular, two-over-two windows with a diamond-shaped upper termination
- The pattern of the stained-glass cross in fixed rectangular windows on dome
- Semi-elliptical arch over entry
- Fenestration opening for a two-leaf door
- Plain wood trim on door frame
- Nailed frame, stucco-clad, one-and-a-half-storey bell tower with skirt roof and pyramidal roof over, single-hung, two-over-two, wood windows with plain lug sills and wood trim, five-panel wood door and trim, and wood grilles in upper-storey.

Sources

1. Bellis School, ed. P.D. Bondar, "Bellis History 1867 – 1967," in *Century of Progress: an historical study of the Waskatenau, Smoky Lake, Warspite, Bellis, Vilna and Spedden school communities*, (The County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1967), 3.
2. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 11-12, 21, 81, 84, 87.



Bellis Auto Body

4918 50th Street, Bellis
Lot 1 & 2; Block 2; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis Auto Body building is a c1958, one-storey, concrete block automotive service station. It is located at 4918 50 Street, on the corner of the main street and the avenue running parallel to the former railway line. The building features a flat roof, plain parapet, and two bays.

Heritage Value

The Bellis Auto Body is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Transportation and Urban Development. It has municipal value for its design, and method of construction, as well as a landmark in the community.

The Bellis Auto Body signifies the increase in automobile ownership, and the early urbanization efforts in the community. A municipal plan dated 1919 for Bellis designated lots in the first blocks on either side of the main street north of the tracks for commercial properties. The service station was constructed by mechanic John Lastiwka in 1958 at a prominent intersection of the main street on the avenue running parallel to the rail line. Lastiwka operated his business from this building for only two years. Over time, other automotive related businesses operated from this site. Although a North Star Oil Limited filling station by 1958, it was also a Shell Canada Limited bulk fuel station in 1965. In 1978, William Edward Wagil purchased the station, after which Fred Justus purchased it in 1980. Justus and partner, Lothar Schoepgens, opened Bellis Auto Body in 1984. The post office also operated from the office of Bellis Auto Body for a short time, during which the wife of Fred Justus, Doris, was the Postmistress of Bellis from 1989 to 2002.

The Bellis Auto Body also holds heritage value for its design and method of construction, as it embodies the distinguishing characteristics of service stations built during the late-1950s. The exterior exhibits a “functional” aesthetic characterized by a simple, clean-lined, painted, concrete block shell. The rejection of historic and modern elements utilized simplicity in style and function, and is incorporated in an angled juxtaposition of the main façade to address the street and automobiles it serves.



Lastly, the resource retains heritage value as a landmark in the community. Situated on a corner lot located on the primary road entrance into the community, and just north of the rail line, the location provided both visual and physical accessibility for automobiles to fill their tanks with gas from the pumps that once existed on the site. The building visually serves as a historic anchor for the commercial area.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Concrete-block superstructure
- Flat roof with plain parapet
- Two ground-floor bays and 20-panel bay doors
- Corner entry with one three-panel wood door and plain wood trim
- Fixed wood window with plain wood trim
- Painted Bellis Auto Body sign over entrance

Sources:

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 11-12, 21, 81, 127-28, 269, 319.



Bellis Curling Rink

4905 50th Avenue, Bellis

Lot 18, 19, 20 & 21; Block 2; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis Curling Rink is a single-storey, 1954 curling rink with a narrow façade, and extremely long rectangular shape with a small gable roofed addition on the right side at the front. It has a low arching roof, covered in corrugated aluminum. The building is set back from the street on several village lots to the east of the Main Street.

Heritage Value

The Bellis Curling Rink is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Sports, and holds heritage value in its contributions to local sport and recreation; for its simple, yet functional design; and as a landmark in the community.

The Bellis Curling Rink was constructed by a group of Bellis curlers who were prominent business and community members, and who normally travelled to Smoky Lake to play the sport. Financial contributions came from the local community, and volunteers, including local high school students, who all provided the labour to construct this facility. Using lumber from a sawmill in Slave Lake, and the skills of local carpenter Frank Prusak, known as a gifted carpenter, to supervise and oversee its construction. The domed curling rink is supported by arch-ribbed wood trusses, and is covered with exterior-grade plywood, and no insulation. Water was hauled from nearby Kaduk Lake, and allowed to natural freeze to form the playing surface. Sometimes a local farmer hauled water, or it was supplied by local well drilling contractors. Several years later, a well was dug to supply the water. It should also be noted that the rink is built on the site of the first Bellis Cemetery where one child was buried in 1919, but exhumed in 1921.

Heritage value also exists in the rink as a local landmark, as a facility not just used for local curling bonpiels, but also as a facility used for local social activities and community gatherings. Several local organizations hold meetings in the building including the Bellis 4-H Club, Bellis Board of Trade, the Cattlemen's Association, and the Community Learning Council.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and style of covered curling rink
- Domed roof, covered with corrugated aluminum
- Arched-rib wood trusses
- Location on multiple municipal lots
- Interior arch-ribbed wood trusses
- Interior ice rink
- Proximity to the commercial main street

Sources:

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 191.
2. Michalewich, Marcie, Bellis Bonspiel, Smoky Lake Signal, February 2, 2005.



Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop

4904 50th Street, Bellis

Lot 1; Block 1; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop is a 1923, two-storey, brick building situated on one corner lot on the main commercial street in the hamlet of Bellis. The site is adjacent to the abandoned railway right-of-way now serving as a portion of the Iron Horse Trail, a regional recreational corridor. The building features a brick bond stretcher, corbelling and a balconet, and is attached to three accessory buildings to the west constructed from circa 1930 to circa 1950.

Heritage Value

The Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop at Bellis is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development, and has municipal heritage value in its contributions to the establishment of various businesses in the community, and as a fine example of a building constructed using brick from the Smoky Lake Brick Factory, and in its symbolic value of the role small communities played in the development of rural Alberta.

Buildings like the Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop have gained increased historic significance as symbols of the essential role small communities played in establishing settlement and agricultural economy in the province. By 1918, the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) line under construction from Edmonton to St. Paul reached as far as Bellis. As a result, a building boom occurred in Bellis and, over the next ten years, Bellis became a thriving agriculture service center for the region until the growth of the nearby communities of Smoky Lake and Vilna, and south CPR line attracted business away from the community. The Bellis business community suffered further with the upgrade of the highway in the late 1950s resulting in people driving greater distances for goods and services with much greater ease.

Over the years, this building accommodated several functions. George Strynadka ran a restaurant and confectionary in this 1923. From 1925-26 it was a rooming house and then a hotel. From 1927-29 Leon and Pauline Kondratiuk used building as a rooming house and restaurant. In 1936, it was owned by Metro Lupul and used



as general store. George Kupchenko then used it as a second-hand store in 1937. Again, in 1938, it functioned as a general store owned by Alex Tannas. Next, John and Lena Kushnir used the building for a coffee shop. From 1943-51, Harry and Mary Shapka operated a rooming house and café. The last owner was the Russ family who purchased the building in 1951, and continued to operate it as a café and rooming house until 1960 when it was sold in 1984 and again in 1987 when the use changed to accommodate the Heritage Corner Shoppe.

The structure is built with bricks obtained from the Smoky Lake Brick Factory, which only operated from 1921 to 1925, and supplied brick for local schools, a church, and a number of homes in the region. The clay came from the site of the factory on the east-side of the train tracks in Smoky Lake. The Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop is an excellent example of the product produced at the factory. The brickwork was completed by Frank Prusak, as can be seen in bond stretcher brick with corbelled brick along the upper parapet. The doors and windows carry concrete lintels and sills, and an angled corner facade has an upper corner balconet extending from the second level. Three smaller wood accessory buildings attached to the west-side of the building were constructed circa 1930 to circa 1950, and are internally integrated into the function of the building. The most westerly structure was likely the location of a repair shop between circa 1930 and circa 1940, and then a Shoe and Harness Repair Shop operated by Nick Emsky in 1967.

Character-defining Elements

- Bond stretcher brick from Smoky Lake brick factory with corbelled brick along upper parapet
- Concrete lintels over doors and windows as well as concrete window sills
- Angled corner façade with an upper corner balconet extending from the second level
- Fixed main floor wood windows with four equal window lights under a five pane transom
- Location, scale, and materials of second-storey, single-hung, wood windows
- Disengaged, brick chimney positioned centrally on the south façade
- Location on a primary corner of an intersection across from where the Bellis train station once stood

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002, 2003*, 95, 105, 108.
2. Henderson's Alberta Gazette and Directory, 1924, 53.



Bellis School

Main Street, Bellis

Lot 1; Block ; Plan 9520729



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis School is the combination of two rural schools moved to this location in 1949 and 1952. The one-storey, stucco-clad structure has a hipped-gable roof and centre gable, and is located on the main street just north of the community in a large open area surrounded by municipal sports fields.

Heritage Value

The Bellis School is significant because of its association with the provincial theme of Education. Its municipal value exists in its contributions education to the local and regional community and region; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark within the community.

The Bellis School consists of two school buildings moved from other locations to this community nearly 60 years ago. The Prosvischenia School was built after the original school in the area was destroyed by fire in 1932. The new building was located on NW-58-15-W4 and moved to Bellis in December 1949. The Dickiebush School, built in 1928, was also a replacement school for an earlier one destroyed by fire, and was moved to Bellis in 1952. A new addition to the Bellis School was built in 1957.

The Bellis School is the only example in the region of how two traditional rural schoolhouses were able to be combined to create one unified structure in order to accommodate the growing educational needs of the community. It features a hip roof with a distinctive centre gable, transom windows and a large, two-leaf entry. The distinctiveness of each of the individual schools are still discernible within the overall combined footprint.

The resource is also significant for its landmark value as a centre of education in Bellis. During the early 1950s, as the majority of rural schoolhouses were closed throughout the county, many of these buildings became abandoned or converted for various public and private uses. In the case of the Prosvischenia and Dickiebush schools, their value as an educational facility continues to exist, and is an example of the utilization of two schools adapting to the process of centralization in the school system.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Hipped-gable with a centre gable
- Hip-roof purlins exposed at soffit
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Verge brackets
- Single-hung windows with plain wood trim
- Two-leaf entry doors with two panels each, and one of glass
- Flat-transom windows with multiple lights over entry doors, and with sidelights
- One-storey, recessed, stucco-finished porch

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002, 2003*, 6-7, 11-12.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 62, 114.
3. William Peter Baergen, *Pioneering with a Piece of Chalk: The one-room country schools of Alberta 1885-1982*, 1985, 169.



Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Center

4956 50th Street, Bellis

Lot 15; Block 1; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a c1932, one-storey, community hall that continues to function as a central gathering place. The original structure is still evident with a medium-gable roof, front enclosed porch, and evidence of original fenestrations beneath the newer stucco cladding. It is located at 4956 50 Street on a corner lot north of a large grassy area.

Heritage Value

The Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Centre is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development through creating community, and its municipal heritage value exists in its contributions to the overall social and celebratory functions in creating community in the Hamlet of Bellis and the surrounding region.

The Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Centre was constructed c1932, soon after the property was purchased by the Ukrainian Educational Society. A stage was later added by local carpenter Kost Medvid in order to expand the hall's functional capacity. The building's name changed from the Ukrainian Educational Society to the Ukrainian Educational Society of Bellis in 1989. In 1993, it changed again to the Ukrainian Recreational and Cultural Center. The building has always maintained its role as a social centre, and has contributed to the overall social and celebratory functions of creating community.

The hall also carries value for retaining its landmark status as a central gathering place in the hamlet of Bellis. Located on the southwest corner of the intersection, across from the United Church, and just north of the main commercial section on the main street, the hall has been an important facility for community members since its construction.



Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale of original building that still exists
- Existence of original footprint within enlarged plan
- Medium-gable roof over original structure
- Evidence of original fenestration opening under newer stucco cladding
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit
- Flush and projecting verges
- Location on corner lot on the main street
- Traditional function as a central gathering place for community activities

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002, 2003*, 11-12, 122-123.



Bellis United Church

5004 50th Street, Bellis

Lot 1 & 2; Block 4; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis United Church is a 1-½ storey rectangular structure built in 1916, with the bell tower attached on the south-east corner of the building with the main entry. It is located at 5004 50th Street on the main commercial street at the end of the commercial buildings, and the beginning of the residential area.

Heritage Value

The Bellis United Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. Its municipal significance exists in its association with religious practices, its simple design, and as a landmark in the community.

The Bellis United Church was initially built in 1916 as a Baptist Church on the southeast corner of Peter Bordian's homestead. The first priest was Tarrant Hannachko, who spoke little English and who had missionaries from Wahstao give the sermon to the English speaking church members. In 1923, the church was taken over by the United Church of Canada.

Heritage value also exists in the simple design of the church using local materials. The church was built prior to the arrival of the railway. Lumber for building the church would likely have come from local downed trees which would have then been cut into lumber at one of the many local mills. The church features an irregular plan of a rectangular building, with a square bell tower on the southeast corner. The wood trim is plain on the window and door frames, while the openings for the doors and windows are pointed.

The Bellis United Church also has heritage value as a landmark. The church has stood for more than 90 years at the boundary between the commercial downtown and the residential area of Bellis, and continues to be a focal point along the main street of this community.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and style
- Rectangular plan with a square bell tower on SE corner over the main entry carrying a cross finial
- Pointed-arch, louvers in bell tower
- Wood clapboard, siding with corner boards and bellyboard
- High-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges and exposed rafters
- Fixed-windows in pointed fenestration openings
- Main entry door with a pointed-transom with multiple lights
- Plain wood trim on door and window frames
- Pointed-arch tracery window on south-side with small pointed-arch window in upper gable
- All pointed-arch window openings on both sides of the nave
- Verge brackets

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002, 2003*, 4, 32, 122-23.



Metro Soltys' Confectionery Shop

4924 50th Street, Bellis

Lot 1; Block 6; Plan 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Metro Soltys' Confectionery is a 1958, one-and-a-half-storey, stucco-clad, retail building converted to a residence. It features a façade that has two large three-pane commercial display windows on either side of the original central entry. The resource is located at 4924 50 Street on the main commercial street in Bellis and abuts the public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

Metro Soltys' Confectionery is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development and carries municipal value for its contributions to the community's development of retail trade, and for its simplicity in design.

The structure was built in 1958 by Metro Soltys who opened a confectionery store, and operated the store for ten years. The building functioned as a service to the community by providing provisions to residents of Bellis and those in the surrounding rural area. The building's configuration, containing the living quarters for Soltys and his family in the rear of the structure, exhibits the need and convenience, at the time, to combine the functions of a residence and a business in order to have the economical and feasible capacity to service the needs of the community. The building continues to contribute to the overall context of the main commercial street, however it now functions entirely as a residence.

The structure's simplicity in massing and form is representative of the economically designed and constructed structures built during the time of this community's expansion. The building's medium-pitched gable, large façade window fenestrations, and the stucco-clad boomtown façade, is one of the remaining examples of commercial buildings that once existed along the main street of Bellis.



Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Low-gable roof
- Boomtown facade
- Stucco finish
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain soffit
- Large three-pane display windows on either side of entry
- Five-panel wood entry door
- Three-panel front wood screen door with the upper third panel screened

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 11-12, 21, 81, 115-116.



Ruthenian Greek Catholic Parish of St. John the Baptist

5035 50th Street, Bellis

Lot 9; Block 3; 1039CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Bellis Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John is a simple one-storey rectangular shaped church, built in 1938. It features a medium gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, and two semi-circular windows on each side of the nave/narthex, and a round window over the porch. It is located at 5035 50th Street, set back on the main commercial street of Bellis.

Heritage Value

The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. It contains municipal heritage value for its contributions to the community's public dimension of spiritual and social influence, for its continued spiritual representation exhibited in its design, and thus as a landmark for the community membership.

This church is associated with the institution of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church. While planning for a church began before 1920, construction of this church did not begin until 1938. Church members cut nearby trees, and hauled them to a local sawmill to be cut into lumber. Once the 36-foot by 20-foot structure was completed individuals also donated icons, linens, rugs and other necessary items.

The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John is an illustration of the growing strength of Eastern Europe as part of the settlement process and the transfer of their religious traditions to the area. It is a regionally representative example of a small early Orthodox Church built in a simple rectangular plan as it evolved in western Canada. It is also significant as a religious building within the context of the history of the settlement of Bellis. As such, it retains some symbolic and landmark value to the community.

There is heritage value in the design and construction of the church. The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John is a regionally representative example of a small early Orthodox Church built in a simple rectangular plan. The exterior is simply clad with shiplap siding. Simple adornments include, in the gable above the main entry



is rose window; and the original semi-circular wood frame windows with divided lights in the shape of a cross and a half wheel light division above.

And there is heritage value in the church as a landmark. It is significant as a religious building within the context of the history of the settlement of Bellis. As such, it also retains some symbolic and landmark value to the community.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, massing, and scale
- Shiplap wood siding with vertical corner boards
- Original, semi-circular, wood windows with divided lights in the shape of a cross and a half-wheel light division above
- Rose window with radial light divisions above porch in the centre of the end gable of the main church
- Bellyboard around the base of the building's perimeter
- Position of the main entrance in relation to the location of spruce trees that strongly frame the entry.
- Interior icons and painting, liturgical items and altar services, interior furnishings and pews, the chandelier suspended from the ceiling, the original wood floor and the original oil burning stove.
- Location on a large lot on the main commercial street of Bellis

Sources

1. Bellis Golden Age Society, *Down Through the Years: Bellis History 1897 – 2002*, 2003, 21.



Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge

106 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 17; Block 4; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1933, two-storey, commercial building divided into two businesses, each with their own entry, and large fixed display windows on either side of each entry. It is located on a corner lot on one of the main commercial streets in the downtown of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge lies with its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development, and Business and Industry. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the development of the community's economic sector through commerce activity, and is most significantly demonstrated in its basic boomtown design that later incorporated a 1940s Moderne influence.

The resource was built by Stanley Paskevich in 1933, who owned and operated Smoky Lake Hardware. In 1968, Joe Moroz purchased the building from Paskevich and operated Joe Moroz & Co, where he sold snowmobiles, lawn mowers and other small engine machines. In the late 1970s, Moroz renovated the interior of the northern section of the building to accommodate a second business, the Alamo Travel Agency. Paulies Flowers later operated from this building and the building continues to offer retail (Amber's Flowers & Gifts), and service industry (Cutting Edge hair salon) on the south portion.

The building is also valued for its continued presence in its original corner lot within the downtown area. In 1933, the building was initially clad with clapboard siding and a stepped boomtown front façade. However, in circa 1945 the building was clad with plaster and a projecting horizontal and vertical frame similar to other buildings in the immediate vicinity. The cement-like application gained momentum in the 1940s and was associated with specific architectural styles, such as the Prairie, Art Deco, and Art Moderne. The material was popular because it was cheap, readily available, and blended such buildings with the period style at the time. The material also acted as a weather-repellent from wind and rain, and its non-combustibility offered a certain



amount of fire protection.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Low-gable roof
- Boomtown façade
- Plaster exterior with projecting horizontal and vertical framing
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffits
- Original entry door locations with south recessed entry
- Location of fenestration openings
- Location on a corner lot within the main commercial area
- Abutment to public sidewalk

Sources

1. Pauline Feniak, Personal conversation, 2 July, 2010.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 81.



Aspen View School District Maintenance Building

5004 50 Street, Smoky Lake
NE 21-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Aspen School District Maintenance Building is a 1949, one-storey, stucco-clad building with a boomtown façade. The building is located at 5004 – 50 Street, on the grounds of the Smoky Lake County Public Works Yard in the Town of Smoky Lake. It is bounded by a fence on the north side, grassed outdoor storage area on the west side and parking on the east and south sides. It features six-over-six double-hung windows, with a raised basement, with a raised stucco band around the building at the level of the main floor, and a similar band at the roof line on the façade.

Heritage Value

The heritage significance of the Aspen School District Maintenance Building lies in its association with the provincial theme of Education. Municipal value is in the resource's contribution to education; in its association with Nick Davidowich; and in its design and method of construction.

The Aspen School District Maintenance Building was originally built as a workshop for the repair and maintenance of district schools, along with their furniture and equipment. It was later converted to a school with the addition of temporary classroom space to address the demand for more classrooms following the consolidation of several rural school districts, and bussing of rural students to the town. The building functioned as a Junior High school until c1957-58 when students were moved into a c1956-57 addition to the H.A. Kostash High School, after which it continued to function as a workshop until 1971.

The heritage value of this building is also associated with Nick Davidowich, who moved to Smoky Lake in 1944, and served and contributed to the school district in a variety of ways. His work included the construction of outhouses, barns and coal sheds; repairing the exterior and interior of school buildings as well as furnishings; and the delivery of mail and various items to schools throughout the county. Davidowich also lent the school district \$2000 for the purchase of windows, which was repaid over time at no interest, and assisted in the 1946 construction of the H.A. Kostash School. In 1948, Davidowich began construction of this building to accommo-



date his contract work for the school division. Over the years, maintenance work varied to include repair of desks both wooden and steel, and repairs on boilers and plumbing systems. His son, Nick (Jr.), who was born in 1949, began at an early age assisting his father with maintenance work in the shop, and at rural school buildings in the region.

There is also heritage value in the design and construction of this building. Using blueprints provided by the division to ensure the building conformed to the Department of Education's standards, such provincially-designed plans included front, side, overhead, and rear elevations, in addition to all floor plan layouts, and often included specifications for the work. Such plans between 1920 and 1950 were designed by private architects, or school supply companies such as Moyers, Southbend Structures, and the Waterman-Waterbury Company, in which case the plans would be approved the Department of Education. Following the plans given to him, Davidowich produced his own lumber on site as supplies were costly and difficult to obtain, and completed construction of the Aspen School District Maintenance Building in 1949.

The building exterior features an interesting combination of Boomtown and Moderne influences. The front Boomtown façade carries a raised Moderne-influenced stucco pattern emphasizing the floor and upper bottom chord lines, as well as emphasizing rounded corners and a stepped upper parapet. The interior retains the temporary walls constructed for the division of classrooms, wood detailing, wood multi-panel doors, as well as storage shelving and remnants of school equipment, plumbing tools and parts, and a variety of other school related items.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form and scale of one-room school house
- Boomtown façade, with raised stucco stepped pediment, and a raised basement, with a raised stucco band around the building at the level of the main floor, and a similar band at the roof line on the façade
- Medium gable roof, with exposed rafters
- Six-over-six double hung windows
- Four-panel front door
- Two-leaf rear door, each with three vertical panels, and one horizontal panel at the top
- Five-light transom above rear entry
- Moulded wood window and door trim

Interior:

- Wooden post and beam supporting main floor
- Five-panel doors in basement
- Main floor doors are three vertical panels, and one horizontal panel at the top
- Moulded wood window and door trim
- Wide horizontal wood band around room interiors

Sources

1. Nick Davidowich, Personal conversation. 18 July, 2011.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 113-118.
3. Nadia Shapka, Personal conversation. 18 July, 2011.



Capitol Theatre

65 Wheatland Avenue, Smoky Lake

Lot 1 & 2; Block 4; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Capitol Theatre is a 1947, two-storey, stucco-clad, commercial building located on Wheatland Avenue in the urban centre of Smoky Lake. The resource was originally built as a theatre and was later converted to the town office, and then to a retail business.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Capitol Theatre lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to developing cultural life within a community, and is demonstrated most significantly through its architecture and rarity in the region.

The 565-seat movie theatre was constructed in 1947, by a company of three local partners: Nick Kurylo, Nick Palemarek and Peter Maskalyk. The Capitol Theatre had a sloped floor that was difficult digging by the builders. The Capitol Theatre operated until 1963, until the theatre was converted to the Town Office.

Heritage value also exists in the building being the only representation of a small town, downtown movie theatre in the immediate region. Similar to other small-scale movie theatres of the time, it once carried a marquee projection on the upper façade, and a lower façade influenced by the Moderne architectural detailing of carrara glass, glass block, and curved raked entries, and a stucco-clad exterior. The upper façade retains original fenestration openings, glass block, and a small, horizontal, fixed projection between the lower and upper façade. An original door opening on the right side of the façade leads to an upper floor staircase. Although the Moderne influence on the lower facade is replaced with contemporary alterations, the building continues to read as a theatre.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Flat roof
- Flush eaves with plain wood fascia
- Stucco cladding
- Two, single-hung, one-over-one, wood windows with plain slip sills and wood trim and a large glass block section original to the upper facade
- Door opening on right side of façade leading to an upper floor staircase
- Horizontal, fixed-projection clad with corrugated metal
- Location on Wheatland Avenue and its proximity to other commercial structures

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 66-67.
2. Nick Darichuk, Personal conversation. 28 May, 2010.



Dubetz Barn

5110 50th Street, Smoky Lake

Lot - ; Block A; Plan 822 1661



Description of Heritage Place

The Dubetz Barn is a 1931, two-storey, red barn of massive scale, with gambrel roof and shiplap siding. It features three cupolas, or ventilators, on the peak of the roof line, and the remains of a roof-top windmill for pumping water from the two cisterns under the barn.

The barn is located in a large crop field in the northwest corner of the Town of Smoky Lake, with Highway 28 to the west, and outbuildings to the east.

Heritage Value

The Dubetz Barn is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The heritage value of the Dubetz Barn exists in its association with the significant local Dubetz family, and specifically Peter S. Dubetz; for its design and method of construction which is representative of the highly skilled local craftsmen; and as a distinctive landmark in the Town of Smoky Lake.

The Dubetz Barn was constructed in 1931, by Peter S. Dubetz, a member of the Dubetz family who arrived in the district in 1910, homesteaded on this property, and became very successful as farmers, and local business owners. They first lived in a log house, which still exists in a wooded area near the barn, and years later constructed a two-storey, stucco clad home and several granaries. At the same time, the 100 foot long red barn was constructed to house dairy cows. The cows were milked by hand and butter was made in the churn. A cream separator was later purchased for the selling of cream. The barn operated as a dairy barn until Peter Dubetz passed away. It was then rented by Peter's wife, Annette Dubetz to house beef cattle.

Peter S. Dubetz was born to parents Stefan and Wasylena (Lillian) Dubetz, and immigrated from Austria to Canada in 1909 with his parents and siblings. The family filed for their homestead in 1910, near what would be the town site of Smoky Lake. Apart from his farming income, Peter ran the P.S. Dubetz General Merchant store in Smoky Lake, built in 1932, with assistance from members of the Dubetz family, it was located in near to the town's market square. P.S. Dubetz was a well-known founding member of the community and pro-



pered as a local entrepreneur, and supplied necessary goods to farmers in the region.

The Dubetz Barn also contains significance for its design and method of construction. It was designed and constructed by Pete S. Dubetz, with assistance from employed farm hands. The structure is of massive scale with a gambrel roof, cupolas, and a peak roof projecting above the hayloft opening. The peak roof is one of the most familiar images associated with barns and belongs to the prairie barn. Barns used for large herds of livestock required large storage space for hay and feed. Thus, prairie barns were large and the gambrel roof provided enlarged storage capacity. The Dubetz barn is an excellent example of such scale and capacity, with a large loft. The interior features original corrals and a central trough for feeding livestock. An exterior roof-top wind mill operated the water pumps for lifting water from two concrete cisterns under the barn floor. Construction of the barn was funded with income from the Dubetz's General Store in Smoky Lake and the thriving farming operation. Materials were supplied from one of several lumber mills in the region. Two years after the barn was constructed, a cement floor was poured in 1934, as marked in the cement.

The resource is a landmark situated within the current town limits of Smoky Lake and visible from Highway 28. The dairy barn, and Dubetz farmstead, marks the origin of settlement and agricultural development in this region of Alberta. The Dubetz's have long-standing roots in the community in terms of early settlement, development of farming practices, and the establishment of a local businesses.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Gambrel roof with cupolas
- Roof-top wind vane for water pump
- Projecting wood eaves
- Projecting, slightly curved, verges with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Verge extension over upper loft door
- Upper-storey hayloft doors
- Shiplap siding
- Corner boards
- Pattern of fixed, 9-pane wood windows, with plain wood slip sills and plain wood trim
- Fenestration for doors on either side of facade

Interior:

- Nailed frame
- Open timber framing
- High hayloft
- Equipment for moving hay, feed, and water to metal feeding troughs
- Water well and two below ground cisterns
- Stair to upper loft

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 9, 391.



Dubetz Log House

5110 50th Street, Smoky Lake

Lot - ; Block A; Plan 822 1661



Description of Heritage Place

The Dubetz Log House is a large c1910, one-and-a-half-storey, log farmhouse with no windows and an oversized doorway. The first six rows of logs extend out approximately two feet and there is an interesting dowel detail extending sideways from the last joist resting on each of the sidewalls. The house is located just off 50 Street (Highway 855) in a wooded area, across from H.A. Kostash School.

Heritage Value

The Dubetz Log House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Agricultural Development. The heritage value of the Dubetz Log House exists in its association with the significant local Dubetz family, and specifically Peter S. Dubetz; and for its design and method of construction which is representative of the highly skilled local craftsmen.

The Dubetz Log House was constructed c1910, by Stefan and Wasylena (Lillian) Dubetz, who emigrated from Austria to Canada in 1909, with their children. They homesteaded on this property, and they and their children became very successful as farmers, and local business owners. They first lived in this log house, and later constructed a two-storey, stucco clad home and several granaries. At the same time, a 100 foot long red barn was constructed to house dairy cows. Apart from his farming income, son Peter S. Dubetz ran the P.S. Dubetz General Merchant store in Smoky Lake. P.S. Dubetz was a well-known founding member of the community and prospered as a local entrepreneur, and supplied necessary goods to farmers in the region.

The Dubetz Log House has heritage value in its design and method of construction. It is an excellent representation of the first homestead houses constructed in northern Alberta. Before the arrival of the railway, settlers used local resources and minimalist designs in the construction of their homes. This structure features horizontal finished logs, with mud and straw plaster covering the interior walls. The roof consists of wooden planks over unfinished log rafters and wood shingles.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia
- Wood shingles
- Horizontal finished-log, with the first six rows of logs extending out 2-feet from the sidewalls
- Dowel detail extending sideways from last joist resting on each sidewall.
- Unfinished-log roof rafters covered by wood plank
- Over-size doorway in height and width, with vertical board covered door
- Interior windowless walls covered with mud and straw plaster

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 43, 391-92.



Gavinchuk House

368 West Railway Drive, Smoky Lake

Lot 18; Block 2; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Gavinchuk House is an older, single-storey 1919 residence of simple design, with a high-pitched roof and projecting eaves and verges, plain wood soffits and fascia. It is located at 368 West Railway Drive, on a single town lot, just north of the downtown commercial area, on a street that runs parallel to an abandoned rail line.

Heritage Value

The Gavinchuk House is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development through retail trade; and Intellectual Life through creativity. Municipal value exists in the building's direct connection with acclaimed photographer Nicholas Gavinchuk, who had his studio in the house for over 40 years.

The heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the theme of Urban Development through retail trade. The house was built c1919 by photographer Nicholas Gavinchuk. His original photo was located on Main Street, however, after it was destroyed by fire in the early 1920s, Gavinchuk undertook renovations this house, including a large front room which was used as a photo studio and office. This was his place of business for more than 40-years while he photographed the significant points in people's lives and the region. He took thousands of wedding photographs, baby pictures, and family portraits.

Nicholas Gavinchuk was born in 1889 in Western Ukraine. He arrived in Canada in 1899 with his parents, and they settled on a farm in the Chipman area. In 1908, Gavinchuk attended the Alberta College where photography became his hobby. He then received a teaching permit from the Ruthenian Training School for Foreign Teachers. He taught for two years until the outbreak of World War I, at which time he was declared an enemy alien and had to return to his parent's farm. He and Anna Horbach were married in 1915.

The house also has significance with the theme of Intellectual Life through creativity. Aside from the photographs he took in his studio, Gavinchuk also documented the everyday life of the Smoky Lake, and the surrounding district. He photographed business operations, agricultural activities, and scenic views of the Smoky Lake



region. Many of his photos are in a collection at the Provincial Archives, on display in the Smoky Lake Railway Museum, and in the Smoky Lake Museum.

There is also heritage value in the resource as a landmark in the district. It was his home studio where people from throughout the region came for wedding, baby, and family photographs.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form and scale of single-storey residence
- Projecting verges and eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Window and door fenestrations
- Configuration of the original front verandah
- Location on the site in relation to the surrounding street and landscape
- Location on Railway Avenue, and its proximity to the main commercial district to the north

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*
2. Sharon Hoekstra, Personal conversation. 15, Aug., 2011.
3. Nick Darichuk, Oral interview. 28 May, 2010.



H.A. Kostash House

410 West Railway Drive, Smoky Lake

Lot 1 & 2; Block 9; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The H. A. Kostash House is a 1928, single-storey wood framed building on a large triangular shaped lot. It is located at 410 Railway Avenue, in an area of older residential homes near the downtown, and on a street running parallel to the abandoned railway line. The house features a square plan, with wood shingled siding, original wood window and door details and casings, as well as brackets under soffit on eaves and verges.

Heritage Value

The H. A. Kostash House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. It contains municipal heritage value for its association with H. (Harry) A. Kostash, who was an important educator in the region; for its design, and as a landmark in the community.

The H.A. Kostash House was built in 1928 on a large corner lot in the Town of Smoky Lake. For many years the resource was the home of H.A. Kostash who taught school in Smoky Lake, was a Superintendent of Schools for the area, and is honoured with the High School bearing his name. Harry Kostash was born in Ukraine in 1899 to Fred and Anna Kostash. In 1900, the family moved to a farm near Mundare. Harry started his education at eight years of age when a school district was formed near his parents' farm. To continue his schooling, he moved to Vegreville and lived with an uncle for two years to complete grades seven and eight.

His father built a two-room "shack" in Vegreville where Harry and other boys lived while completing high school. Harry received his First Class Teaching Certificate at the Normal School in Camrose, and then a BA in Education from the University of Alberta in 1918.

He went on to teach at Smoky Lake and area rural schools, and in Saskatchewan. In 1935, he was appointed as School Inspector in Athabasca and established several new school districts for newly arrived pioneers. In 1939, he returned to Smoky Lake as a School Inspector, and a position he held until he retired in 1964. In recognition of his contributions to education in 1984, the Smoky Lake High School was named the H. A. Kostash School.



The H. A. Kostash House also has heritage value for its design. The house is an excellent example of the size, spacing, lot size, and proximity to the railroad of early small urban homes, as well as its association with the H. A. Kostash. The house is representative of the “Craftsman Style” residential construction, and features many details prevalent of craftsman homes, such as wood shingle siding, wide bracket detailing under the soffits of eaves and verges, the full width verandah with arched headers, as well as the splayed wood side casing around the doors and windows.

The resource is also considered a landmark due to its placement on a large triangular-shaped lot at the entrance road leading to the downtown which continues to give the house a prominent profile.

Character-defining Elements

- Form and massing, and the basic square building plan
- Exposed rafters
- Placement and size of original wood, single-hung, windows
- Full width front verandah
- Placement of building on large triangular lot
- Proximity and orientation to the rail line
- Wood shingle siding with a wood drip rail at window sill height extending along the entire length of each building elevation
- Bracket detail under soffit of eaves and verges
- Angled, plain side casing of the doors and windows
- Original wood windows and doors
- Setback from the street as well as the building’s proximity to the commercial main street

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 540-42.



Keen House

333 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 4; Block 9; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Keen House is a 1931, one-and-a-half-storey, residence with a high-gable roof and clad with stucco. There are shed-roofed dormers on both the front and rear of the building. On the front is a closed, one-storey, porch with stairs on the side of the porch. The resource is located on a triangular corner lot on the edge of the downtown commercial district in an older residential area in Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Keen House lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with its use as a residence by Dr. Isadore Goresky, and by the Methodist Home Mission, both owners having contributed significantly to the development of Smoky Lake.

The Keen House was built in 1931 by a prominent citizen, Dr. Isadore Goresky, who was born in Austria, November 25, 1902 and came to Canada in 1904 with family members. The resource was used as the residence for two years by Dr. Goresky, who was involved in education, provincial politics and many other organizations in the community. A plaque dedicated to Dr. Goresky at the 1978 Smoky Lake Students Reunion read, "A pioneer educator, humanitarian, historian of the Ukrainian Canadians, teacher and mentor ..." Goresky's achievements include: principal of Smoky Lake School from 1926-35; Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1930-35, with the United Farmers of Alberta; Rector of M. H. Ukrainian Institute from 1935-36; member of Edmonton Public School Board from 1937-41; School Superintendent in Consort from 1941-47; Commissioned Officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1942-45; School Superintendent in Thorhild from 1947-66, after the war; Director of Curriculum Alberta Department of Education, and Chairman of the High School Committee on Ukrainian from 1966-68.

Heritage value is also carried in its association with the Women's Mission Society which purchased the house from Dr. Goresky in 1932. Various community workers resided there until 1959, when the service was no longer needed. The Smoky Lake Mission House originated from the Kolokreeka branch that began in 1908. The first



private Methodist Mission School in the area called Wahstao and began in 1907. The Methodist Mission arrived in the region in 1862 with the work of Rev. George McDougall.

The resource also has heritage value for its design and method of construction. The resource is a strong example of Craftsman style architectural influences in the area. The high-pitched roof, exposed rafters, large central dormer, and the single-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper window panes and a single pane below, are very characteristic of the fine details and excellent workmanship that was invested in homes of this period. Modest craftsman homes, such as the Keen House, often followed a building plan book that provided popular, but less expensive, plans for the broad market.

Character-defining Elements

- High-gable roof
- Stucco-clad exterior
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia
- Shed dormers on front and rear
- Single-hung windows, with plain slip sills, and moulded wood trim on heads and sides
- Closed, one-storey, porch
- Off-façade entry from side of porch, with straight side stairs
- Location setback from street on triangular shaped corner lot one block from the main street

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 197-200, 452-61.



Kostyniuk House

348 West Railway Drive, Smoky Lake

Lot 20; Block 2; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Kostyniuk House is a single-storey, residence built circa 1919. It features red brick on all sides, with a medium-hip roof, and concrete lintels over window and main entry openings, and concrete window sills. It is set on a single town lot at 348 West Railway Drive, at the beginning of a residential area, just north of the downtown commercial district.

Heritage Value

The Kostyniuk House is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal value of the resource exists in its design and method of construction, and is directly associated with it being one of only a few remaining examples of a structure constructed with brick from the local Smoky Lake brick factory.

The Kostyniuk House was built by Samuel Kostyniuk in 1919 across the alley from the hotel he constructed in the rapidly growing community. Samuel was born in Ukraine in 1889, and came to Edmonton in 1907 where he joined his brother. He and his wife, Kate Megley, moved to the Smoky Lake area in 1918. When it was announced in 1919 that a rail line would be built through the community, the couple moved into Smoky Lake and built a hotel, which continues to operate to this day.

There is also heritage value in the design and construction of the structure. The distinctive red brick for the house came from the local brick factory. The Smoky Lake Brick Factory only operated from 1919 to 1925, and supplied brick for local schools, a church, and a number of homes. The clay came from the site of the factory on the east-side of the train tracks in Smoky Lake.



private Methodist Mission School in the area called Wahstao and began in 1907. The Methodist Mission arrived in the region in 1862 with the work of Rev. George McDougall.

The resource also has heritage value for its design and method of construction. The resource is a strong example of Craftsman style architectural influences in the area. The high-pitched roof, exposed rafters, large central dormer, and the single-hung windows with multiple lights in the upper window panes and a single pane below, are very characteristic of the fine details and excellent workmanship that was invested in homes of this period. Modest craftsman homes, such as the Keen House, often followed a building plan book that provided popular, but less expensive, plans for the broad market.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form and scale of single-storey residence
- Exterior brick with common bond pattern
- Medium hip roof, with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Window and door fenestrations
- Concrete lintels over window and main entry openings, and concrete window sills
- Fur panel wood door, with glass in uppermost panel
- Interior hardwood floors

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 20, 547-548.
2. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 157-158, 431-432.
3. Town of Smoky Lake Tax Record, 2010.
4. Jane Purich, Personal conversation. 20 June, 2011.



Old-Fashioned Bread Bakery

114 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 18; Block 4; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1932 single-storey commercial building with a boomtown façade clad with stucco, and large display windows flanking a flush central entry. It is located on a commercial main street in the Town of Smoky Lake, surrounded by other single-storey commercial buildings of similar scale.

Heritage Value

The Old-Fashioned Bakery building is significant for its association with the theme of Business and Industry and has municipal heritage value for its association with one of the early merchants in the Town of Smoky Lake, Peter S. Dubetz.

The Old-Fashioned Bakery building was constructed in 1932 as the Town of Smoky Lake grew as an agricultural service centre for the district. Peter Dubetz arrived in Canada with his parents, Stephan and Wasylena (Lillian) Dubetz, in 1909. After assisting with the establishing the family homestead close to Smoky Lake at NE 21-59-17 W4, the family assisted Peter Stephen Dubetz in building this store in the commercial area of the Town of Smoky Lake. The P. S. Dubetz General Merchant store was an important location for farmers in the region from Elk Point to Bellis, and Warspite areas, and continued to operate through the depression. Peter S. Dubetz passed away in 1954. The function of the building then changed to a bakery under the ownership of Wilmat and Velma Switzer (Velma's Bakery), and continues to operate as a bakery under its current owners.

Over the past eighty years, the building has provided a variety of important services to the community. It retains value for its remaining proximity to adjacent buildings, as well as for its ongoing contribution to the context of the overall commercial main street, and the downtown overall. Although the building has undergone various contemporary changes, the basic structure with its boomtown stepped façade and elongated footprint still remains, and continues to service the surrounding local and outer region.



Character-defining Elements

- Form, massing, and scale of a one-storey commercial building, with rectangular shape, and short facade
- Low gable roof
- Boomtown façade
- Projecting eaves and verges, with plain soffit and fascia
- Flat transom
- Plain wood trim on door and window frames
- Location on the main street
- Proximity to other buildings on and across the street

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 391-92.



Ortona Hall

124 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 19; Block 4; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Ortona Hall is a c1945, one-and-a-half-storey, community hall, with a prominent stepped parapet, with four vertical, and one horizontal, features that are built out from the stucco-finished façade. The resource is located on White Earth Street, and displays as a prominent building within a commercial block in the urban centre of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Ortona Hall lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development . The municipal heritage value of the resources is directly associated with its contributions to developing cultural life within the community, and is demonstrated most significantly through its architecture, rarity in the region, and presence as a landmark in the Town of Smoky Lake.

Construction of the Ortona Hall began in c1942, by Harry Shopik and Bill Esopenko, and was completed c1945. The original owner was Bill Esopenko, who named the resource after the 1943 battle fought in Italy in WWII. In addition to its use as a dance hall, the hall was used for other forms of entertainment, including movie theatre and wrestling bouts. Most of the wrestlers came from Edmonton, however there was one local wrestler with the last name Kinesavich. As a dance hall, a formal dress code was enforced. After Esopenko, Dr. Jack DoBush owned the hall and continued to operate the Ortona Dance Hall until 1968, and later sold the resource to the Smoky Lake Senior Citizens Club. In 1973, retired citizens of Smoky Lake organized the club executive committee and officially reopened the hall on February 21, 1974. A loan from the local Bank of Commerce and government grants funded the purchase of the hall for \$6,000 from Dr. Jack Dobush. Volunteers repaired and remodeled the hall, adding a serviceable kitchen, three pool tables, a film projector and tables. The hall is also used as an entertainment facility for members and the community, and the club encourages activities such as the revival of ethnic handicrafts and various events for seniors.



The resource also has heritage value for its Moderne influences in its design. The structure was clearly influenced by the Moderne architectural style that favoured rounded corners, the play and intersection of vertical and horizontal planes, carrara glass, and fixed canopies. The Ortona Hall carries this similar vocabulary in its overall stepped boomtown façade design with a stucco-clad exterior curving at each end, and emphasizing a vertical protruding pattern that is intersected by a horizontal linear band, carrara glass that may still exist under the contemporary slipcovers, and the fixed triangular canopy over the main two-panel entry.

Lastly, the resource is valued as a landmark in the community. Not only was the Ortona Hall a prominent structure on a main commercial street, with architectural features unique within the community, but it was also a central community, gathering place for social events such as dances and movies. It continues to be the social centre for the local Senior Citizen's Club.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Stepped parapet with raised vertical and horizontal features on upper façade
- Stucco-clad exterior walls with curved ends
- Vertical, metal ventilation grills on either end upper facade
- Triangular shaped fixed canopy
- Medium-gable roof
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit
- Projecting rear verge with plain fascia and soffit
- Horizontal slider windows, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Centre entry with sidelights, and two single-panel glass doors
- Recessed entry
- Located on the main commercial street in the downtown, abutting public sidewalk

Sources

1. Nick Darichuk, Personal conversation. 5 July, 2010.
2. Pauline Feniak, CDS-Heritage Board minutes, 29 July, 2009.
3. Nick Darichuk, Oral interview. 28 May, 2010.
4. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 43.



Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church

4904 50th Street, Smoky Lake
Lot 3; Block 6; Plan 4324TR



Description of Heritage Place

Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic church was constructed in 1929 according to the cruciform plan, and was designed with onion-shaped domes characteristic of Byzantine architecture and eastern rite churches. There is a large central dome over the nave, as well as smaller dome on the front axis which houses the bell. The resource is located on a busy secondary highway, adjacent to the downtown district of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic church has significance in its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. The municipal value of the resource is directly associated with its contribution to creating a community through the provision of a sacred place, and is demonstrated through its design and construction.

Construction of Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church began in 1927, and was completed in 1929. The Byzantine design of the church is unusual for a Roman Catholic congregation and reflects the Slavic background and religious traditions of most of the parishioners. The structure was built according to the cruciform plan, and was designed with onion-shaped domes characteristic of Byzantine architecture and eastern rite churches. There is a large central dome over the nave, as well as smaller dome on the front axis which houses the bell. The church houses an icon of "Our Lady of Atonement," painted by noted Ukrainian-Canadian church artist Peter Lipinski.

Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church is associated with religious practice, and represents the significance and role of the Roman Catholic church within the region. Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church is part of a complex which includes a convent nearby. The combination of church and convent are conspicuous in the residential neighbourhood. The church and convent are on a main thoroughfare in Smoky Lake. The religious buildings contribute to the historical context of the area.



The church is still being used today and stands as a significant landmark in the community as it is perhaps the only Roman Catholic church of Byzantine design with onion-shaped domes in existence. It is treated as a shrine, and has been the location for an important annual pilgrimage.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior Elements:

- Form, massing and orientation of the church on the site
- Cruciform plan
- Stucco and brick veneer
- Use of brick to accentuate corners
- Red sheet metal roof tile
- Byzantine style large central dome over nave set on a hexagonal base
- Steeply pitched gable roof over the nave and transepts
- Cupola with louvers located on the roof above the entrance
- Smaller dome on the front axis that houses the bell
- Fixed window panes that incorporate a stained-glass cross
- Entry door trim outside structural opening has a decorative brick arch at head and sides
- Located on busy street on same property as convent
- Window panes of clear and coloured glass in the shape of a cross
- Single-hung style of window topped by segmented arch with three lights
- Small eight light rose windows set in each of three gable ends

Interior Elements:

- Interior divisions of the narthex, nave and the sanctuary
- The tongue and V-groove wood treatment under modern Donnacona
- Chapels in the north and south transepts
- The short narthex beneath choir loft
- Apse and altar
- Sacristy and west or back entrance
- Raised dais with iconostasis
- Icons including one of 'Our Lady of Atonement', painted by noted Ukrainian-Canadian church artist Peter Lipinski

Sources

1. Registered Historic Resource Description



RCMP Detachment

4808 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake

NW 22-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The RCMP Detachment is a c1920, one-storey, former RCMP office and jail converted to a residence, located on McDougall Drive, a residential street adjacent to the downtown of Smoky Lake. The house is located immediately to the east of the former RCMP living quarters separated by a gravel driveway, on an open lot with a well-treed ravine to the north. There are two out-buildings on the northeast corner of the property.

Heritage Value

The significance of the RCMP Detachment lies in its association with the provincial theme of Law Enforcement. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to developing law enforcement in the community, through the Alberta Provincial Police (A.P.P.) and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.).

The Smoky Lake RCMP Detachment was built in c1920 and used by the Alberta Provincial Police, and later by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, for an office and jail for several years. The A.P.P. in Smoky Lake was established in 1920, and, at that time, the detachment was located on the main street (presently, Wheatland Avenue). The first A.P.P. constable was William E. Buchanan (a.k.a. Bill, Buck), who was stationed in Smoky Lake from 1920-29. Sometime during this period a steel jail cell that was transported from Edmonton was installed in the building, with assistance from blacksmith George Wolansky. The resource was relocated to its current site by Constable Buchanan prior to the first major fire in Smoky Lake that occurred in 1922. The resource's new location was situated on a prominent street (currently McDougall Drive) on a lot west of the original George McDougall Hospital. It is presently adjacent to the former R.C.M.P. residence constructed c1935.

The resource also has value in the simplicity of its design in terms of the basic, rectangular form and one-storey massing used to accommodate the federal policing services of municipal and provincial law enforcement. It is a basic stucco-clad structure containing four-over-one, single-hung, wood frame windows covered with two-over-two, fixed storm windows. The front and rear verge fascia is decorated using a unique wood layering



detail to create open slots at even intervals along its length.

The arrival of the A.P.P. in Smoky Lake in early 1920 signified the presence of law and justice, and the decrease in crimes characteristic of rural settlements such as horse stealing, cattle rustling and the production of moonshine. McDougall Drive itself was a prominent street early in the town's development, including both of the police buildings, the McDougall hospital and doctor's residence, and lawyers' residences. Although times have changed, and the R.C.M.P. detachment and residence have been moved to modern buildings, the resource retains value as a symbol of A.P.P and R.C.M.P. presence in Smoky Lake.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale of one-storey residence
- Medium-gable roof
- Projecting eaves, with exposed wood rafters
- Projecting verges, with fascia decorated using a unique wood layering detail to create open slots at even intervals along its length
- Four-over-one single-hung wood windows with two-over-two fixed wood storms
- Off centre entry with shed-roofed canopy
- One four-panel wood door, with stained-glass in the upper panel
- Located adjacent to former APP/RCMP staff residence to the west

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 9, 103, 319.



River's Edge Computers

55 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 1 & Pt. 2; Block 4; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

The River's Edge Computers is a 1950, one-storey, stucco-clad commercial building with an apartment at the rear. The resource has a curved corner entrance, with a fixed awning over the corner entry that wraps along the sides above large display windows. It is located on corner lot of the two main commercial streets in the downtown of Smoky Lake.

Heritage Value

The significance of the River's Edge Computers lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development, and Business / Industry, and is demonstrated through its basic design representative of 1950 style of commercial buildings in the region.

The resource was constructed for the Co-op by a local carpenter, Mr. Pawliuk, in 1950, and has continued to serve the region as a service or retail business for over sixty years, in a variety of functions. After the Co-op ceased business, the building was purchased by Nick and Pauline Skoropad. The storefront was rented to various businesses, and a section in the back of the residence was used as salon. Pauline operated the hairdressing business and Nick taught in Smoky Lake County schools until retirement. Businesses that rented from Skoropad included Dr. Lobay's Office, Kolotyluk's IDA Pharmacy, Nick Darichuk's Electronic / TV repair shop (c1972), and a carpet store. Craig Lukinuk purchased the building from Skoropad in 2005, and the building continues to operate as a computer store and repair shop, with the back residence rented.

The building is also significant for its basic design representative of the 1950 style of commercial buildings in the region, and its unique corner juxtaposition with the fixed extended canopy and a small projecting marquee directly above the corner entry terminates at the top with a mimicking the curved facade. The building was constructed under a Moderne architectural influence that favoured sleek lines, curved edges, corner marquees, minimal decoration and stucco surfaces.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Flat roof
- Fixed canopy over corner entry and over display windows along sides
- Short, vertical marquee over fixed canopy above entrance
- Flush eaves and verges
- Large, fixed, display windows with moulded slip sills
- Corner entry with flat-transom and multiple lights
- Location on primary central intersection on the main street
- Abutment to a public sidewalk

Sources

1. Nick Darichuk, Oral Interview, 28 May, 2010.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy*, 841-42.
3. Eileen Franchuk, Personal conversation. 3 June, 2010.



Smoky Lake RCMP Residence

4810 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake

NW 22-59-17 W4



Description of Heritage Place

The Smoky Lake RCMP Residence is a c1935, one-and-a-half storey, residential building once used for housing police officers working in Smoky Lake. It is a basic structure with an enclosed front porch, and an arrangement of roofs including a medium-gable, high-gable, and saltbox profile on a rear second-storey space. The resource is located on McDougall Drive, adjacent to the former police detachment office.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Smoky Lake RCMP Residence lies in its association with the provincial theme of Law Enforcement. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to developing law enforcement in the region, through the Alberta Provincial Police (A.P.P.) and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.).

The Smoky Lake RCMP Residence was built in c1935 and used by the Alberta Provincial Police (A.P.P.), and later by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) constables and officers for many years since its construction. The Alberta Provincial Police detachment in Smoky Lake was established in 1920, and at that time the detachment building was located on the main street (presently, Wheatland Avenue). It first operated as a one-man post with the first A.P.P. constable being William E. Buchanan (a.k.a. Bill, Buck), who was stationed in Smoky Lake from 1920-29. In 1922, Cst. Buchanan had the detachment moved to this site, on a lot west of the old McDougall hospital that had been transported from the settlement of Pakan. The A.P.P. was in operation until March of 1932, when the policing services transferred back to the federal government during the depression. In Alberta, it has been the R.C.M.P. since 1932 until present.

The resource also has heritage value in its simplicity of scale, massing, wood details, and pattern of roofs, representative of a typical, modest residence constructed to accommodate constables responsible for municipal policing.

The resource is a valuable landmark for its connection with local policing forces that established their role in this community as early as 1920. The arrival of the A.P.P. in Smoky Lake signified the presence of law and justice, and the decrease in crimes characteristic of rural settlements such as horse stealing, cattle rustling and the production of moonshine. McDougall Drive itself was a prominent street early in the town's development, including both of the police buildings, the McDougall hospital and doctor's residence, and lawyers' residences. Although times have changed, and the R.C.M.P. detachment and residence have been moved to modern buildings, the resource retains value as a symbol of A.P.P and R.C.M.P. presence in Smoky Lake.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Arrangement of medium-gable, high-gable, and saltbox roofs
- Projecting eaves, with decorated fascia and plain soffit
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit
- Dormer with shed roof
- Fixed wood windows on façade with plain slip sills
- Centre entry, with straight side stairs and decorated iron rail
- Proximity to former police detachment office on adjacent lot

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 9, 103-5.



Smoky Lake Signal

4924 50th Street, Smoky Lake

Lot 1; Block 6; Plan 5933HW



Description of Heritage Place

The Smoky Lake Signal is a 1922, two-storey, residential building located on a single town lot on the busy secondary highway 855 that runs through a primarily residential area of Smoky Lake, close to the downtown. The structure is a nailed frame building with wood clapboard siding, original windows and doors, with a medium-gable roof.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Smoky Lake Signal lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with its function as a manse for Percy G. Sutton, who contributed significantly to the development of the Smoky Lake community.

The manse, which is now the Smoky Lake Signal, was built in 1922 by the Home Mission's Board for Percy G. Sutton. Sutton, an Englishman who studied Ukrainian and often interpreted government and business documents for local Ukrainian settlers, originally conducted church services at the Methodist Church in the Victoria Settlement. Sutton and his wife taught the Ukrainian language to children in the region. Sutton was the minister for the Austrian Mission in Smoky Lake from 1911 to 1921, was Secretary of the Smoky Lake School District, and was also a well respected Justice of the Peace for the Smoky Lake District.

The home was sold to Harry Woytkiw in 1954 and later in 1978, Lorne and Cathy Taylor purchased the building as their home and for the offices of the weekly newspaper. The Taylor's son, Nathan, continues to reside in the home, and operates the Smoky Lake Signal.

There is also heritage value in the design and construction of this building, as it was built during the early years of Smoky Lake's urban development. It is large nailed, wood-frame, two-storey building with wood clapboard siding, original windows, a four-panel wood door, a gable dormer and an open rail balcony.



The building is also a landmark within the community. It has continually been occupied as a residence since its construction in 1922, and also currently contains the Smoky Lake Signal weekly newspaper office.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and style
- Nailed wood-frame building with wood clapboard siding and corner boards
- Medium-gable roof with a plain frieze and a shed roof over enclosed porch
- Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters
- Balcony with open railing
- Gable dormer with projecting eaves
- Single-hung windows, most with one over one pane arrangements, and with original storm windows
- Bay window
- Original four-panel wood entry door
- Plain wood trim on windows and doors
- Treed lot
- Location on Highway 855
- Proximity to the main commercial area

Sources

1. Nathan Taylor, Personal conversation, Publisher Smoky Lake Signal.
2. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 165, 192-4, 890-1.



Tommy Ford

78 Wheatland Avenue, Smoky Lake

Lot 5, 6 & 7; Block 3; Plan 803CL



Description of Heritage Place

Tommy Ford is a 1936, one-storey, commercial building located on Wheatland Avenue, a main street in the urban centre of Smoky Lake. The Moderne style automotive garage has a vaulted roof with a curved parapet and stucco covered exterior walls. The site includes the building and the stand alone Tommy Ford Sign.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Tommy Ford garage lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Business / Industry. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the development of the Smoky Lake's economic sector through commerce activity, and for the Nowakowsky family who built, owned, and operated the garage for over seventy years.

The Tommy Ford garage was built in 1936 by Anthony (Tony) and Mary (nee Lutyzen) Nowakowsky, who purchased the three lots near the center of Smoky Lake and built a new garage called General Garage, and it operated as a BA Fuel Products gas station. Construction of the building utilized locally milled lumber from Palichuk's lumber mill north of Hanmore Lake, and the clay plastering was done by Mr. and Mrs. Welschuk. Tony strung wires from the garage to their house, the only one in Smoky Lake with electricity. Tony then acquired the Ford Agency and began to study radio repair by correspondence. The sales and service of radios was soon added to the business. After her husband died in 1969, Mary Nowakowsky always signed "M.G. Nowakowsky" for business reasons – therefore they never knew it was a woman. Tony and Mary's son, Tom, took over the family business and it was renamed Tommy Ford. Since 1972, Tom and his wife, Nancy, have continue to own and operate Tommy Ford.

Heritage value also lies in the Moderne style design feature of the rectangular facade with prominent curved parapet. The interior walls are a mixture of mud, plaster and manure and the ceiling is the original pressed-tin. The original mechanism used to lift engines from Model-T Fords still exists and is incorporated into the ceiling.



Heritage value also lies in the building as a landmark in the community of Smoky Lake in that the garage has been in continuous operation by the same family since 1936.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Rectangular façade with vaulted roof covered with metal
- Brick pilasters and exterior walls covered with stucco
- Curved parapet with raised blue letters spelling “Tommy Ford” in upper parapet
- Interior pressed-tin ceiling and walls covered with mixture of mud, stucco, and manure
- Interior Ford Model-T circular track for removing engines
- Large display windows
- Location set back from street
- Free standing Tommy Ford sign adjacent to building
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on Wheatland Avenue

Sources

1. Smoky Lake and District Cultural and Heritage Society, *Our Legacy: History of Smoky Lake and Area*, 1983, 657-661.
2. Thomas Nowakowsky, Personal conversation. 2009.



D & D Cholak Store

5003 50th Street, Spedden
Lot 16; Block 1; Plan 1955CL



Description of Heritage Place

The 1938 D&D Cholak Store is a two-storey, stucco clad building. It features an angled corner where there once an entry door. The store is located on a corner lot, at the intersection of the two main streets in Spedden.

Heritage Value

The D&D Cholak Store is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The heritage value of the D&D Cholak Store exists in its association with the direct link to commercial development.

D&D Cholak Store was built in 1938 by Micahl Muzyka, who started a general grocery and confectionary store. The space consisted of one room for the business, and bachelor living quarters at the rear. He immigrated from Poland to Canada in 1928, sponsored by his brother, Wasyl, and worked at a variety of jobs including farming, and working on railway work crews. By 1947, Muzyka had added larger living quarters to the building. The business grew to include the purchase of fur pelts from local trappers. They then sold the hides to buyers from The Hudson's Bay Company, and others. Muzyka was among local business owners who lobbied the province to create the nearby Garner Lake Provincial Park. The Muzykas then helped their children have a booth at the park to sell goods to campers. After the store opened, Muzyka continued to work elsewhere, while his wife Cassie ran the business. He helped finish the interior of the Spedden Ukrainian Catholic Church, and helped build schools in the district.



Character-defining Elements

- mass, form, and scale of two-storey commercial/residential building
- three-over-one, double-hung, second floor wood windows, with single pane storms
- flat roof
- angled corner
- location on a prominent corner on main street abutting public sidewalk
- proximity to residential buildings

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 2, 780-82



Spedden Livery Barn

4800 50th Avenue, Spedden
Lot 11; Block ; Plan 919ET



Description of Heritage Place

The Spedden Livery Barn is a c1937, one-and-a-half-storey, livery barn with fully exposed horizontal finished log superstructure, and a gambrel roof covered in wood shingles. The barn is located in a field on the east side of town and facing east toward an open crop field.

Heritage Value

The Spedden Livery Barn is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The heritage value of the Spedden Livery Barn exists in its association with the design and architectural detailing of the building which is representative of the skills of local craftsmen, and as a landmark in the community.

The large livery barn was built in c1937 by John Romanchuk when he became the local drayman in 1937, and signed on with Canadian National Railway in 1939. He used the barn primarily for his horses which were used to haul goods and to provide a service to the local and area community. He picked up goods from the railroad station and delivered them to merchants in Spedden and local homesteaders. Aside from using the livery barn for his horses, Romanchuk also kept cows in the livery barn.

The resource has heritage value directly associated with the design and architectural detailing which is representative of the skills of the craftsmen who constructed the barn. The barn was built by local carpenter Dmytro Huk with the assistance of Romanchuk, and his two sons, Bill and Harry. They used local supplies to erect the one-and-a-half storey barn of exposed horizontal logs. It also features a wood-shingled gambrel roof, with a peak roof projecting above the hayloft opening. The peak roof is one of the most familiar images associated with barns and belongs to the prairie barn. Barns used for large herds of livestock required large storage space for hay and feed. Thus, prairie barns were large and the gambrel roof provided enlarged storage capacity. The walls of the barn are constructed with exposed horizontal finished logs, which are dovetailed at the corners. The headers over the three horizontal pane wood frame windows on the west side of the building are shaped. The interior of the livery barn retains its original configuration of animal stalls.

The resource maintains its value as a landmark in the community. Its presence as an early livery barn remains, as well as its location close to the former site of the Canadian National Railway track, and near the hub of the community of Spedden.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Exposed horizontal-log superstructure
- Gambrel roof with wood shingles
- Upper-storey wood door
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia
- Fixed wood windows with shaped head, plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Central entry with two leaves sided with shiplap
- Peaked roof projecting over upper hayloft door

Sources

1. Spedden School, "Spedden 1912 – 1967," in *Century of Progress: A historical study of the Waskatenau, Smoky Lake, Warspite, Bellis, Vilna and Spedden school communities*, (The County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1967), 1.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 2, 27, 935-936.
3. Hallia Romanchuk, Oral interview. 3 September, 2009.



Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church

4907 49th Street, Spedden

Lot A; Block; Plan 1349EO



Description of Heritage Place

The Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church is 1934, a one-and-a-half-storey, church with a cruciform footprint, a polygonal-apse, and a central octagonal, onion-shaped, dome with a cross finial. An enclosed narthex porch is set between two small square towers on the front corners of the nave that terminate with a roof skirt and an octagon tower carrying an onion-shaped dome and a cross finial. The church faces west on a large landscaped lot immediately off Highway 28 on the main street of Spedden.

Heritage Value

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. Municipal value exists in its association with the determination of the community to exercise its religious practice; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark within the district.

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church was constructed in 1934, on land purchased in 1930, by the Ruthenian Catholic Mission of St. Basil the Great in Canada. The land was purchased for \$100 from Canadian National Realties, the real estate company owned by the Canadian National Railway. In the new church building, Mass was held a maximum of 12 times annually. Membership in the congregation in 1936 was 31, and the membership fee was \$5 per year. The following year Bishop Basil Ladaka visited and the church received the name Holy Trinity. In 1959, the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Western Canada registered ownership of the church.

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church has value in its design and method of construction. The narthex is flanked by two square smaller towers terminated with a pyramidal roof, carrying an octagon tower capped with an onion dome and cross finial. The upper facade gable contains a square window between the twin towers. The central large onion-shaped octagonal dome terminates with a smaller octagonal extension, containing semi-circular blind panels. There is a continuous flat header over the entry door and the sidelights. There is an exterior basement entry within a shed roofed enclosure on the south side. There is not a bell tower on site.



The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church is a prominent landmark at the entry to Spedden. The church is located on a slight rise at the entrance to the main street, and alongside Highway 28.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Central, large, onion-shaped, octagonal-dome terminated with a smaller octagonal extension containing semi-circular blind panels and a cross finial
- Narthex flanked by two square smaller towers terminated with a skirt-roof carrying an octagon tower capped with an onion-shaped dome and a cross finial.
- Square wood window casing and a slip sill in the upper facade gable
- High-gable and cross-gable roofs
- Clapboard siding

Sources

1. Spedden School, "Spedden 1912 – 1967," in *Century of Progress: a historical study of the Waskatenau, Smoky Lake, War-spite, Bellis, Vilna and Spedden school communities*, (The County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1967), 1.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, vol. 1, 185-87.



Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church

5007 49th Street, Spedden

Lot 8 & 9; Block 2, Plan 1349EO



Description of Heritage Place

The 1934 Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a cruciform shape, with a central large dome centred over the nave, and one small bell tower with an octagonal onion-shaped dome located on each side of main entrance over the narthex. It features windows with an elongated fixed pane with a stained glass cross within, and a stained glass half wheel above. The church is located at 5007 – 49 Street, on a large lot one block east of the main street and opposite the community hall.

Heritage Value

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life. Municipal value exists in its association with the architecture of the simple Byzantine style of the church. It is representative of the simple construction tools and methods used by local volunteer laborers, and is a landmark within the district.

The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church was built in 1959-62, to replace the original 1943 church which was destroyed by fire in 1958. In the early days of settlement, neither Ukrainian Catholic churches nor priests were available in the Spedden area, thus priests from French parishes in neighbouring areas provided mass in local homes. Mass was also held in the Spedden National Hall.

The Byzantine influence in the architectural style of the church is representative of the construction of the time, and shows a high quality of workmanship by local laborers. Mike Panas was head carpenter, and he was assisted by John and Metro Bodnar, and together they mobilized volunteers into a construction crew. The church has a large dome with a cross, centred over the nave. There is one small bell tower with octagonal onion-shaped dome with cross located on each side of main entrance over narthex. The typical windows have an elongated fixed pane, with a stained glass cross within, and a stained glass half wheel above. There is a fixed canopy roof over entry door. In 1981 Father Lorne Kubin, with some creative help from Larry Wowk, decorated the interior of Holy Trinity Church with tradition rospys designs.



The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a significant structure within the Hamlet of Spedden. The striking Byzantine architecture results in the church being a prominent landmark in the community.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior Elements:

- Form, massing, and orientation of the church on its site
- Features of the Byzantine Revival style including a central cruciform plan
- Large onion-dome with cross finial, and centred over nave
- One small bell tower with an octagonal, onion-shaped, dome with a cross finial located on each side of main entrance over narthex
- Fixed-canopy roof over entry door
- 2-over-2, fixed basement windows
- Elongated, fixed window panes with a stained-glass cross within and a stained-glass, half-wheel, above

Interior Elements:

- Interior spatial configuration, including the nave, transepts and sanctuary separated from the nave by an iconostas
- Liturgical items
- Iconic and decorative elements on the ceiling and walls of the church and iconostas
- Traditional rospys designs
- Chandelier suspended from the centre of the domed ceiling
- Choir loft with staircase

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, 185-87.



Spedden Old Shoe and Barber Shop

4906 50th Avenue, Spedden

Lot 10; Block 1; Plan 1955CL



Description of Heritage Place

The resource is a 1930, wood clapboard finished, commercial building converted to a residence. The boomtown front incorporates a curved central section to height of the peaked roof, unlike other structures in the area. It is located in the block east of main street, set back three feet from the public sidewalk, and adjacent an alley to the south and a grassed yard to the west and north.

Heritage Value

The Old Shoe and Barber Shop is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. It has municipal value for its unique design and method of construction.

The Old Shoe and Barber Shop was built in 1930, by Alec Melnychuk where he operated a barbershop and shoe repair shop, and located central to the community's commercial activities. Melnychuk offered services for both men and women in his barbershop, served as the local shoemaker and repaired harnesses.

The heritage value of the resource also lies in its simple commercial structure design. With a boomtown front, featuring a central curve, façade windows, a low gable roof and clapboard siding, it exemplifies the type of commercial design found in early rural communities. Since its use as a barbershop and shoe repair shop, the interior has been converted into a residence.

The resource maintains value as a landmark business in the community. Its location in close proximity to the main street and across from the former market square retains its association with its surroundings.



Character-defining Elements

- Wood and stone foundation
- Low-gable roof
- Clapboard siding
- Boomtown front with a curved central feature
- Projecting eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Projecting verges, with plain wood fascia
- Wood, single-hung, fixed windows
- Façade windows, with plain slip sills and moulded trim on head and sides
- Side windows with plain lug sills and plain wood trim
- Off-centre entry with a one-leaf door and plain wood trim

Sources

1. Spedden School, "Spedden 1912 – 1967," in *Century of Progress: an historical study of the Waskatenau, Smoky Lake, War-spite, Bellis, Vilna and Spedden school communities*, (The County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1967), 1.
2. Harry Muzyka, Oral interview. 4 June, 2010.



D & E Family Grocery

5035 50th Street, Vilna

Lot 8, 9; Block 2; Plan 1022CL



Description of Heritage Place

The D & E Family Grocery is a 1922, one-and-a-half-storey, brick commercial building with a vaulted roof, pilasters and brick corbelling. It is located on a corner lot, facing the main commercial street in the urban centre of Vilna, and adjacent to other commercial buildings.

Heritage Value

The significance of the D & E Family Grocery lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the development of the community's economic sector through its long-standing use as a grocery store, and is demonstrated through its prominent boomtown design.

The D & E Family Grocery was constructed in 1922, when Harold Southwell replaced his earlier store and post office with this large brick building, constructed on the same site. For a short period, from 1934-35, the business was purchased by Alex Bissette and pharmacist, Ross Boake, with Southwell as postmaster. By 1935, Southwell was the sole owner of the store and the post office was moved to a different location. In c1940, Southwell sold this building to Peter Politylo, who, for approximately forty years, operated the business as "P. Politylo's (General) Store." It was sold in 1981 to Metro and Evelyn Trufyn, who renamed it "Trufyn General Store," and, in 1983, it was sold again to its current owners who named their business "D & E Family Grocery." Unlike many other towns of the same era, Vilna's main street never experienced a major fire and, as such, many of its original buildings, including this resource, remain intact.

The resource has heritage value in its design as an early nineteenth-century commercial building. The brick building is unique for its stepped boomtown front containing vertical pilasters capped with dynamically balanced square elements. Brick corbelling, inset windows, and deep, heavy sills of the first structure speaks to the permanence these early communities sought after. In 1940, living-quarters were added to the rear, east-side of the store and a stucco finish was applied to the exterior. The boomtown façade was rehabilitated in 2000 under



the Vilna Main Street Project.

The resource also retains significance for its landmark value. Built in the prominent commercial sector of the village, it is now part of Vilna's Historic Main Street. Many of the historic buildings in Vilna underwent rehabilitation between 2000-2004 through the Alberta Main Street Program and, in 2005, the sidewalk on the main street was replaced with wooden planks reflecting the village's boomtown past.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Brick superstructure with plaster finish
- Vaulted roof with decorated parapet and date store
- Pilasters capped with
- Brick corbelling
- Projecting eaves with brackets, and plain wood fascia and soffit
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Large fixed wood display windows on façade with moulded wood head trim
- Off-centre entry with flat-transom and single light
- Two-panel wood door, one panel of glass
- Recessed one-storey porch
- Location on a prominent corner on main street abutting the public sidewalk
- Proximity to other commercial buildings of similar height
-

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, 1, 5.
2. Vilna Main Street Project, *Historic Vilna Walking Tour*, 14.



Mission House

5212 50th Street, Vilna

Lot 12; Block 8; Plan 6542MC



Description of Heritage Place

The Mission House is a 1934, one-and-a-half-storey, residence with a high-gable roof and wood shingles. There are dormers on the front and rear, and the single-storey enclosed porch has a hipped roof. It is located on Main Street in Vilna, at the beginning of the residential district a half block directly north of the commercial area on a well-landscaped lot with a carriage house at the rear.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Mission House lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated for its function as a residence to the Women's Mission Society (WMS) for the United Church of Canada, and for its Craftsman style design and method of construction.

In 1934, the Mission House was constructed as a residence for the WMS, and is located adjacent to the former 1929 United Church, north of the commercial section on the main street. Missionaries living in the building and provided numerous services for the community. The WMS conducted Sunday services at the United Church from 1944-1962, due to a shortage of ministers. They also organized Canadian Girls in Training (CGIT) summer camps. The resource was owned by the United Church until 1957, at which time it was sold as a private residence for \$4,000. It became the first house in Vilna connected to the new water and sewer system installed circa 1967. Extensive renovations occurred in 1999, including the removal of interior stucco walls in the living room and kitchen, insulation of exterior walls, installation of windows, upgrading of the electric and plumbing systems, and minor renovations to the upstairs bathroom. The original hardwood floors remain intact. In 2002, the resource operated as a bed & breakfast for approximately one year.

The resource is also significant for its design and method of construction. The structure was built using material from the dismantled Wahstao Methodist Mission building. It clearly has Craftsman style influences in its



high-gable roof, projecting eaves and exposed rafters, central dormers, single-hung windows, and multi-paneled doors with plain wood casings.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Nailed frame with stucco finish
- High-gable roof with wood shingles
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia
- Gable dormers with projecting eaves
- Single-hung wood windows with plain lug sills and moulded trim
- Off-centre main entry with plain wood trim
- Single-leaf wood door with four panels, one of glass
- Enclosed one-storey porch
- Closed rail, straight stairway
- Location adjacent United Church and one-half block from the main commercial area and setback from public sidewalk

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, 5, 180-1.
2. Kathy Fehr, Personal conversation. 6 August, 2010.



Old Municipal Building

5007 50th Street, Vilna

Lot 2 & 3; Block 2; Plan 1022CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Old Municipal Building is a c1920, one-and-a-half-storey, rectangular commercial building with a stucco finish, with its basic Classical architecture design influences. It is located on one lot on Vilna's Main Street with wide sideyards and coniferous trees to the north and northeast.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Old Municipal Building lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal value of the resource is directly associated to its functions as a bank, hospital, doctors office, and municipal office, providing a significant contribution to the early development of the community.

The c1920 Old Municipal Building was built by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and it is an excellent example of an early pre-fabricated bank building. As was typical practice at the time, the railway likely gave its banker, the Bank of Commerce, first choice of lots in Vilna, and this lot is a convenient, second lot north of the railway line. The Canadian Bank of Commerce used pre-fabricated buildings, but this was largely done from 1905 to 1911. The bank's architects designed different models that were constructed in Vancouver by BC Mills and then transported by rail. Some of these designs could be described as having a neo-classical style, and were often referred to as "Prairie Pre-fabs." Since the Canadian Bank of Commerce operated in Vilna from 1919 to 1924, it can be assumed that this building was constructed after the Prairie Pre-fab program ended. However, the low-pitched, triangular pediment is suggestive of the neo-classical elements used in the earlier "Prairie Pre-fabs" designs.

After the bank closed, the resource was purchased for \$1,500 by the Sisters of Service for the first Vilna hospital. The building still contained tellers' cages, desks, and other banking equipment. Renovations were completed in late December of 1925, and the first doctor, Dr. W.W. Eadie, was hired in May of 1926. The hospital had a well behind the building from which water for washing patients and laundry had to be hauled in and out. The toilet was an outhouse located at the end of the backyard over a ditch.

In 1928, after the hospital was replaced by Our Lady's Hospital in Vilna, the building was used as an office for Dr. Eadie, who remained in Vilna until 1941. It was later home to the Municipal District of Vilna No. 575. The Municipal District was formed in 1919, and lasted until 1943 when Smoky Lake and Radway Municipal Districts formed the Municipal District of Smoky Lake. The building later became a Co-op store, and then an International Harvester Dealership operated by Nick Taschuk until he retired in 1972. This is the oldest building in Vilna.

The resource features a rectangular plan with a low-pitched triangular pediment, and exterior stucco finish, a stucco soffit and low-pitched gable roof with a small, centrally-placed, side gable intersecting the primary roof structure. It features a basic triangular gable making reference to the more monumental pediments of Classical architecture. The building has a flat, blind transom over the entry door, plain wood trim, and a horizontal sign band just below the gable the identifies the building as the "Mun Dist of Vilna 575."

Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass and scale
- Low-pitched triangular pediment
- Flat, blind transom
- Sign band below upper gable, including size and style of ghost lettering
- Plain wood trim
- Exterior stucco finish
- Stucco soffit
- Small, intersecting side gable intersecting primary gable roof
- Location on main street abutting a public sidewalk
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area

Sources

1. Vilna Main Street Project Society, *Vilna's Historic Walking Tour*, 2004
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, 67.
3. *Century of Progress: an historical study of the Waskatenau, Smoky Lake, Warspite, Bellis, Vilna and Spedden school communities*, (The County of Smoky Lake No. 13, 1967), 17.
4. Donald Grant Wetherell, Irene Kmet and the Minister of Alberta Community Development, *Town Life: Main Street and the evolution of small town Alberta, 1880-1947*, 1995, 7.
5. Margaret Blenkhorn, Archivist, CIBC Archives, Personal conversation. January, 2010.



Sacred Heart Catholic Church & Priest's House

5305 48th Street, Vilna

Lot 1; Block ; Plan 802 0774



Description of Heritage Place

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church is a c1954, one-and-a-half-storey, rectangular church with rectangular apse, and with towers flanking either side of the entry, with crosses on each peak. The south tower is taller and contains a bell. The resource also includes a c1954, one-storey Priest's House, located south of the church, with a low hip roof and glass embedded stucco finish. The resource includes both the church and house, which are located on a large lot at the northeast corner of Vilna, two blocks east of the main street.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Priest's House lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to creating a community through the provision of a sacred place, and is demonstrated through its design and construction.

The construction of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church began in 1954 to replace the original church that was destroyed by fire in 1953, and was located on an different site. The site is adjacent to the hospital, on land donated by the Sisters of Service. The interior of the church was completed in 1963 and remains intact. The Sacred Heart Catholic Church is a symbol of the spiritual goals the community wished to attain. The construction of the priest's house, adjacent to the church is of the same period. The Priest House is usually located close to, or attached to, the church building. This way, the priests are close to their work and more available to the parishioners.

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church retains its original mass, form and scale representative of Roman Catholic churches of this period. Two towers of varying height flanking the entry have a stepped termination, each with a cross finial. The high-gable roof incorporates flush moulded verges and projecting eaves with a moulded frieze below. The entry is covered by a fixed canopy carrying a decorated iron railing, and extends between the two flanking towers. Glass block is used for entry sidelights and basement windows, a triangular stained-glass

window is centrally placed within the front gable, and windows divided into nine lights of varied size are incorporated throughout.

The c1954 Sacred Heart Catholic Priest's House is a simply constructed residence with a nailed frame superstructure, and glass embedded stucco-finish. The resource has a low hip roof and projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffit. The resource continues to have an off-centre entry, with a three-panel door, and double-hung windows with plain lug sills, and moulded trim on the head and sides.

Character-defining Elements

Church

- Mass, scale, and form
- High-gable roof
- Flush, moulded verges
- Projecting and flush eaves with moulded frieze
- Varied height towers flanking entry, with stepped termination at peaks and a cross finial
- Fixed canopy with a decorated iron railing over entrance
- Stucco finish
- Glass blocks
- Fixed wood windows with lug sills and plain wood trim
- Triangular wood windows and stained-glass
- Centre entry with moulded wood trim on head and plain wood trim on sides
- Open metal railing and straight stairway
- Location on a large lot at the northeast corner of the village, north of the Priest's House

Priest's House

- Mass, scale, and form
- Low hip roof
- Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Nailed frame superstructure
- Glass embedded stucco-finish
- Double-hung wood windows with plain lug sills, and moulded trim on head and sides
- Off-centre entry with moulded trim on head and sides
- One three-panel wood door
- Location on a large lot at the northeast corner of the village, south of the Church

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 176-177.



Vilna Foods

5020 50th Street, Vilna
Lot 3, 4; Block 1; Plan 1022CL



Description of Heritage Place

Vilna Foods is a 1925, one-storey, commercial brick-clad building with bulkhead, transom windows, and a traditional recessed raked-entry. It is located on Vilna's main commercial street adjacent other commercial buildings of a similar period.

Heritage Value

The significance of Vilna Foods lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal significance of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to the development of the community's economic sector through commerce activity, its business owner Harry Rosychuk, and for its design and construction.

Vilna Foods was constructed by Harry Rosychuk in 1925 as "Rosychuk's General Store" for a cost of \$9,000, replacing his first store that was too close to the railway. At this time, Rosychuk often traded pelts for groceries with local trappers and sold apples that were shipped from his own orchard in Vernon, B.C. The Rosychuks were the first family to have electricity from a generator that was located at the back of the store. During the flu epidemic of 1918-19, Harry and his wife, Anna, nursed and assisted many families and, during the Depression, Harry often bought produce from local farmers he wasn't always able to sell.

In 1936, Rosychuk sold the general store to Annie Pelech. Over the years, it was successfully operated and modified by several owners. First Mr. Sleen, then Peter and Cecilia Kotuza who operated a Red & White store. This business was transferred to Bob and Barbara Holmstrom, who both bought the Red & White store in 1973. In time, the Holmstroms added the Sears catalogue office to their business, the first in Vilna. They sold the building in 1986 to Ed and Corrine Melendez-Duke.

Vilna Foods is an excellent example of an early commercial brick building. It features a rectangular plan with a bond stretcher pattern in the brick façade, brick pilasters and decorative corbelled brick work at the top of the



façade. It features a paneled wood bulkhead, multi-light transom windows display windows over large display windows, flat single light transom over entry door. It has all original wood trim and a date stone.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Paneled wood bulkhead
- Multi-light transom wood display windows
- Flat, single-light, wood transom over entry door
- Traditional wood display windows
- Original wood trim
- Date stone
- Decorative corbelled brick work at top of façade
- Brick façade, bond stretcher pattern
- Brick pilasters
- Traditional raked entry
- Location on the main street, and proximity to other adjacent buildings
- Frontage to the sidewalk

Sources:

1. Vilna Main Street Project Society, *Vilna's Historic Walking Tour*, 2004, 6.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 17-18, 526, 594, 592.



Vilna Grand Hall

5036 51st Avenue, Vilna
Lot 17; Block 3; Plan 1887CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Vilna Grand Hall is a 1942, one-storey, community hall with an elongated, rectangular footprint. It features a unique stepped and curved parapet with end-wall pilasters. The exterior is clad with rolled asphalt sheets and retains the original multi-panel entry doors, and the original individual wood letters in the upper facade that display "Grand Hall Vilna." The building is located on a large lot in Vilna, one block west of the main street.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Vilna Grand Hall lies in its association with the provincial themes of Spiritual Life and Urban Development in terms of developing community. The municipal heritage value is directly associated with the religious practices and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, its contributions to developing spiritual and cultural life within the community in its unique design features, and as a landmark resource in the Village of Vilna.

The Vilna Grand Hall was built in 1942, by the congregation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The building demonstrates how the religious community was growing following the Village of Vilna's incorporation in 1923, and the building of the church in 1935. The Vilna Grand Hall was built to be a modest multi-functional facility that held community functions such as wedding dances, suppers, teas, weddings, and where the first film was shown. Alterations were done, as time and monies permitted, including the addition of the kitchen facilities to the east and the washroom facilities in the southeast corner of the hall. Eventually other halls, larger and more modern, were built in both Vilna and Stry, and along with the diminishing congregation, the Vilna Grand Hall was no longer needed by the Church. The Vilna Grand Hall was transferred to the municipality with the hopes of restoring the resource to its former grandeur in the future.

The Vilna Grand Hall also contains heritage value in the overall design of the building featuring a rectangular

plan with pilasters, a unique stepped and curved parapet, plain wood trim, and 3-over-3 panes in the original, shaped-panel, exterior front entry doors that remain intact. The interior features a ticket and coat check room at the front entrance, a projection room located on the balcony above the front entrance, and retains the original wood flooring and the stage.

The Grand Hall is also valued for its role as a land mark within the community. For almost sixty years it served as the location where many family and community events were celebrated.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- End wall pilasters
- Stepped, curved parapet
- Boomtown façade
- Plain wood trim
- 3-over-3 panes in doors
- Original shaped-panel exterior front wood entry doors
- Rolled-asphalt brick siding
- Proximity to the main street
- Location within the residential community
- Interior spatial configuration, including the ticket and coat check room, projection room, balcony and the stage
- Interior wood flooring

Sources:

1. Vilna Main Street Project Society, *Vilna's Historic Walking Tour*, 2004, 11.



Vilna Hotel

5036 50th Street, Vilna
Lot 8 & 9; Block 1; Plan 1022CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Vilna Hotel is a 1948, two-storey, L-shaped, commercial building with a partial basement, and clad with plastered stucco. It is prominently located on a corner lot in the commercial section of the main street in Vilna.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Vilna Hotel lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Business and Industry. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated for its contribution to the development of the commercial sector in Vilna, through the provision of hospitality services, and continues to demonstrate these for its boomtown design and construction; and displays as a landmark business in Vilna.

The 1948 Vilna Hotel was built by owners, Fred Kuryliw, William Laschuk, and John Pawluk, to replace the first 1924 hotel, on a different location on Vilna's Main Street. Although the new hotel was needed to meet the needs of a new liquor license, the construction of this resource was delayed as building supplies were nearly impossible to source during the Second World War. The Vilna Hotel offered 17 guest rooms for rent at \$1.50, single occupancy, and \$2.25, double occupancy. The resource featured a well-equipped modern kitchen, a dining room that seated 27, and a beer hall with a maximum occupancy of 76 patrons.

The two-storey hotel features an L-shape design that was built after the majority of buildings were constructed on the main street. It is of a larger capacity than the first hotels built in this region and is evidence of the growth of activity in Vilna during this time. The front of the building, facing east has two entrances adjacent to one another, one which use to serve as a direct entrance into the restaurant, and the other entrance closer to the northeast corner, which originally served as an entrance to the hotel lobby. The east facade contains fixed, two-over-one, single-pane windows with a double sash and a hinged awning above. The north side contains an off-center entrance recessed into the façade, and adjacent to a second façade door with no step, which continues



to provides access into the bar. The second-storey features double-sash, single-hung windows on the east and north-sides, with a horizontal parapet along the roof and the length of façade wall.

The Vilna Hotel retains value also as a landmark business in the community located in Vilna's historic downtown. Although the ownership of the hotel has changed over the years, the building has continued to function as a hotel for over seventy years. In 2003, the bar was renovated extensively, installing plank flooring, a stage, removing walls and painting. In 2005, under the Alberta Main Street Program, the façade was rehabilitated strictly following archival photographs. The hotel received new paint, four new windows on the front facade, doors, signage, lighting, and a front façade awning.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Flat roof, with built up tar and gravel
- Plain stucco frieze on parapet
- Stucco-clad exterior
- Fenestration pattern of original window openings on second-storey and north-side
- One-over-one, single-hung, upper-storey wood windows with plain lug sills and plain wood trim
- Two off-centre entries on façade, one closed off from the inside
- Separate bar entry on north-side
- Location on a main street corner lot
- Proximity to other adjacent commercial buildings
- Abutment to public sidewalk

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 5.
2. Vilna Main Street Project, *Historic Vilna Walking Tour*, 8.



Vilna Pool Hall and Barber Shop

5028 50th Street, Vilna

Lot 7; Block 1; Plan 1022CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Vilna Pool Hall is a 1921, one-storey, wood-frame building clad with a boomtown facade and shiplap siding. It is located on one narrow lot on Vilna's Main Street adjacent to other commercial buildings of a similar period.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Vilna Pool Hall lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to developing the social life of Vilna, and is demonstrated most significantly through its basic boomtown design, and it serves as a landmark in the community.

In 1921, Steve Pawluk built the Vilna Pool Hall, a one-storey, wooden boomtown building, which served to replace another two-storey pool and dance hall which was lost to a fire months earlier on another location on main street. In 1926, the building was rented to William Sawka, who then added a barber shop to the northeast portion of the front of the premises. In 1933, John Taschuk purchased the building and served the community as the local barber, while he and his family resided in the back of the building. At that time, the price for a game of Boston was \$.05 and a game of snooker was \$.10. In later years, John's son, William (Bill) took up barbering, and in 1947, took over the whole business with his wife, Lilly, with Bill as the barber and Lilly operating the pool hall, until 1996. The building is fondly remembered by many generations, as a functioning pool hall and barber-shop in Vilna, from fights that broke out in the early days to more recent stories of the school principal looking for missing students, who were hiding under the large snooker tables.

The Vilna Pool Hall was sold by Bill and Lilly Taschuk in 1996 to a newly established Friends of the Vilna Pool Hall & Barbershop Society, in hopes of having the building restored and provincially designated. With the exception of the residence in the back, which had to be torn down, the Vilna Pool Hall and Barbershop has been fully restored, and the community celebrated its grand re-opening of the facility in the fall of 2003. It is the province's



oldest operating pool hall and barbershop and, in 2009, received provincial designation from the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

The Vilna Pool Hall and Barbershop is one of the earliest commercial buildings in Vilna and it features a traditional boomtown façade with a stepped parapet, a shiplap bulkhead, windows with a moulded flat-transom and multiple lights. The building features a traditional recessed raked-entry, and the original “Pool Hall” sign on the upper facade that was repainted in 2003. The interior retains its original configuration, includes wood floors and original wood-slat ceiling and walls. There are also many artifacts retained from the operation of both the pool hall and barbershop.

The Vilna Pool Hall also contains heritage value in its status as a long-lasting landmark within the community. The building has been in almost continuous operation as a pool hall and barbershop since first opening in the 1921.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior:

- Form, scale, and massing
- Boomtown style façade
- Low-pitched gable end roof type
- Shiplap siding
- Stepped parapet
- Fenestration and door entry, including traditional raked entry
- Wood windows, moulded flat-transom with multiple lights
- Single-hung wood windows on sides and back
- Wood door with shaped-panels, a plain flat-transom with multiple lights
- Shiplap bulkhead

Interior:

- Wood-slat ceiling
- V-jointed tongue and groove
- Tongue and groove, edge-grain, fir wood strip flooring
- Interior configuration with spaces for the barbershop on the northeast quadrant, the pool hall counter and sales area on the southeast, and the larger principal area housing four large pool tables and furnishings.
- Various artifacts including: benches, pool tables, balls, racks, cues, reaches, scoring devices, free-standing counter with wall cabinets, period advertising signs, barber chair, barber floor and wall cabinets, and barber mirror.

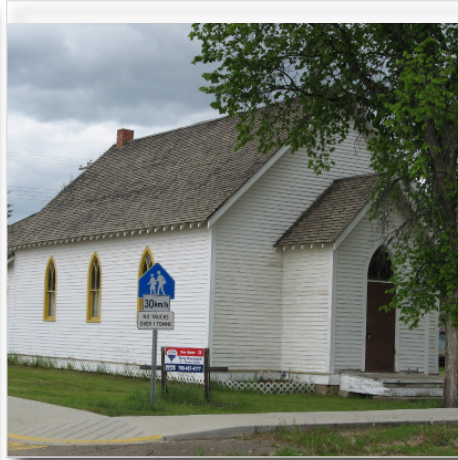
Sources

1. Vilna Main Street Project Society, *Vilna’s Historic Walking Tour*, 2004, 6.
2. Alberta Register of Historic Places, *Vilna Pool Hall and Barbershop Statement of Significance*, 2009



Vilna United Church

5204 50th Street, Vilna
Lot - ; Block B; Plan 1084ET



Description of Heritage Place

The Vilna United Church is a 1929, one-and-a-half-storey, wood frame structure with a high-gable roof and wood shingles. The resource embodies a mission style of ecclesiastical architecture and features horizontal wood siding and Gothic influences such as the pointed-arch, single-hung wood windows with an upper sash containing a decorative three-light, pointed-arch pattern. The church is located on a large grassed corner lot on Vilna's Main Street, just north of the main commercial area on a lot adjacent to the former manse, and bordering residential and commercial areas.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Vilna United Church lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contribution to providing a spiritual place for Vilna, for its association with the Methodist Mission at Wahstao, and is demonstrated through its architecture.

The 1929 Vilna United Church was erected with construction spanning one month, after the Women's Association (WA) of Vilna being organized in 1929 in order to assist in raising funds. Together with members' donations of labour, lumber, gravel, and rock, the surrounding communities of Pine Knoll, Saddle Lake and Hamlin assisted in the construction process. Services for the opening and dedication of the church were conducted by Rev. Wilson. The Women's Missionary Society (WMS) took over from 1944-1962 due to a shortage of ministers.

The Vilna United Church is the first and oldest church in the Vilna. The history of the resource stems from the establishment of the Methodist Mission at Wahstao, in 1904, by the Women's Mission Society (WMS). Missionaries arrived in this area via the settlement near Pakan by Rev. Woolsey and Rev. George McDougall in the early 1890s. Following the foundation of the Wahstao Mission, similar congregations emerged in the surrounding area, including the one south of Vilna, in the Quiet Nook district, in 1915. It was not until 1925 that the



union between Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches established the United Church of Canada. At that time, the congregation held services twice monthly from Vilna's school building. In 1928, members of the United Church committee proposed the construction of the church building in Vilna. In 1934, following the construction of the church in 1929, the Mission House was constructed on the adjacent lot to the north, with materials from the dismantled Wahstao Methodist Mission building, which was used as a residence by the WMS until 1957.

Like many early Presbyterian churches in the province, the Vilna United Church was modestly constructed in the Gothic architectural style, which was popular in frontier communities because of its economy, its readily accessible materials, and its simplicity. The rectangular structure is clad with clapboard siding, corner boards, belly boards, plain wood trim around single-hung, pointed-arch, wood windows, and a small, enclosed porch with a one-leaf door carrying a pointed three-light transom. The Gothic architectural influences are evident in the steeply pitched roof, pointed-arch windows and doors, with tracery details in the windows. The WMS funded many renovations over the years including rewiring, the installation of oil heaters, concrete steps and sidewalk additions, painting of the exterior, installation of storm windows, and furnishings for the interior of the church. The church hall addition was completed in 1938 with assistance of the WMS. Some repainting of the exterior of the building occurred under the Alberta Main Street Program in 2003.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- High-gable roof with wood shingles
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters
- Projecting verges with moulded and plain trim, and a plain frieze
- Nailed wood frame superstructure with clapboard siding
- Corner boards and belly boards
- Pointed-arch wood window openings with pointed-arch lights,
- Single-hung, wood windows with plain slip sills
- Centre entry with a pointed-arch transom and multiple lights
- Enclosed, one-storey porch

Sources

1. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears: Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 5, 181-182.
2. Vilna Main Street Project, *Historic Vilna Walking Tour*, 2005, 10.
3. City of West Chicago, Illinois website, <http://www.westchicago.org/Departments/GothicRevival.html>



Cammock Residence

5015 51st Avenue , Warspite

Lot 22 & 23; Block 1; Block 716CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Cammock Residence is a c1944, one-storey, commercial building that was built as a service station and now has been converted to a residence. It has a vaulted roof, a fixed canopy across the façade, and large display windows on the front façade, and a rectangular element that rises from the base and breaks through the canopy and curved roof line. The building, with its unique Moderne-influenced design, is set on two lots on 51st Avenue, running parallel to the former railway tracks, and a block west of the main commercial street in the Hamlet of Warspite.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Cammock Residence lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its contribution to developing the economic sector in Warspite, and continues to be demonstrated through its architecture.

In c1935, the resource was built as the first garage in Warspite, operated by Walter Spachinsky and his brother, Solphie. In 1944, Spachinsky sold the modestly-scaled business to Nick Manchakowski. Later in 1944, Manchakowski was approached by the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited to be their agent of a Co-op bulk plant, the Warspite Agency, selling gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil and farm lubricants. He further expanded the service to include Chrysler and Allis-Chalmers dealership. The Manchakowskis ran the business for thirty-four years, until the Warspite Agency was closed in 1978 after Nick passed away. The garage and residence were sold to Norman Melensen, and later to Percy Jerzak.

The Cammock Residence is an example of the streamlined shapes favoured in the Moderne style that incorporated simplicity, smooth surfaces, and an asymmetrical balance that distinguished the aesthetics of the machine age. The commercial building's combination of the curved roof, the horizontality of the fixed canopy, wood windows, angled hand bars on the door, and the contrasting vertical rectangular plane securing the elements together is a unique example of such Moderne influences in the region.



Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Curved roof
- Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffits
- Projecting, curved verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Fixed canopy on facade
- Vertical feature on façade piercing fixed canopy and curved verge
- Wood entry door with glass panel and angled metal hand bars
- Large vertical, rectangular-shaped, wood display windows on façade, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim
- Location on large lot on avenue parallel to railway right-of-way
- Proximity to the commercial main street

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 17-18, 59, 76-77, 273, 320.



Meerveld Residence

5036 50th Street, Warspite

Lot 1; Block 1; Block 716CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Meerveld Residence is a 1930, one-and-a-half-storey, commercial building converted to a residence. The structure is adjacent to a large grassed area on the south side and a two vehicle garage is located on the west end of the property. The resource is located on a corner lot on Warspite's Main Street and 51st Avenue, which runs parallel to the abandoned railway line.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Meerveld Residence lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development, and Business and Industry. The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated to its contribution to the development of Warspite's economic sector, to the development of telecommunications to the region, and is demonstrated through its simple architecture.

The Meerveld Residence was built by William Pickard as a General Store, with a post office located in corner section of the building, following the first building being destroyed by the first Warspite fire. After Pickard died in 1933, Snooks purchased the store, followed by William Ternoway in c1941, who then sold the business to George and Mary Shapka in 1945. At this time, the store had dry goods, groceries, fruit, vegetables, meat, and also the Alberta Government Telephone exchange, the Warspite Toll Office. The switchboard was originally located in the kitchen and later the telephone exchange was moved to the store and the service hours were from 8:00 AM until 8:00 PM. At that time, the North Bank Mutual Telephone Company had 14 subscribers. Later on the service was extended to 24-hours and an office was built in the store, where a larger switchboard was installed, and a bed was put in for the night operator. The Shapka's operated the switchboard for 23 years, until July 7, 1968, when the telephone switched to direct dialing. Shapka's operated the store until 1974.

The Meerveld Residence is valued as an example of its basic, two-storey, wood-frame design representative of the modest structures constructed with a medium-gable roof that did not incorporate a typical boomtown front. The pressed galvanized metal cladding on the south and west walls, dormers, and upper west gable was



often used on early commercial buildings for a more decorative cladding to imitate the appearance of expensive masonry. Such cladding likely existing on all sides, as there is evidence of the pressed metal siding under vinyl siding, and contributed to the permanence and positive image communities were striving for at that time.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Nailed-frame superstructure
- Medium-gable roof with metal stamped with shingle pattern
- Pressed metal siding on west wall and upper dormer
- Shed roof dormer
- Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia
- Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit
- Single-hung wood windows, with plain slip sill and plain wood trim
- Centre door opening
- Location on a primary corner on the main street abutting the public sidewalk

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 33, 74, 100, 366-67, 396, 403-05.



Warspite Community Hall

4913 51st Avenue, Warspite
Lot 19; Block 2; Block 716CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Warspite Community Hall is a 1930, one-and-a-half-storey, community hall with a boomtown façade and stepped parapet, and a fixed canopy over the recessed entrance. The hall is located at 4913 51 Avenue, on two lots on the avenue parallel to the former railway line, and one-block east of the main street.

Heritage Value

The Warspite Community Hall is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. Municipal value is in the resource's association with creating community in the region; for its simple design and construction; and for its value as a landmark in the community.

When the hall was constructed in 1930, and was used primarily as a dance hall. Initially there were no indoor plumbing or cooking facilities. The kitchen addition was built c1948, and the plumbing was installed in c1967. Throughout the years, the hall was used by church groups for fund raising suppers. It was rented to show movies, used for school concerts before the school auditorium was built, used for Sunday badminton games, and accommodated weddings and funerals. It was also used for Warspite's Jamboree Night during their two-day winter carnival, and for the crowning of the carnival queen that included a dance and variety show. In the 1950s, the hall was extended to the sidewalk to make room for a cloakroom, entry and bar.

The resource is also significant for its design in terms of its stepped boomtown façade, the profile evident within a newer roof enclosure addition. The hall is fairly substantial in size, retaining its original 1950s footprint, a medium gable roof, and a 4-foot high wall projection on the northeast corner. Such a projection beyond the sidewall is not typical but is evident on some buildings in the east-central communities in Alberta.

The resource also has landmark value in the community, as a place where people gathered for social events, recreation, and leisure activities. It is located on its original site, a half block east of the commercial main street.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Medium-gable roof
- Boomtown front with stepped parapet
- 4-foot by 8-inch deep end wall projection 6-feet above the ground on northwest corner
- Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffit
- Two entries on façade
- One-storey recessed entry
- Metal ventilation grills on façade
- Location on large lot adjacent the United Church on avenue parallel to former railway tracks

Sources

1 Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 83.

2 Henya Martyniuk, Personal conversation. 9 October, 2010.



Warspite Hotel

5031 50th Street, Warspite
Lot 2 & 3; Block 2; Plan 716CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Warspite Hotel is a c1920, two-storey, rectangular commercial building with a boomtown façade with a low, hipped-gable roof. It is located on the Hamlet of Warspite's Main Street perpendicular to 51st Avenue, which parallels the railway tracks which once ran alongside the community.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Warspite Hotel lies in its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The municipal value of the resource is directly associated to its contribution to the development of the economic sector, through the hospitality industry, for over ninety years, and is demonstrated in its simplicity of building design, and has become a landmark in the community.

The Warspite Hotel was initially constructed as a rectangular pool hall built by William Andrusiak in the early 1920s. Pool halls were common in every small town, as they were stronghold of the male culture. The resource was then converted to a hotel in 1925, by the new owners, Fred Eleniak and Mike Mahowich. In the following decade, the Warspite Hotel changed ownership at least three times, and underwent a major expansion, doubling its footprint. The change in function and in size demonstrates the expansion of the community and the growing demands for hospitality industry.

Although the resource has had a series of owners, since it was built in c1920, it continues to operate as a hotel and bar. It narrowly escaped the great fire of Warspite, on May 19, 1941, when four elevators and Imperial Oil bulk station, and a barn half a block away from the Hotel were destroyed. Walter, the son of Peter Melnyk, the owner of Warspite Hotel at the time, recalls being up a ladder to put out flaming shingles with a wet sack, as sparks landed on the hotel's roof, while others were on the roof of the Tomkow's store next door, and others rescuing furniture from within the building.



The Warspite Hotel is valued for its 1930s representation of the basic construction of a commercial building with a boomtown façade. Originally built as a rectangular boomtown commercial structure, with a simple gable roof, the front façade was added when the building was expanded to the south. During the expansion, the original door and window fenestrations were changed to accommodate the needs of the building's use as a larger hotel, and those door and window locations continue to exist today. The resource continues to display the Boomtown Style, the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta, in that the modest wood frame building now has a front facade that is upwardly extended beyond the end gable, forming a false or boomtown front. The false front was likely developed to hide the gable roof and present a larger façade to the street, thereby increasing the sign area and the visibility of the business.

The Warspite Hotel has landmark status within Warspite, and the fact that the resource has continually operated as a hotel for more than 85 years in the community.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form and scale
- Boomtown facade with a skirt roof on front façade
- Stucco exterior finish with plain wood trim
- Wood windows in upper façade
- Location of wood windows in upper façade
- Location of building abutting the public sidewalk
- Location on the main commercial street

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 33, 59, 75-76.



Warspite United Church

4905 51st Avenue, Warspite

Lot 17; Block 2; Block 716CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Warspite United Church is a modest 1926, one-and-a-half-storey, wood frame structure with clapboard siding, a high-gable roof and a central entrance. The resource embodies a mission style of ecclesiastical architecture and features Gothic influences such as the pointed-arch with a half-wheel transom. The church is located on a grassed, treed corner lot, adjacent to the Warspite Community Hall, on 51st Avenue, parallel to the former railway line in the Hamlet of Warspite.

Heritage Value

The significance of the Warspite United Church lies in its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Spiritual Life. The municipal heritage value of the resources is directly associated with its contribution to providing a spiritual place for Warspite, for its association with the United Church of Canada, and is demonstrated through its architecture.

The United Church in Warspite was constructed in 1926. The first service was held on September 25, 1926. Initially, United Church services in the district were held at the community hall. However, in March of 1926, a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hansen led to the decision to build this church. All the work was completed by volunteers and the building opened free of debt. A story in the Edmonton Journal on the opening service records the building was over-filling with visitors from Smoky Lake and Waskatenau. United Church services continued to be held on and off until 1980 when the congregation moved to Smoky Lake.

The history of the resource stems from the establishment of the Methodist Mission at Wahstao, in 1904, by the Women's Mission Society (WMS). Missionaries arrived in this area via the settlement near Pakan by Rev. Woolsey and Rev. George McDougall in the early 1890s. Following the foundation of the Wahstao Mission, similar congregations emerged in the surrounding area. Warspite's first service of the Church was held in the community hall on January 30, 1921. It was not until 1925 that the union between Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches established the United Church of Canada.

Like many early Presbyterian churches in the province, the Warspite United Church was modestly constructed in with a simple Gothic architectural style, which was popular in frontier communities because of its economy, its readily accessible materials, and its simplicity. The rectangular structure is clad with clapboard siding and corner boards, plain wood trim around single-hung wood windows, and a small enclosed porch with a five-panel door carrying a half-wheel transom. The Gothic architectural influences are evident in the steeply pitched gable roof, and the half-wheel transom with tracery in the front door.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- High-gable roof
- Clapboard siding
- Corner boards
- Projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia and soffit, and moulded frieze
- Single-hung wood windows with plain lug sills, and plain wood trim
- Centre entry with semi-circular opening
- Shaped transom, with multiple lights over entry
- Five-panel wood door with plain wood trim
- Corner location set back from public sidewalk and adjacent the Warspite Community Hall

Sources

1. Warspite Victoria Trail Historical Society, *Between River and Lake*, 1988, 3, 7, 47-48.
2. Vilna and District Historical Society, *Voices of Yesteryears – Vilna and District History*, 1991, vol. 1, 5.
3. City of West Chicago, Illinois website, <http://www.westchicago.org/Departments/GothicRevival.html>



Blacksmith Shop

5015 52nd Street, Waskatenau
Lot 17; Block 4; Plan 672EO



Description of Heritage Place

The Waskatenau Blacksmith Shop is a 1929, one-storey, wood-frame building. It features a boomtown façade, with a ghost sign “Waskatenau Blacksmith” image on the upper shiplap siding. The building is located at 5015 52nd Street, on a town lot fronting onto a street one block west of the main street in a residential area. On the same lot is a log superstructure house where the blacksmith lived with his family. The site includes just the former blacksmith shop.

Heritage Value

The Waskatenau Blacksmith Shop is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. It has municipal value for its design, and method of construction.

John Chorney built the blacksmith shop, and operated it from 1929 to 1952. He was born in 1902 in Ukraine. After the First World War he trained as a blacksmith, and in 1926 decided to immigrate to Canada. Because Canada was looking for farmers and not trades people, he had to bribe an official to be allowed to come to this country. He obtained a job with the Northern Alberta Railway (NAR) as a travelling blacksmith living in a boxcar. When he decided to strike out on his own he sought a farming community in need of a blacksmith and selected Waskatenau. A friend of his with the same name, John Chorney, from his home town, and unrelated also came to Waskatenau. The second Chorney was a shoemaker. A shed was built on the back of the blacksmith shop for the shoemaker who later moved his business to the village’s Main Street.

By 1932 John (the blacksmith) had saved enough money to bring his wife Pearl (nee Zaleski) and daughter Mary from Ukraine to live in the log house he built behind the blacksmith shop fronting onto the next street. The economic conditions of the 1930s brought on by the Depression forced John to work for the NAR. He sold the business in 1952 and the family moved to Edmonton where John obtained year round work at the Calder Railway yard.

The Waskatenau Blacksmith Shop also contains heritage value in the design style of the building in that it is reminiscent of the low-cost simple construction of blacksmith shops with its nailed wood frame and boomtown façade, low gable roof and shiplap siding. The boomtown façade has a unique curved design at the upper, outer corners, and the curvature continues into the upper raised parapet. The structure has two large wooden doors; the original hinged, two-leaf door, with horizontal shiplap siding; and a sliding door.

The Waskatenau Blacksmith Shop also contains a symbolic association in that the blacksmith shop represents a trade that was once a prominent commercial business in most rural communities, but has now largely disappeared from the Alberta landscape.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale
- Nailed wood-frame
- Shiplap siding
- Curved boomtown façade
- Exposed rafters
- Plain wood trim
- Corner boards
- Two bay doors, one sliding, one hinged
- Original wood-frame, multi-light, windows
- Small “shoemaker’s” shed on rear
- Projecting wood parapet
- Ghost lettering exhibiting “blacksmith shop” on the front facade
- Proximity to the Chorney log house, and to the main street and 50th Avenue

Sources:

1. Waskatenau Agricultural Society, *By River and Trail: History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 624-25.



Early Childhood Services Kindergarten

5111 51st Street, Waskatenau

Lot 5; Block ; Plan 1995CL



Description of Heritage Place

The Waskatenau Early Childhood Services building is a one-storey rural school with a medium hip roof and plaster walls. It was built in the mid-1940s as the former rural Riverland School, and moved to its current location c1954. It is now located on the grounds of the Holy Family Catholic School, the former Waskatenau High School building.

Heritage Value

The Early Childhood Services building is significant for its provincial association with the theme of Education. It has municipal value for its local contribution to education, and for its unique “Moderne” architectural elements.

The Waskatenau Early Childhood Services building was built in the mid-1940s to replace the original Riverland School that was destroyed by fire in February 1944. Classes at the new building, however, ceased at the end of the 1949-50 school year, as it was more economical to bus students to school in Waskatenau. In July of 1954, the school board considered the building a fairly new structure and thus it was moved onto the grounds of the Waskatenau High School to accommodate additional classes. In the early 1970’s, the school board determined the building was no longer needed. In 1976, fundraising began to pay for renovations to accommodate the Waskatenau Early Childhood Services to accommodate kindergarten classes. They held bingos, pancake breakfasts, catered farm auctions and sold garden vegetables to pay for a new furnace and plumbing. The roof was replaced in 1980.

The Waskatenau Early Childhood Services building also retains heritage value for its architectural “Moderne” features that grace the front entrance of the building. The simple building features a medium hip roof, a moulded stucco soffit, and a blind flat transom over the front entry. The entrance feature, however, is in contrast to the simple rectangular massing of the overall structure, as it features a decorative “Moderne” concrete embellished partial enclosure that brings emphasized symbolism to the importance of education.



Character-defining Elements

- Form, mass, and scale
- Plaster/stucco walls
- Medium hip roof
- Decorative “moderne” concrete main entrance open front porch
- Moulded stucco soffit
- Plain wood trim
- Blind flat-transom on front entry door
- Brick chimney
- Location and size of all window openings
- Location on grounds of Holy Family Catholic School

Sources

1. Waskatenau Agricultural Society, *By River and Trail: History of Waskatenau and Districts*, 317-18, 360.



Masonic Temple Lodge

5015 51st Street, Waskatenau

Lot 22; Block 1; Plan 4934CD



Description of Heritage Place

The Masonic Temple Lodge is a 1925, one-storey, wood frame rectangular building, which was converted from a church to a Masonic Temple. It is located at 5015 51st Street, on a single town lot, setback from the public sidewalk, in a residential district, one-block west of the downtown. It features a short facade, high-pitched roof, and clapboard siding.

Heritage Value

The Masonic Lodge is significant in its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life through social organization. The municipal value of the resource is directly associated with its contributions to religious and community activity, as demonstrated through its simple design and construction.

The Masonic Lodge was built by the Anglican Church in 1925, and used the building for church services until the 1940s. In 1946, the Greek Orthodox congregation purchased the building, at which point it functioned as their church for the next eight years. The last service was held on Easter Sunday of that year. It was next owned by the local Masons. The lodge itself was formed in 1928, with meetings in various locations until this building became their home. They purchased the building in 1953, and the first meeting was held in May the following year. They continue to use the building for their meetings, special events, and an annual Ladies Night for spouses.

Heritage value also exists in the simple design and construction of the former church building. The simple rectangular plan contains minimal detail, other than pointed-window openings and brackets under the porch eaves, and reflects the simple design and adornments common to the simple way of life of the district's early settlers.

The resource remains as a landmark in the community. The community members have gathered for religious

purposes and community events in this building for over 85 years and continues to be a landmark of community memory.

Character-defining Elements

- Form, massing, and scale of a one-storey building, with rectangular shape, and short facade
- High-gable roof
- Clap board siding, with corner boards
- Exposed rafters
- Enclosed porch, with high-gable roof, and similar sloped projection, supported by brackets over entry
- Wood three-panel entry door, with eight small panes in upper panel
- Pointed wood window openings
- Plain wood trim on windows and doors
- Masonic “square and compasses” symbol on facade
- Location in residential area west of the commercial main street

Sources

1. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and District*, 1986, vol. 1, 240, 263, 419-20,



Saint Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church

4404 50th Avenue, Waskatenau

Lot N/A ; Block 11; Plan 3346ET



Description of Heritage Place

Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a 1953, one-and-a-half-storey, structure with a cruciform footprint. Clad with stucco, the building rests on a concrete foundation, and has medium-gabled roofs with wood shingles. One large, onion-shaped, dome is positioned at the centre of the cruciform. Two smaller, onion-shaped, domes are situated on two towers flanking the entrance, and a third smaller, onion-shaped, dome is located over the apse. The church and adjacent cemetery are located in a rural setting near the Village of Waskatenau. The site includes the church and bell tower.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the provincial theme of Spiritual Life and its association with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church; in its design and method of construction; and in its value as a religious landmark in the region.

The resource has heritage value in its association with the theme of spiritual life and its association with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church was built in 1953 by a congregation organized in 1937. Prior to the construction of the church, the congregation's first services were held in the Co-op Hall in Waskatenau. Earlier in 1937, the 6-acre site for a church, cemetery, and parking lot was purchased. In 1946, they purchased the Anglican Church and used it for church services until construction of the new church was completed.

The carpenter was Mr. Mnoholitney with the assistance of Opanas Denesiuk. Work on the building progressed quickly with money and volunteer labour from members of the congregation and the local community. The construction cost was \$19,200. Many of the religious items required for the church were either donated or made by church members.

The heritage value of St. Volodymyr Church lies in its grand scale and presence that is reinforced by a series of onion-shaped domes prevalent in Russian Orthodox church architecture. The church has connection with the well-known and highly-skilled church builder, Ivan Mnoholitny (1890-1962), of Kahun, who was contracted to oversee the project with the assistance of Opanas Denesiuk, and the help of the entire congregation organized in 1937. Mnoholitny was known to have built over 20 churches across Canada during his career. During construction of the church, men served as volunteer carpenters on the work crew while the women took on the difficult job of washing the rocks that were used to create the foundation.

St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church and adjacent cemetery continue to be associated with religious practice in the Waskatenau community. The church itself plays a significant role as a primary church within the region that continues to be a place of worship. The Byzantine influence in the architectural style of the structure is representative of the construction of the time and shows a high quality of workmanship by the local laborers.

St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church continues to have great symbolic value to the community and stands as a prominent landmark of distinction within the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Elements

Exterior Elements:

- Form, massing, and orientation of the church in a rural setting on the edge of Waskatenau
- Central cruciform plan
- Large, central octagonal-dome, with a cross finial, located in the centre of cruciform over the nave
- Semi-circular windows on each side of octagonal-dome
- Four small domes with crosses finials
- Curved stucco wall terminating at the end of the eaves and verge
- Stained-glass window lights in the shape of a cross
- Moulded, semi-circular, head around main entrance to replicate wedge-shaped masonry voussoirs
- Half-wheel transom over main entrance doors

Interior Elements:

- Interior narthex, nave, and sanctuary
- Domed ceiling with chandelier hanging from centre
- Choir loft with stairway
- Raised dais with iconostasis-covered wall separating nave from sanctuary
- Right and left side door on the front of the iconostasis, one depicting the archangel, Michael and the other Gabriel
- Icons and paintings, including icon of Jesus immediately to the right of the gate
- Holy Altar with cross behind the altar
- Items on altar used to sanctify the bread and wine for communion, including a gold chalice and communion spoon
- Plashchanytsia, or iconic shroud, depicting the deceased Christ in sanctuary
- The side room as a sacristy for the priest

Sources

1. Jars Balan research on Ukrainian Orthodox churches/Snyder collection



Waskatenau Hotel

5028 50th Street, Waskatenau
Lot 4 & 5; Block 1; Plan 4934CD



Description of Heritage Place

The Waskatenau Hotel is a c1920, two-storey, L-shaped, hotel. It features a stucco finish with “Moderne” speed lines that wrap around the upper corners of the front facade. It is located on the main commercial street, a half block from where the train station once stood.

Heritage Value

The Waskatenau Hotel is significant for its association with the provincial theme of Urban Development. The heritage value of the Waskatenau Hotel exists in its association with the local hospitality industry and its ongoing service to the community as a restaurant, tavern, and hotel; in the “Moderne” features that contribute to its presence on main street; and as a landmark in the community known to be a central social gathering place for many years.

The Waskatenau Hotel was constructed c1920 soon after the arrival of the CPR railway. The hotel was a necessary result with the increase of travel. The first owner of the hotel was George Cherrington. The Waskatenau Hotel served a vital role in the local community. In most small centres hotels were erected within a block of the train station, in view of traveling salesmen, visitors, and settlers requiring accommodation at a time when the main means of travel was by rail. The hotel was the first thing they looked for thus proximity to the local railroad station was very important.

The architectural detailing in the Waskatenau Hotel reflects Moderne influences by way of the scale and two-storey simple massing, exterior stucco treatment, flat roof, horizontal speed lines that wrap around the upper exterior corners of the facade, and the raised horizontal signband located above the window and door fenestrations. Its simplicity and lack of detail reflects the influences of the time in terms of travel and speed.

The Waskatenau Hotel is also a landmark in the community, having been in operation for more than 90-years.



The hotel was also busy social center on Saturday nights. At the time, liquor laws only permitted men in the bar. Over the hotel's existence, it has remained one of the central social gathering places, continuing to provide hospitality service to the community, and remaining a landmark within Waskate-neau. In 1926, the family sold the Waskatenau Hotel and moved to Ontario. In 1932, the Waskatenau Hotel was listed under C.F.S. Barker on the tax roll.

Character-defining Elements

- Mass, form, and scale of two-storey small urban centre commercial hotel
- Flat roof
- Plain trim
- Speed lines on the upper corners of the front façade
- Window and door fenestrations
- "Waskatenau Hotel" blade sign
- Two-over-two wood storm windows
- Sign band across front of building
- "Restaurant", "Lobby" and "Tavern" letters in horizontal sign band
- Location on main street just north of the rail line, and abutting public sidewalk
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on main street

Sources

1. Interview with Grace Flaska, August 18, 2010
2. Conversation with Helen Karvonen, October 17, 2010
3. Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and District*, 1986, vol. I, 120



Waskatenau Motors

5045 50th Street, Waskatenau
Lot 7,8 & 9; Block 2; Plan 4934CD



Description of Heritage Place

Waskatenau Motors was built c1922, and has a one-storey “Moderne” style showroom area in the front, with a two-storey office area behind that attaches to service bays at the rear. The front of the building is of brick and stucco, while the remainder is constructed of brick and horizontal continuous lintels, and concrete sills. Waskatenau Motors is located on the main commercial street.

Heritage Value

Waskatenau Motors is significant for its association with the provincial themes of Urban Development and Transportation. The heritage value of Waskatenau Motors exists in its ongoing service to the transportation and equipment needs of the community and region, and in its juxtaposition of simple masses that show evidence of different architectural influences over time.

The Waskatenau Motors is clearly a collection of at least two different buildings constructed in c1922. It was owned by Arthur Wolf who sold oils, greases, gasoline, John Deere machinery & implements, and Goodyear & Dunlop products. In 1944 Wolf purchased the Light and Power Plant started by the McNee brothers in the 1920s, which may be the red brick structure that opens on to the alley, as it is said that it operated out of the alley near the service station, and at night the sound of the generator could be heard for miles. John Zadunayski purchased Wolf’s garage and power plant in 1945. Thus, the two-storey building with the Moderne style one-storey structure could have been constructed prior to 1945. Sometime c1947 the business name became Waskatenau Motors, a dealer of McCormick-Deering and Chevrolet. Before the Waskatenau Fire Hall was built next to the dealership, the fire hoses were kept in the Waskatenau Motors Building. John Zadunayski sold the IHC implement and truck agency to brother-in-law, Walter Chaba in 1950. It then operated as W.J. Chaba Holdings. Chaba also served as notary public and Mayor of Waskatenau. Due to failing health, he phased out the agency business in 1969 and rented the garage to employee, Metro Starchuk. Chaba continued as manager.



Waaskatenau Motors also has municipal heritage value for its design in that it is a juxtaposition of simple masses that show evidence of different architectural influences over time. The front portion of the brick structure is clad with stucco scored in block pattern, while the service bay area is not stuccoed, and is constructed of red brick and continuous concrete lintels, and sloped concrete sills. The rear structure could possibly have been the power plant, with the The front has large display windows for the showroom area. The showroom is triangular-shaped, and has Moderne features such curves at the corners of the building. The large 12-over-12 windows on the rear of the building allow for maximum natural light into the service bay area.

Character-defining Elements

Combined:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Juxtaposition of massing

Service Bay Structure:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Clay brick
- Continuous plain concrete lintels
- Continuous horizontal concrete banding
- Concrete window sills
- Window and door fenestrations
- Large metal windows with 24 lights (12-over-12) incorporating an operable centre 4-light pane
- Large, recessed showroom display windows low bulkhead
- 3-over-6 single-hung windows

Front Single and Two-Storey Structure:

- Mass, form, and scale
- Juxtaposition of massing
- Large, recessed showroom display windows low bulkhead
- Rounded corners at ends of showroom wall
- Window and door fenestrations
- Block pattern scored into plaster
- Plaster treatment framing man-door openings

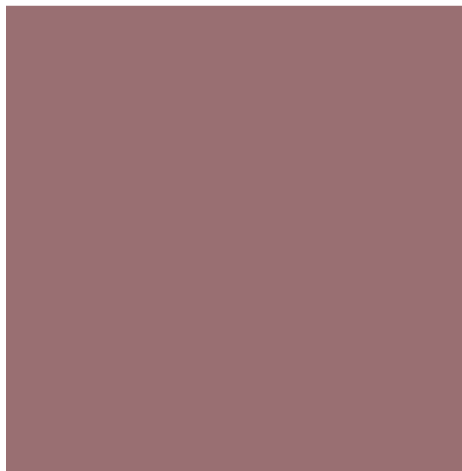
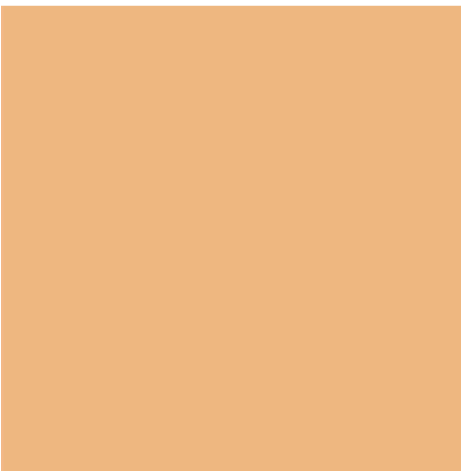
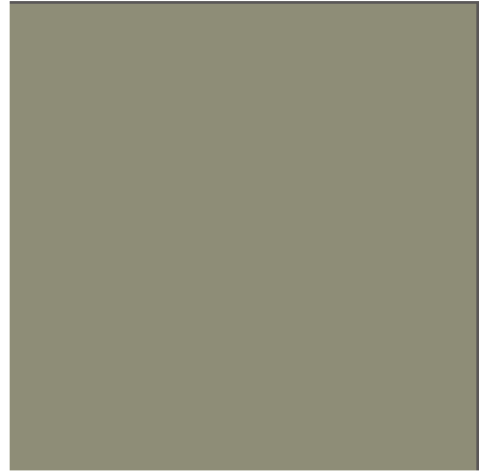
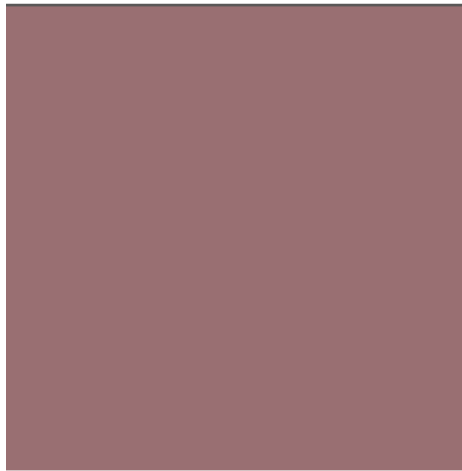
Sources

1. : (1) Interview with Elmer Carefoot and Lucy Chaba, July 29, 2010

(2) *By River and Trail: The History of Waskatenau and Districts*, Vol. I, (Waskatenau and Districts Historical Society, 1986), 121, 130, 206, 228-29, 611



Resource Evaluations





Matwychuck House

59454 Range Road 134



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Matwychuk House
Other Names	
Civic Address	59454 Range Rd 134 - NE 28-59-12 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Matwychuk Log House is a 1921, one-storey, horizontal-log house on a wood foundation. It is located in the middle of a pasture surrounded by a barbwire fence set back from a gravel rural road, and is approximately one kilometre south of Spedden.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Matwychuk House (1921) is an example of an early homesteader's home in this region of Alberta. It is associated with settlement and exemplifies the living conditions of early settlers.
Period of Significance	1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale of the one-room log structure • Unfinished horizontal-log frame • Mud, manure, and straw chinking • Round notched corners • Original window and door openings • Location in a pasture, set back from gravel rural road, and in close proximity to the 1928 log house
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The house is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building is unchanged, although the roof has collapsed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The basic log house continues to convey the feeling of a difficult way of life for early homesteaders. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association to settlement
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Matwychuck Farm House

59454 Range Road 134



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Matwychuk Farm House
Other Names	
Civic Address	59454 Range Rd 134 - NE 28-59-12 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Matwychuk House is a 1928, one-and-a-half-storey, rural farm house. It is a T-shaped, medium-gabled, log house that is now clad with vinyl siding. The resource is located in a farm yard with other log structures, is set back from a gravel rural road, and is approximately one kilometre south of Spedden.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is a significant for its association with the themes of rural settlement and agricultural practices, and for its basic design using local materials.
Period of Significance	1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form of the T-shaped rural farm house • Medium-gable roof with wood shingles • Single-hung wood windows • Eaves, verges, doors and windows, all with plain wood trim • Windowless dormer on rear of building • Location in a treed farm yard set back from a gravel rural road, and it's proximity to the 1921 log home
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The house is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural farm setting has not changed. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: All materials are original except for vinyl siding covering the original finished horizontal-log. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is still evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to have the feeling of a rural farm house from its period. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association with rural agricultural practices.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Malysh Farm House

57342 Range Road 134



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Malysh Farm House
Other Names	
Civic Address	SE-20-57-13 -W4 - 57342 Range Road 134
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Malysh Farm House is a c1913, L-shaped, one-and-a-half story, finished horizontal-log house with a medium-gable roof and clad with shiplap siding. The resource is located in a pasture overlooking the North Saskatchewan River valley and is surrounded by several outbuildings, including a barn.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Malysh House is a significant building in the Smoky Lake region because of its association with the themes of rural settlement and agricultural practices; because of its basic design using local materials.
Period of Significance	c1913 to present.



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • L-shape plan • Horizontal finished-log superstructure covered with wood shiplap siding and corner boards • Medium-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Original wood windows with plain exterior wood trim and moulded interior trim. • Moulded wood trim around door on exterior • Wood-slat ceilings, plaster, and wallpaper covered walls • Narrow stairway to second floor • Closed, one-storey porch • Location on side of hill overlooking valley and in close proximity to other farm buildings
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original other than the asphalt shingles on the roof. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of a rustic rural structure. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association with rural settlement and agricultural practices.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Hamlin Road Ranch Barn

58223 Highway 859



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Hamlin Road Ranch Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	58223 Highway 859 - SW 17-58-13 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1947, two-and-a-half storey, barn constructed with a vertical finished log superstructure covered with shiplap. It has a very prominent bird's beak at the peak of the curved roof on the north side. The building has a very impressive scale with two bays on the ground floor and one bay on the upper floor. The structure is located in a large, well-manicured, farmyard with the original log farmhouses to the north, a crop field to the south, as well as various outbuildings and old horizontal log structures to the east.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: It is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark on a major route through the district.
Period of Significance	1947 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, scale, and massing • Vertical finished log superstructure • Shiplap siding • Corner boards • Upper-storey door • Two bays on front ground floor • One bay on front third floor • Plain wood fascia on verges and eaves • Cupola • Plain wood trim on windows and doors • Three-by-three pane arrangement • Horizontal board on sliding barn doors • Wood drip-ledge between shiplap and belly-board around perimeter
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The structure retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its original relationship to other historic resources on the farmstead. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The structure retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the level of workmanship relevant to the original construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey the sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey its association with the theme of agricultural development of the region.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Hamlin Road Log House

58223 Highway 859



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Hamlin Road Ranch Log House
Other Names	
Civic Address	58223 Highway 859 - SW 17-58-13 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1913, one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse with horizontal log construction covered with a modern stucco application, and diagonal and vertical wood detailing. It has a medium gable roof with one chimney and a square ventilation cupola. Windows have modern decorative fixed-wood shutters, and split weatherboard is applied to both gables. The structure is located in a well-manicured, gated farmyard, and well-treed with conifer and deciduous trees. It is north of main barn and 100-feet northwest of main house, adjacent to large garden to west.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the Hamlin district.
Period of Significance	c1913 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing, and scale • Horizontal finished log superstructure • Split weatherboard and stucco finish • Medium gable roof with one brick chimney and square ventilation cupola • Upper-storey door • Corner boards • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Moulded wood trim on windows and doors • Two-over-two, single-hung, wood windows
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The structure retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its original relationship to other historic resources on the farmstead. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The structure retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the level of workmanship relevant to the original construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey the sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey its association with the theme of agricultural development of the region.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Hamlin Road Ranch Farm House (Second)

58223 Highway 859



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Hamlin Road Ranch Farm House (Second)
Other Names	
Civic Address	58223 Highway 859 - SW 17-58-13 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1913, one-and-a-half storey, horizontal log, farmhouse with the south and west sides wrapped with a one-story high verandah and supporting wood posts. There is 1996, two-storey, turret addition on the northeast corner, and another wing on the northwest corner. The verge fascia is decorated with rounded dentils and an arched and scrolled fascia board. It is located in a well-manicured, and gated farmyard north of main barn and 100-feet east of first log house.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the Hamlin district.
Period of Significance	1934 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing, and scale • Horizontal finished log superstructure • Clapboard siding • Medium gable roof • Corner boards • Skirt roof • Decorative frieze • Plain fascia and soffit • Moulded wood trim on windows and doors • Open one-storey verandah with wood post supports
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The structure retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The structure retains its original relationship to other historic resources on the farmstead. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The structure retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the level of workmanship relevant to the original construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey the sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The structure retains the ability to convey its association with the theme of agricultural development of the region.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist

13249 Township Road 584



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist
Other Names	Stry – Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Eucharist Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Parish Stry
Civic Address	NW 22-58-13 W4 - 13249 TWP RD 584
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Stry Ukrainian Catholic Church is a wood-frame church on a cruciform plan and has two small onion domes on octagonal drums that flank the west façade and a prominent central dome over the crossing, on a large octagonal drum and surmounted by an open octagonal cupola, which rests on a small onion dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross. An exceptional feature of the interior of this church is the design of the altar baldachin (the ornamental structure canopy over the altar) with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons. This resource is clearly visible from several kilometres away on the Stry Road, just off Secondary Highway 859 southeast of the town of Vilna.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Parish at Stry was constructed in 1934 and completed in 1944 and follows the strict building traditions of the prairie Byzantine church style. It has a long association with the early Ukrainian settlement of the area.
Period of Significance	1934 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>Exterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and shape of traditional Byzantine style church • Horizontal wood siding • Domes and drums as well as the open cupola crowning the larger central dome • Two small sheet-metal domes on small octagonal drums flank the west façade and the prominent central dome over the crossing, on a large octagonal drum, is also sheathed with sheet metal and is surmounted by an open octagonal cupola, on which rests a small onion dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross • Four semi-circular fixed-transom rectangular windows on the west, east, north and south surfaces <p>Interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four pendentives springing from basic pilasters at the corners of the crossing • Ceiling of the central dome is flat and covered with painted acoustical tiles, from which the chain for the chandelier is hung. • The altar baldachin (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar) with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons • Original liturgical items including some valuable artifacts salvaged (and still used) from the original log structure designed by Rev. Philip Ruh • Furnishings including altars, tetrapod, pews, and original lighting fixtures • Original choir loft with stair access • Walls covered with horizontal fiber board material (Donacona) • Floors are narrow, wood hardwood strips with a clear finish and the apse floor area has been covered with a red carpet. <p>Landscape Elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to cemetery • Spruce trees planted on the north-side of the church yard
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The church is located in its original location adjacent to the cemetery and the community hall. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of this religious structure has not been significantly altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The church is located in a rural setting adjacent to the original cemetery. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original materials exist under vinyl siding and the interior of the building is mostly intact or replaced with original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The church is a good example of fine workmanship by local craftsman. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The church retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for religious ceremony. ■ 7. Association Explain: The church is a place where religious celebration has occurred throughout its existence.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Wynnyk General Store

57342 Range Road 134



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Wynnyk General Store
Other Names	Stry Post Office
Civic Address	SW 27-58-13 W4 - 13266 Township Road 584
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1920, one-and-a-half-storey, rural store that was also a post office and residence. The stucco-clad building has a medium-gable roof, with a curved arcade framing a front verandah covered by a half medium-hip roof. There is a bay-shaped extension with four-over-one, single-hung windows on west-side. The house is located within a private farm yard facing south, and is setback from the road.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development, business and industry; through the rural post office and store; with its association to the Canadian Postal Service; for its design; and for its landmark value as a gathering place for people in the community.
Period of Significance	1911 to present.



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and style • Medium-gable roof with projecting rafters under the eaves, and a plain wood fascia • Curved arcade framing front one-storey verandah covered by a half medium hip roof • Bay-shaped extension with four-over-one, single-hung, windows on west-side • Two-over-two storms on all windows • Plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Centre entry with one seven-panel door, including one glass panel • Straight stairway with closed wooden railing • Location setback from rural road in gated farm yard facing south
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the other farm buildings, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains its direct link with the themes of agricultural development, business and industry.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Oughton Stone Barn

SE 35-58-13 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Oughton Stone Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	SE 35-58-13 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Oughton Barn is a one-and-a-half storey fieldstone structure with a stone foundation, gambrel roof with wooden shingles. The rafters are exposed and it may possibly have been built by Frank Rupchuk, (variously spelled Rupchuk, Rupchyk, Rupchuck) a farmer and stone mason from south of Lamont, who learned his trade in Poland.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The barn is associated with farm practice and represents the significance of this style of farm buildings in the region. The fact that the barn is constructed of local fieldstone is significant in that it relates to other buildings built by local stone masons and farmers. The nature of the building is significant and it continues to stand as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1925 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-and-a-half-storey fieldstone structure with a stone foundation • Gambrel roof with wooden shingles • Exposed rafters <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hay loft • Interior feed areas for larger animals on one end with loft overhead • Area for storing farm pre-mechanized machines • Room for smaller farm animals (pigs and chickens) <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in an open field used for cattle grazing • Adjacent to a rural road in the County
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The stone barn is located in its original location in rural Smoky Lake County. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The barn is located in a farmer's field and is adjacent to a Country road. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The barn is an excellent example of fieldstone construction in the region. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The stone barn retains its ability to convey its importance as a farm building. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The stone barn remains as a building associated with farming in the region. ■ 7. Association Explain: The use of the building has not changed and retains original religious associations.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church

60104 Range Road 130



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church
Other Names	Sokal Ukrainian Catholic Church
Civic Address	60104 Range Road 130 - SE 12-60-13 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey rectangular plan structure with Apse with a medium-gable roof and one over one pane double hung windows. It is located set back from a rural gravel road on a slight hill at the opposite end of a well maintained ten-acre site from the cemetery.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Veillette (Sokal) Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant to the municipality through its association with then themes of settlement and religious practices; because of its basic design and as a landmark, the most northern church in this region of the county.
Period of Significance	1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and style • Stone foundation • Five panel wood door • One over one pane double hung windows • Moulded slip sills • Concrete chimney • Large well maintained yard with the cemetery nearby • On a slight hill standing as landmark
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The church is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: There was an addition in 1925 and the exterior was completed in 1932. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment, proximity to the rural road and cemetery has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original, now covered by a metal roof and metal siding. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The church continues to convey the feeling of a rural church. ■ 7. Association Explain: The church continues an association with religious practices dating back to when the church was built in the 1920s.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church

57344 Range Road 142



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Gold Creek Romanian Greek Orthodox Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	NE 22-57-14 W4 - 57344 Range Road 142
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Building was built in 1916 and is located on a hill overlooking a valley and also above and adjacent the cemetery. The structure is a basic rectangular single story gabled building with very basic square towers and a small round flat topped steeple carrying a cross. The church is a good representation of the early smaller churches built in rural areas prior to 1920's.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: It is significant for its association with religious practice, its primary place of worship and cemetery for the Romanian homesteaders, for its basic architectural quality, scale, and massing, and symbolic value it held within the Romanian community.
Period of Significance	1916 to present.



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and massing of rectangular one-storey with apse • Wood shiplap siding • Square towers with pyramidal roof having a triangular shape dormer detail on each tower face and topped with a metal cross • Small round flat topped steeple with a cross a cross at junction of apse roof • 6 over 6 wood windows • Brick chimney • Located on a hill overlooking valley and cemetery
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Structure still exists in its original location ■ 2. Design Explain: Original form and massing still exists. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Sits high on hill overlooking valley and cemetery. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original exterior materials still exist. Interior unknown at this time. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: Represents the workmanship locally available during the early 1900's. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The modesty of the structure is representative of the size of the Romanian community. ■ 7. Association Explain: The use of the building has not changed and retains original religious associations.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Lily Field School

NE 21-58-14 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Lily Field School
Other Names	
Civic Address	NE 21-58-14 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a rectangular shaped, one storey, two classroom, rural schoolhouse. It is located along a rural road at the edge of a hayfield.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of the resource is in its use as a rural schoolhouse. The design is a fine example of a larger two classroom schoolhouse. The building was later purchased by the Downing Ukrainian Orthodox & Ukrainian Catholic Church and renovated for use as a community hall and continues to be a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form • High hiped roof with central gable • Wood flushboard siding • Wood shingles • Exposed rafters • Plain wood trim on doors and windows • Nine pane windows • Interior wood casings around windows • Interior wood chair rail around perimeter • Interior stage • Wood doors with 5 shaped panels • Original door hardware • Interior side and head of wood window and door casings • Exterior brick chimneys
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment continues to be a rural setting. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The feeling is that of a rural schoolhouse. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource continues to convey its association to rural education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Apedaile Barn

NW 16-58-15 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Apedaile Barn
Other Names	Shapka Barn
Civic Address	58280 Range Road 153
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is an older one-and-a-half storey barn, with a gambrel roof, shiplap siding, and upper storey doors, and diamond shaped windows. It is located in a farmyard which includes a farmhouse, summer house, and a row of granaries.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The municipal significance of the resource lies in its association with the theme of agricultural development; and its its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form, and scale of one-and-a-half storey barn • gambrel roof, with cupola and finial • projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • upper storey door and diamond shaped window on either end of barn • stone and concrete foundation • nailed frame with shiplap siding, and wooden cornerboards • -one bay with sliding doors, covered with horizontal wood planks • siding with front bay and three-over-three fixed windows, and swing out doors • exposed rafters, and plain verge fascia on sidewind <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - livestock stalls • - timber plank flooring • - massive loft • - heavy post and beam construction
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The barn is located in its original location in the region. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the barn has not been significantly altered.. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The barn is adjacent the farm house and original summer kitchen. ■ 4. Materials Explain: : Original materials have been retained. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The barn is good example of local construction using local materials and labour. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The barn retains its ability to convey its agricultural function. ■ 7. Association Explain: The barn is a structure that continues to be used for agricultural purposes.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Apedaile House

NW 16-58-15 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Apedaile House
Other Names	Shapka Homestead
Civic Address	58280 Range Road 153
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-and-a-half storey, older farmhouse with clapboard siding, a high-pitched roof, and a balcony, across the main façade, over the entry. It is located in a farm yard, which also includes a summer house, a barn, and granaries.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource has municipal significance because of its association with the theme of agricultural development.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form and style of one-and-a-half storey farm house • high pitched gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia, soffit, and frieze • horizontal log superstructure covered with clapboard siding, and corner boards • open one storey verandah with decorated posts, and balcony • gable-roofed dormer, with projecting eaves • double-hung windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement, and original two-over-two storm windows, and plain slip sills • six-panel entry door, with glass panel • plain wood door and window trim • belly board around perimeter of building, at the base • stone foundation <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • original wood door and window trim • original sand plaster finish on walls
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains much of its original design. A very sensitive two-storey addition was constructed on the rear, replicating original features of the roof, dormers, windows, corner board and belly board. The interior stairway is located in the original kitchen space. Addition beam in living room and dining room for added structural support. The size of upper window openings has been enlarged. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource is in its original environment, which includes its relationship to other structures in the farmyard, such as the barn and summer house. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains much of its original material, although some of the original exterior has been covered by an addition. The verandah deck is new. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link to the theme of agricultural development
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?



Apedaile Summer House

NW-16-58-15-W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Apedaile Summer House
Other Names	Shapka Summer Kitchen
Civic Address	58280 Range Road 153
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is an older building that was used as a summer house and summer kitchen. The horizontal logs are dovetailed at the corners, and the logs are covered with vertical plank. The building is located at the edge of a farmyard with other buildings, including the farmhouse, barn, and a row of granaries.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is has significance to the municipality because of its association with the theme of agricultural development; and because of its design, and method of construction.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form, and shape of one-and-a-half storey small farm house • wood foundation, under horizontal finished log superstructure, covered with vertical plank • logs dovetailed at corners • medium gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia and soffit • two-over-two fixed windows • three-panel door, with plain wood trim, except for shaped trim header <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heavy timber cross beams, timber rafters, with some timbers showing evidence of fires from stove at rear of the building.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains most of its original design. The interior has been redesigned with bedroom and bathroom, and combined living room kitchen. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource is in its original environment, in a farm yard with other resources including a farmhouse and barn. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials, except for interior renovations. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the workmanship, including the logs dovetailed in the corners. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource through continued use retains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Ruthenia School

16560 Township Road 590



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Ruthenia School
Other Names	Ruthenian Community Center
Civic Address	16560,T,590
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1924, one-storey, one-room school clad with clapboard with a medium hip and a drip ledge; it features a small, enclosed front entry porch with gabled hip. It is located east of a large, grassed farmyard surrounded by mature trees, with a farmhouse and outbuildings to the northeast.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource has heritage value in its association with the theme of education, for its association with the institution of the Ruthenian Community Center, for its design and method of construction as an early, one-room rural school, and as a significant landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	1924 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing, and scale • Gabled-hip roof over the entry, and a medium-hip over the remainder of the roof, with wood shakes • One-storey structure on cement foundation, with clapboard siding, and corner boards • Five large nine-over-nine, double-hung windows, with common trim in between on the west side • Six-pane, fixed sidelights on both sides of porch entry • Six-over-six, double-hung windows on both sides of the porch • Two fixed, six-pane windows on east side <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two entries from enclosed porch into large one-room classroom • Wood-slat floor, panel walls and wood-slat ceiling • Long blackboards covering north and west classroom walls • Drum-shaped, horizontal wood stove between entries from porch to classroom
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment continues to be a rural setting. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The feeling is that of a rural schoolhouse. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource continues to convey its association to rural education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Senetza House

59469 Range Road 161



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Senetza House
Other Names	Procinsky Homestead
Civic Address	NW 25-59-16 W4 - 59469 Range Road 161
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1920, one-and-a-half-storey, farm house that utilizes single logs of extensive length, dovetailed at the corners, covered with mud and straw and clad with split weatherboard. It has a high-gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafters, and projecting verges with plain wood fascia. The house is located in a large open farmstead facing south with a number of outbuildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development, and for its design and method of log construction.
Period of Significance	c1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • High-gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafters, and projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Single logs of extensive length used as a continuous lintel, dovetailed at the corners, covered with mud and straw and clad with split weather board • Stone foundation • Corner boards • Upper-storey door • Single-hung windows, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Off-centre entry, a single four-panel door, including one-glass panel • Open, one-storey, platform verandah • Location in large farm yard setback from Edward Road <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood-slat ceiling • Original configuration of interior spaces
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other farm buildings, and the landscape, although a new house has been recently constructed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of a highly skilled level of workmanship in the log construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Senetza Log Cabin

59469 Range Road 161



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Senetza Log Cabin
Other Names	Yanchuk Bachelor's Cabin
Civic Address	NW 25-59-16 W4 - 59469 Range Road 161
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1890, one-and-a-half-storey, farm house or cabin with an interesting treatment of exposed log, mud and straw. The medium-gable roof is covered with wood shingles. Heavy timber joists extend beyond the wall face on the north and south-sides. The building faces south, adjacent to the Edward Road on the west-side, and north of the Senetza log house.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; and in its design and method of log construction.
Period of Significance	c1890 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Medium-gable roof with wood shingles • Projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia • Exposed log, mud and straw, and building corners with edge boards to finish shiplap siding abutting log corner • Fixed, 6-light fixed window with lug sills, and plain wood trim • Off-centre entry with single door, covered with vertical board, and plain wood trim • Stone foundation • Heavy timber joists extend beyond wall face on north and south-side • Joists support beam, that supports the rafters • Location along Edward Road <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposed horizontal-log, with mud and plaster finish • Partial wood-plank floor
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource retains its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding resources and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials, but materials have been damaged by the environment and fallen from the structure. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource is abandoned, and no longer has a direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand

59427 Range Road 162



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Saint Pokrova Orthodox Church of Edwand
Other Names	Saint Pokrova Russian Greek Orthodox Saint Mary the Protectress (Pokrova) Ukrainian Orthodox Church
Civic Address	59427 Range Rd 162 - SW 26-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	St. Pokrova Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bell Tower are located in the Edwand area on a hill with the cemetery located nearby. The church has three domes (centre, front and rear) and is built of wood now covered with vinyl. The entrance to the church is on the side and the windows are six panes with three pane half rounds above the plain semi-circular head.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: St. Pokrova has great religious and community significance to Smoky Lake County and the Edward district in particular as it is one of the earliest churches and is still used today. It stands in its original position, is important for its style and the location/natural environment and is an important landmark with great symbolic value to the district.
Period of Significance	1904 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and orientation of the church on its site • Tripartite structure with hipped roof • Rectangular plan with apse • Pyramidal, polygonal dome (pyramidal over sanctuary, polygonal roof over apse and second pyramidal roof connecting to entry intersecting with sanctuary roof) • Three equal-sized small domes topped with crosses set on a polygonal base extending from centre of each roof, located at the front, centre and rear • Log building with wood trim • Six pane windows with three pane half round (wheel) above and a plain semi-circular head <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial configuration including nave, chapel and sanctuary • Wall between sanctuary and nave hung with icons serves as the iconostasis • Important early and unusual icons • Altars with original religious items • Furnishing and fittings provided by original settlers • Traditional painted icons and paintings • Decorative elements to pillars and altar • Choir loft with stair access
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Church in original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The designs of the church is unaltered. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment is unchanged. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Original materials exist under vinyl siding. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: Excellent example of simply constructed church using local labour. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The structures continue to convey the feeling of a Ukrainian Orthodox Church in a rural setting. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The structure has been in continuous use since they were constructed and continue to be associated with religious practices.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Billey Granary

59471 Range Road 162



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Billey Granary
Other Names	
Civic Address	59471 Range Rd 162 - NW 26-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1919, one-storey, granary converted to a summer residence. It has a horizontal-log superstructure, some of it exposed, and some covered with flushboard. It has interesting detailing in original construction with notched wood members to carry beam and soffit rafters, and exposed wood tenon. It is located on the north-side of the farm yard facing south towards original log home.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Settlers reached this district north of the North Saskatchewan River and filed claims between about 1905 and 1915. This quarter was claimed by John Irvine in 1910, and he sold it to Todor Billey in 1919. Todor built the log house and soon after constructed this log granary. Todor had been hired as a carpenter to build the Edward Church, on the quarter south of his land. He worked on the church with his six sons. The farm is currently owned by Thor Thordarson and Todor Billey's grand daughter Pauline Zukiwsky.
Period of Significance	c1919 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Medium-gable roof • Horizontal finished-log superstructure • Detailing in original construction with notched wood members to carry beam and soffit rafters, and exposed wood tenons • Dovetail, sawn flush, corners • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia • Projecting verges, with plain wood fascia and soffits • Exposed rafter ends along base supporting the original plank floor <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood-plank flooring containing markings from an axe used to cut meat that was stored over winter in the grain • Exposed ridge, rafters, and plank roof boards • Post and beam construction
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources on the property and with the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence that speaks to the skill and level of craftsmanship of the builder. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Billey House

59471 Range Road 162



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Billey House
Other Names	
Civic Address	59471 Range Rd 162 - NW 26-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1919, one-storey, farm house with exposed horizontal finished-log and flushboard, dovetailed joints and exposed beam-ends. The house is located within the farm yard 100-feet southeast of the newly constructed residence, in addition to other outbuildings in a well-landscaped yard.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual Significance o Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Style/Type/Method of Construction o Work of a Master o High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Natural Environment o Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; and for its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	1919 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Earth foundation • Low-gable roof • Horizontal finished-log superstructure, with sawn flush dovetailed jointsexposed beam ends on north-side • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • Central entry <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposed horizontal-log stucture • Exposed log beams, log rafters, and ceiling planks • Fenestration locations of original windows and front door
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other resources, outbuildings and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



South Kotzman School

SW 29-59-16 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	South Kotzman School
Other Names	
Civic Address	59427 Range Rd 162 - SW 29-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey wood-frame rectangular shaped one room rural schoolhouse. It is located at the edge of a field, adjacent to a gravel county road just north of Highway 28.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain: The resource was built in 1911, and 1920 the district approved moving the building to a more central location within the district. It took two years to haul the building to its current location. It achieved significance in this location as a rural school in and later as a community hall.
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of the resource is in its use as a rural schoolhouse. The design is a fine example of a one room schoolhouse.
Period of Significance	1922 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and massing • Rectangular shape • Nailed wood-frame • Exterior – shiplap, plaster, stucco • Wood shakes • Wood trim on doors and windows • Two over two windows • Closed porch • Original 5 panel exterior wood door • Interior perimeter wood chair rail • Interior horizontal flushboard wall finish • Interior wood-slatted ceiling
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building remains on its 1922 location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials have are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The level of workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource conveys the sense of a rural school. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building is associated with the pattern of rural settlement and education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Grekul Barn

16422 Highway 28



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Grekul Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	16422 Highway 28 - SE 30-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey barn with horizontal finished-log walls, hipped roof and wood shingles. It is located in a yard with a farm house, set back from a gravel road to the east and Highway 28 to the south. It is across the gravel road from the South Kotzman School. The site includes the barn and the farm house.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is associated with pioneer settlement and agricultural economic development of the region. The basic style of the building is representative of the skills of local craftsmen.
Period of Significance	c1905 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form of rectangular barn • Horizontal finished-log walls • Hipped-gable roof with wood shingles and vertical wood planks on gable ends • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters and purlins • Entrance way is dutch door with vertical boards • Door and window heads are continuous log • Located adjacent to rural road, across from South Kotzman School • Interior log rafters • Interior feeding rail
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The barn is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The basic skills of the builders are evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The barn in its original setting and associated with the farm house conveys the feeling of an early Alberta farm. ■ 7. Association Explain: The barn continues its association with settlement and early agricultural development in the region.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Grekul House

16422 Highway 28



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Grekul House
Other Names	
Civic Address	16422 Highway 28 - SE 30-59-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey L-shaped farm house with horizontal finished-log superstructure, partially covered with vertical and horizontal wood planks. The house is located on the edge of a field, across the road west of the abandoned South Kotzman School and just north of Highway 28.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is associated with pioneer settlement and agricultural economic development of the region. The basic style of the building is representative of the skills of local craftsmen.
Period of Significance	1906 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and massing • L-shape plan • Horizontal finished-log superstructure • Wood shingles • Exposed rafters • Plain trimmed windows and door • At edge of field • Proximity to South Kotzman School • Dormers • Horizontal wood flush planks in upper gables
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: House is on original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: Design has not been altered from original. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original materials exist on structure. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: Good example of basic construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: Retains its ability to convey simplicity of early pioneer home. ■ 7. Association Explain: Maintains its association with surrounding agricultural setting.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church

SW 30-60-16 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	North Kotzman Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
Other Names	Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Michael
Civic Address	SW 30-60-16 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a basic rectangular single story high hipped building with a octagonal tower topped with a metal cross.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: It is significant for its association with religious practice, its primary place of worship and cemetery for the district homesteaders, for its basic architectural quality, scale, and massing, and symbolic value it held within the Ukrainian community.
Period of Significance	1925 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and massing of rectangular one-storey • Exterior plaster walls • One octagonal tower centered in peak with pyramidal roof topped with a metal cross • Exposed rafters • Single-hung windows • Two over two window panes. • Door has vertical planks • Wood shingles • Plain wood trim • Brick chimney • Located on a hill overlooking Shevchenko Cemetery • Interior planked floor • Interior plastered yellow painted walls • Interior blue ceiling • Interior raised sanctuary • Sanctuary screen containing three arches
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Structure exists in its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: Original form and massing still exists. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Sits on hill overlooking cemetery. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original exterior materials still exist. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: Represents the workmanship locally available at the time. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The modesty of the structure is representative of the size of the community. ■ 7. Association Explain: The use of the building has not changed and retains original religious associations.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resource management process



Grandish House

59017 Range Road 172A



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Grandish House
Other Names	Grandale Farm House
Civic Address	59017 Range Road 172A - SW 02-59-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1931, one-and-a-half-storey farm house with central gable, an enclosed one-storey verandah and shiplap siding. The off-centre door has three panels including one of glass. The house is located within an open farm yard adjacent to a newer residence on the west with barn and other buildings to the southeast.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its more complex architectural style in comparison to earlier farmstead homes; and as a distinctive landmark on the old road between Pakan and Smoky Lake.
Period of Significance	1931 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Low hip and shed roofs • Projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia and soffits • Shiplap siding with corner boards • One-storey, enclosed verandah • Double hung and fixed windows, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Continuous header over verandah windows • Off-centre entry with single door with three panels, including one glass panel
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other structures in the farm yard; the landscape and the old Pakan-Smoky Lake road. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains the direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House

14118 Twp Rd 594



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Meronyk Ukrainian Farm House
Other Names	
Civic Address	14118 Twp Rd 594 - SE 26-59-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey rectangular house with horizontal-log superstructure and a medium-gable roof with gabled hip. It is located a few kilometres east of Smoky Lake in a field set back from Highway 28 in a cluster of farm outbuildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of the resource is in its ability to reveal to us the pattern of settlement, and the use of traditional Ukrainian building techniques.
Period of Significance	c1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and massing • Rectangular long façade • Horizontal-log superstructure • Cedar shake and plaster siding • Medium-gable and gable hipped roof • Wood shingles • Original wood single-hung windows • Original shaped panel exterior door • Plain wood trim on door and windows • Buttresses on exterior wall • Proximity to surrounding outbuildings
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The building design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural farm setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders remains evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource evokes the feeling of an early Ukrainian home. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource continues to be associated with Ukrainian settlement.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church

17308 Township Road 594



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church
Other Names	Down in the Valley Church Russo – Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity (off previous survey form)
Civic Address	17308 Twp Rd 594 - SE 28-59-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church was constructed in 1928 and follows the building traditions of the prairie Byzantine church style. The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church is a wood-frame church on a cruciform plan and has two small onion domes on octagonal drums that flank the west façade and a prominent central dome over the crossing, on a large octagonal drum and surmounted by an open octagonal cupola, which rests on a small onion dome and ball supporting a wrought-iron cross. An exceptional feature of the interior of this church is the design of the altar baldachin (the ornamental structural canopy over the altar) with its pilaster mouldings and traditional painted icons. This resource is north of the town of Smoky Lake.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Construction of the new church began immediately built under the direction of Harry Holowaychuk. Rev. Andrew Kokolsky was the parish priest at the time and to this day parishioners relate how Father Andrew helped lift the iron cross to the very top of the large dome where it was installed and still stands today. To this day it remains a landmark and symbol of Orthodoxy in the Holy Trinity Church of Smoky Lake. (Tragedy struck the parish in 1928 when an early Holy Saturday fire destroyed the first built church. Easter Sunday (Paska), the faithful parishioners gathered around the ash pit with their Easter baskets full of traditional Easter breakfast foods and Rev. Andrew Kokolsky served an Easter service and blessed the baskets of food. Before leaving the site for home one parishioner walked into the ash pit and knelt at a spot before the once altar and prayed.)
Period of Significance	1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing and orientation of the church on its site • Location of building in relation to the cemetery located east of the church and in the same gated area • One central onion shaped octagonal-dome over main nave • Smaller octagonal onion shaped domes over front end of nave and over apse • Orthodox metal cross that crowns each dome • Panes in semi-circular windows incorporating stained-glass in the shape of a cross • Half-wheel windows • Building is located across Highway 28 from the Town of Smoky Lake • The grounds are well maintained with a mixture of conifer vegetation • The cemetery is located east of the church within the same gated area, as is the bell tower, hall, and priest house <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial configuration includes nave, transepts, and sanctuary separated by an iconostas • Raised dais with iconostasis-covered wall separating nave from sanctuary • Entrance to altar in centre • Right and left side door on the front of the iconostasis, one depicting the archangel, Michael and the other Gabriel • Icons and paintings including icon of Jesus immediately to the right of the gate • Sanctuary and Holy Altar with cross behind the altar • Altars, furnishings, fittings and fixtures • Paintings and icons • Decorative elements to pillars and altar using grape motif • Choir loft with stair access • Chandelier hanging from centre of domed ceiling
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The Church is located in its original location near the Pakan (Later Smoky Lake community). ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the church has not been significantly altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The church is adjacent a bell tower, cemetery, and the original priest's house and is located close to the Town of Smoky Lake. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original materials under vinyl siding with original interior. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: This is a good example of local construction using local materials and labour. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for religious ceremony. ■ 7. Association Explain: The church is a place where religious celebration has occurred throughout its existence.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



White Earth Hall

SE 16-60-17 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	White Earth Hall
Other Names	White Earth School
Civic Address	SW 16-60-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey community hall, former rural schoolhouse. It is located on a large lot in a rural setting alongside Highway 855.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is an excellent example of a multi-level rural school for this period, which has been a focal point of the community continually since it was built as a school and later converted to a community hall. It continues to be a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1919 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass • Shiplap siding • Projecting open gable over entrance with supporting brackets and a small wood finial at gable peak • Single pane windows • Size and location of original wood-frame windows • Wood name block above main entry • Gable end brick chimneys
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment alongside Highway 855 is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of a rural school and local community hall. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building is a direct link to early rural education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bartle Cabin

17539 Township Road 620



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bartle Cabin
Other Names	
Civic Address	NE 31-61-17 W4 - 17539 Township Road 620
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1940, one-storey log cabin with clapboard siding, and exposed horizontal-log with chinking, and a medium-gable roof. It has a protruding foundation shelf made of concrete and coloured fieldstone. The cabin is set prominently on an upper rise overlooking a valley and farm fields.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development, for its association with Louis Bartle; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	1940 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale • Horizontal-log superstructure • Exposed horizontal-log with white cement chinking and clapboard siding • Pattern of medium-gable, shed and additional gable roofs • Two brick chimneys • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia • Projecting verges with plain wood soffit • Protruding foundation shelf made of concrete and colorful fieldstone • Heavy wooden corner boards • Outhouse and a separate horizontal-log work shed • Interior spatial arrangement of rooms with original floor and wallcoverings
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource does not retain a direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resource management process



Kulka House

58369 Range Road 184



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Kulka House
Other Names	Melnyk House
Civic Address	NW 21-58-18 W4 - 58369 Range Road 184
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1926, two-and-a-half-storey, brick farm house that is unique to the area, being the only type of its kind in the region. The hipped roof house has brick voissiors over windows and doors, as well as heavy concrete sills. It is located in a large farm yard, setback approximately 150 feet from the road, among various outbuildings, including a barn, granaries, a chicken coop, and remains of an original rural store.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The heritage value of the resources lies in its association with the theme of agricultural development; in its design and method of construction; and in its significance as a landmark unique to the district.
Period of Significance	1926 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Hip roof • Projecting eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffits • Brick cladding, stretcher bond • Hipped dormer, with projecting eaves • Brick voussoirs over windows and doors • Fenestration pattern of window openings, with segmental openings • Heavy concrete sills, continuous sills on façade windows, plain lug sills elsewhere • Centre entry with segmental opening, and voussoirs • One-storey, open porch with columns and open railing • Scored pattern in concrete block pattern • Location in large farm yard, set back from rural road by approximately 150-feet • Proximity to barn and outbuildings to the north <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy post and beam construction in the basement • Cold storage door and hardware • Newel post and rail on stairs to second story • Second story bedrooms have original five panel doors
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource retains its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design with the addition of wings and a bay window. The interior has undergone a number of renovations to accommodate varying needs. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other buildings in the farm yard, and with the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials, while the roof shingles have been replaced with metal. The interior has undergone a number of renovations to accommodate varying needs. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic and aesthetic senses of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of agricultural development, and remains in the ownership of descendants of the original family.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Grinevitch Granary/Elevator

NW 34-58-18 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Grinevitch Granary/Elevator
Other Names	Melnyk House
Civic Address	58559 Range Road 183
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1930s, grain storage facility, with an extended upper gabled section for housing equipment for re-distributing grain within the building. The main roof is a medium hip, and the building is sided mostly with shiplap, and some metal-sheet cladding. On the exterior north-side are five grain chute openings, with a small vertical hopper door between each chute. The resource is located in a grassy area next to a crop field.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and for its striking value as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	c1930 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Hip gable main roof • Shiplap and metal siding • Upper extended gable roof section, with rectangular opening on south side, and diamond shaped opening on north side • Five grain chute openings on north wall, and small wood vertical hopper doors between each chute • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain wood fascia • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Central entry, two-leaf, single-panel, doors with plain wood trim <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post and beam construction • Log floor joists • Division of multiple sections for grain storage
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains the original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintain its relationship with the surrounding farm buildings, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



St. Anthony's Catholic Church

18252 TWP RD 592



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	St. Anthony's Catholic Church
Other Names	Melnyk House
Civic Address	18252 TWP RD 592
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1921, one-and-a-half-storey church with a high-pitch gable roof with wood shingles, clapboard siding and a prominent exterior, front centre bell tower, with a steep bell cast roof and cross finial. The church is located facing south, on a large lot, on the north side of Warspite, with cemetery to the north.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the Catholic Church; for its design; and as a prominent landmark in the Warspite district.
Period of Significance	1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form, and scale • high-pitched gable roof with wood shingles • prominent bell tower at front entry with a steep bell cast roof and cross finial • Bell tower is divided into three sections by wood detail shape over main entry, and by a belly board for the second and third division • wood grills in a round arched frame on three sides of steeple • wood shingles in curved blind transoms over windows • clapboard siding with corner boards • front piece • projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia, soffits and frieze • semi-circular window openings on main floor, with six-over-six, double-hung windows, shaped blind transom, and plain slip sills • round stained glass windows • central entry, with semi-circular opening, shaped transom with multiple lights • two-leaf, five panel wood doors • cemetery to the north of church
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains the original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintain its relationship with the surrounding landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Zarusky House

SE 35-59-18 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Zarusky House
Other Names	
Civic Address	SE 35-59-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Zarusky House is a c1937, one-storey, wood frame rural farm house. It features a low gable roof with wood shingles and shiplap siding. It is located at 57525 Range Road 145, in farmyard with other farm buildings and surrounded by conifers, overgrown vegetation and grasses.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is an excellent example of the second house built by early settlers.
Period of Significance	c1937 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass and scale • Wood shiplap siding and corner board • Exposed rafters • Plain wood trim • Vertical boards on door • Open porch with railing and posts • Wood single-hung windows with 2 over 2 panes • Location and size of original window openings • Proximity to road • Setting in relation to other farm buildings on site
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The house is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural, farm yard setting is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders continues to be evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey a sense of the early settlement period. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues to be associated with the early settlement and agriculture.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



White Mud Creek School

18123 Township Road 600



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	White Mud Creek School
Other Names	
Civic Address	18123 Township Road 600 - NE 35-59-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey rural schoolhouse. It is located in a grass field with deciduous trees adjacent to the teacherage and outdoor well over looking the valley. It features a rectangular plan with clapboard siding, returned eaves and the inscription "White Mud Creek Sch. Div. No. 2407 – W.S. Forst." The site includes the school and the nearby teacherage and well.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain: The resource was built in 1915 and in 1919-20 it was moved to its current location. It achieved significance in this location as a rural school in association with the adjacent teacherage and later as a community hall.
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The White Mud Creek School is an excellent example of a rural school in association with the adjacent teacherage and well.
Period of Significance	c1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale • Clapboard siding and corner boards • Name board over entrance • Plain wood trim with 9 by 9 pane • All fixed wood-frame windows with 2 or 6 panes • Brick chimney • Size and location of all original windows • Returned eave at verges • Plain frieze at eaves and verges • Located in yard with teacherage and well
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Building has been at this location since c1920. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged since a second classroom was added in 1921. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment continues to be a rural setting with the adjacent teacherage and well. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is still evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the sense of rural settlement. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its link with settlement and rural education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



White Mud Creek School Teacherage and Well

18123 Township Road 600



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	White Mud Creek School Teacherage and Well
Other Names	
Civic Address	18123 Township Road 600 - NE 35-59-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey residence with a shed roof over the enclosed porch and with clapboard siding. It is located in a rural setting near the White Mud Creek School and next to water well. The site includes the teacherage, White Mud Creek School and well.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The building is an excellent and rare example in the region of a rural residence used by teachers.
Period of Significance	c1922 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass • Clapboard siding • Saltbox roof over enclosed front porch • Plain wood trim • Brick chimney • Location and size of original windows and door openings • Proximity to the White Mud Creek School • Water well
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The rural environment remains and the building continues to share the grounds with the former Whitemud Creek School and the water well. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of early settlement and rural education. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association with rural education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Hupka Ukrainian Farm house

60045 Range Road 183



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Hupka Ukrainian Farm house
Other Names	
Civic Address	60045 Range Road 183 NW 03-60-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey rectangular shaped traditional Ukrainian style house. It is located on its original location on a farm homestead northeast of Smoky Lake.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: This resource is an excellent example of a traditional style Ukrainian house built by early settlers in the region, using their own skills and a design they were familiar with from their home country.
Period of Significance	1915 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass of traditional Ukrainian style house • Horizontal-log superstructure • Wall cover of wood flushboard, wood shiplap and plaster • Hipped-gable roof with gabled hip • Wood shingles • Exposed rafters and joists • Plain wood trim on windows and door • Platform porch • Brick chimney • Location in farm yard • Moulded interior window casings • Original ornate metal door hardware
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: Design of building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The farm yard is essentially the same although a more modern house is located just out of view of the resource. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource still possesses the ability to evoke a sense of a pioneer home. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource continues to be associated with early Ukrainian settlement.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Chahor Church

60176 Range Road 183



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Chahor Church
Other Names	Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Saints Peter and Paul
Civic Address	60176 Range Road 183 NE 09-60-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey church with a cruciform plan and a central octagonal-dome over the nave. Located on the opposite corner from the Highland Hall, it is set adjacent to a bell tower and a cemetery and overlooks the valley.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is associated with religious practice and represents the significance and role of the church within the region. The basic style of the building is representative of the basic construction tools and methods used by local volunteer labourers. The symbolic nature of the building is significant and continues to be a landmark.
Period of Significance	1919 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cruciform plan shape • Octagonal-dome with an octagonal metal domed lantern • Hipped roof • Two round wheel windows on sides of dome • Original wood doors • Metal cross on lantern and on ends of main gable roof • Front storm porch • Wood shingles on roof • Its location adjacent the cemetery and opposite Highland Hall • Wood paneled storm porch doors
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The church is located in its original location opposite the Highland Hall. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The church is located adjacent a bell tower and cemetery, and is opposite Highland Hall. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Original materials exist under vinyl siding and metal cladding over door and window trim. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: Good example of basic construction using local labour. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: Retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for religious ceremony. ■ 7. Association Explain: It is the place religious celebration has occurred throughout its existence.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Chahor Church Bell Tower

60176 Range Road 183



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Chahor Church Bell Tower
Other Names	Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Saints Peter and Paul Bell Tower
Civic Address	60176 Range Road 183 NE 09-60-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one and a half storey bell tower with a high hipped roof and pyramidal roof on top. It is located adjacent to the Chahor Church and cemetery, and diagonally across the road from the Highland Hall. The site is a four-acre site on a hill.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is associated with religious practice and represents the significance and role of the church within the region. The basic style of the building is representative of the basic construction tools and methods used by local volunteer labourers. The symbolic nature of the building is significant and continues to be a landmark.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Square plan with high hipped roof and pyramidal roof on top and metal cross on center of peak. • Window panes are one over one • Located on four acre hilltop with Chahor Church and cemetery. • On corner diagonally across fro Highland Hall • Setback from rural gravel roads at significant busy rural intersection • Mix of coniferous and deciduous trees on edge of property
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original site. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural setting is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged although the wood siding is covered with vinyl siding and wood trim on door and windows are covered with metal. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is still evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The bell tower in association with the church and cemetery continues to convey the aesthetic sense of the place. ■ 7. Association Explain: The bell tower continues to be a direct link with the theme of settlement and religious practice.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Highland Hall

SW 15-60-18 W4



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Highland Hall
Other Names	The Ukrainian Farmer's National Hall of Taras Schevchenko
Civic Address	SW 15-60-18 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Highland Hall is a rectangular, one-and-a-half storey community hall constructed of pink, grey and white masonry (fieldstone) with a concrete foundation and a wood shingle roof. It is located northwest of the Town of Smoky Lake at the corner of SW 15-60-18 W4M was built by local Ukrainian-Canadian farmers in 1933.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Highland (Barich) Hall is associated with the rural community in which served the settlers in the region as a meeting place and is significant for the role it played within the region. It is significant for the role it played in the activities, cultural practice and events which occurred in the community hall. The fieldstone construction of the building shows the work of a master stone mason and it has significant artistic value as a built heritage. The hall remains in its original location and stands as a landmark to the community and to the entire region.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fieldstone (pink, grey and white) walls 15 inches thick • Stones outlined with white paint • Low-gable roof with wood shingles • False front with cove drop wood siding • Exposed rafters and purlins • Plain wood trim on most windows and door • Double hung windows with single-hung mechanism and 6 over six panes • Voussoirs over windows • Large double entrance doors • Stone on sides door opening • Interior balcony over main entry • Interior tongue and groove wood-plank flooring • Interior lattice ticket booth and concession stand • Interior tongue and groove wood slats • Stage with prompters box • Suspended log above back of stage
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Highland Hall is located in its original location opposite to the Chahor Church, Bell Tower and Cemetery. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been significantly altered and is important due to the fact that it made of fieldstone. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The community hall is located adjacent to a religious structure and was once part of a rural community environment that served the community. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The Highland Hall is a significant example of fieldstone construction built by a trained stone mason. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The hall shows fine workmanship and construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The Highland Hall retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for community groups. ■ 7. Association Explain: This is a place where the community gathered for events throughout its existence and is still associated as a community hall in its original sense.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Barn

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1928, one-and-a-half-storey, barn with a typical gambrel roof. The barn is painted ranch red, and carries a central lantern and weather vane, and lightning rods at the end of each ridge. The barn is set back from Range Road 181, is northwest of the current residence, and borders the granary, and the hog, horse, and calving barns to the east.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant because of its association with the theme of agricultural development; its design and method of construction; and for its landmark value in the district.
Period of Significance	c1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Gambrel roof with wood shingles • Horizontal finished log superstructure • Vertical plank and shiplap siding • One bay on ground floor • Corner boards • Upper storey door • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Plain wood trim on windows and doors <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper loft with open timber rafters
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource continues its relationship with other farm buildings in the farmyard. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the artisanship used in its construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource continues to convey feelings associated with its historic character. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource maintains its association with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Calving Barn

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Calving Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1928, one-storey, calving barn sided with vertical plank, shiplap, and plywood. It has a Dutch door with glass above and horizontal wood below. The structure is located northeast of the main barn facing south to the farmyard, sheltered by a line of spruce trees to the east, and backing on to the corrals to the north.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	c1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Wood and concrete foundation • Horizontal log superstructure • Medium gable roof • Siding of vertical plank, shiplap, and plywood • Corner boards • Upper-storey door • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Plain wood trim on windows and door • Dutch door with horizontal board, and glass insert <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior division into four areas; main entry with two smaller adjacent rooms and a larger milking area behind • Exposed horizontal log, mud and straw plaster • Exposed log rafters, with mud and straw and plank roof covering
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource maintains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other farm buildings and spaces. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the sense of the time period of its construction and use. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Chop Mill

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Chop Mill
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1928, two-storey chop mill and hog barn, with horizontal log and nailed frame superstructure, sided with shiplap, and painted ranch red with white trim. The irregular shaped building has low, medium and high pitched roofs. It is located within the corral area, with the hog barns to the west and open to the valley on the east.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	c1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Horizontal log and nailed frame superstructure • Low, medium and high-pitched roofs • Corner boards • Upper storey door • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Single panel door with vertical board • Plain wood trim on windows and door • Feed doors and chutes <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water boiler • Man lift • Fanning mill • Seed cleaning equipment • Chopmill • Grain storage bins • Distribution chutes • Stalls for hogs • Feeding troughs
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other farm buildings and spaces. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the sense of the time period of its construction and use. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Farmhouse (First House)

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Farmhouse (First House)
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1910, one-and a-half storey, farmhouse of horizontal log construction with clay-manure-straw plaster, and converted to a garage with additions on both sides. The north addition has a single-panel door, and the south addition has a single-sliding door. The original structure retains a fixed window with a three-by-three glass pattern and a simple wood frame. Both the additions have a small boomtown facade. It is located within a large farmyard facing west on a rise overlooking the valley to the east. The structure is one of several buildings, such as granaries, sheds, barns, chicken coops, chop mill, and second and third generation homes on the site.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1910 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Horizontal log construction with clay-manure-straw plaster • Vertical plank siding • Medium gable roof • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Small simply framed loft window in upper gable • Plain wood trim on windows and doors • Dutch-door finished with horizontal board <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finished log beams that span the interior • Plank ceiling with loft above
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource has been re-located within the original farm yard. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource does not retain its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The The resource maintains its relationship with other farm buildings within the farm yard. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains some evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource continues to have the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource maintains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Granary

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Granary
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1912, one-storey, granary with a horizontal finished-log superstructure clad with vertical plank and plain plywood sheeting. The double entry doors have plywood over vertical plank. It is located on the southeast side of a large farmyard facing north toward the second house. The building is clear of all shrubbery and faces an open pasture to the east.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1912 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Horizontal finished log superstructure • Vertical plank and plywood siding • Medium gable roof with projecting eaves, verges and exposed rafters • Corner boards • Upper storey door <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finished log post and beam • Wide plank flooring • Variety of different metal vertical plank coverings on the interior walls • Exposed upper gable ends with doors in each • Metal tie rods securing the front and back walls
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource has been re-located within the original farm yard. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship to other resources, farm outbuildings and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk In-law Summer House

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk In-law Summer House
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1938, one-storey farm house with an interesting small scale, with an attached enclosed porch and a rear shaded wing original to the building. The nailed frame superstructure is covered with shiplap and has corner boards. The house is within a fenced area set back from Range Road 181 by 75 feet. The house is on the north edge of the farmstead with the corrals and the valley to the east.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark within the community.
Period of Significance	1938 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Nailed wood frame • Shiplap siding • Medium gable roof with projecting eaves, verges and exposed rafters • Corner boards • Two-over-two double hung windows with slip sills • Off-centre door with vertical boards • Plain wood trim on windows and door • Closed one-storey porch <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall coverings • Floor finish • Linoleum flooring • Ceiling panel board • Moulded window frames • Root cellar used for storage
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources and with the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains its ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Michalchuk Farmhouse (Second House)

60173 Range Road 181



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Michalchuk Farmhouse (Second House)
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 12-60-18 W4 - 60173 Range Road 181
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1925, one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse clad with shiplap siding and converted to storage. The structure is constructed of horizontal finished-log with the front lower portion finished with shiplap over a clay-manure-straw plaster, and plywood sheeting divided by two-by-half inch vertical board at four-foot intervals on the east-side. The window and door frames contain milled decorative circular inserts in the upper corners of the door and the window frames. The attic windows contain six lights and the frames are void of decorative detail in their upper corners. One bay is located on the north side. The structure is located on the east side of the farmstead with view of the valley to the east, and in a grassed and well-landscaped area surrounded by granaries, outbuildings, barns, and a newer home to the west.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community
Period of Significance	c1925 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Horizontal finished log superstructure • Shiplap siding • Medium gable roof with projecting eaves and verges, with exposed rafters • Corner boards • Outside window casings with decorative flat-box corners • Decorated side window trim • Two-over-two, single-hung, windows with plain lug sills • Door casing with head decorated with flat with box corners • Vertical board on door <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallpaper • Wood slat ceiling • Decorative window frames • Exposed horizontal log structure with plastered sections • Attic access with shadow of where stair was once located
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other resources in the farm yard. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of its construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource maintains its direct link with the theme of agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



S.A. MacDonald General Store

19176 Victoria Trail



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	S. A. MacDonald General Store
Other Names	MacDonald Farm house
Civic Address	19176 Victoria Trail - SW 35-58-19 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey residence with horizontal-log superstructure and clapboard siding with a verandah on two sides. It is located on the Victoria Trail which runs along the north-side of the North Saskatchewan River and once connected Fort Edmonton with nearby Fort Victoria.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for being a focal point for the early Pine Creek community as a general store, post office and for holding the first Catholic mass in the area. Samuel MacDonald was a significant figure in the community and this resource is a significant building on the Victoria Trail.
Period of Significance	1908 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass • Horizontal finished-log superstructure • Wood clapboard siding • Plain wood trim on doors and windows • Open verandah • Decorated verandah posts • Wood shingles • Proximity to Victoria Trail • Brick chimney • Original wood single-hung windows and original storm windows • Interior wood chair rail detailing • Original interior woodwork • Wood-slat ceilings • Tongue and groove plank wood floor
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The house is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the historic building is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment of the Victoria Trail and river has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey its sense of historic place. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its link to the historic past of the district.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (Currently designated as PR) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Sprucefield Cash Store

60172 Highway 831



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Sprucefield Cash Store
Other Names	
Civic Address	60172 Highway 831 - NE 08-60-19 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1935, one-storey, rural store and post office located along highway 831 north of Waskatenau. The shiplap-clad, medium-gabled structure, has a shed-roofed section on the south side, and bordered by a private residence and outbuildings to the west and the Sprucefield Hall to the north.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development in terms of creating community, its simple design as an early pioneer structure, and its value as a landmark in the region.
Period of Significance	c1935 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Nailed frame superstructure and shiplap siding • Medium gable roof over north main section and shed roof over south wing • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Plain wood fascia and frieze • Corner boards • Three-over-three fixed front window • Three-over-one, single-hung windows and one-over-one storm windows where retained • Plain wood trim on doors and windows, and wood slip window sills • Five-panel front door with two-over-one, two-panel, screen door containing vertical wood panel in lower portion. • Location setback from highway and its proximity to the Sprucefield Hall
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, form, massing and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its original relationship with the environment and the adjacent Sprucefield Hall. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains details of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of its construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link with the rural development under the theme of agricultural development through its rural use as a cash store and post office.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Sprucefield Hall

60174 Highway 831



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Sprucefield Hall
Other Names	
Civic Address	60174 Highway 831 - NE 08-60-19 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1932, clapboard-sided, rural community hall with belly board surrounding a concrete foundation, and a medium-gabled corrugated metal roof with simple wood brackets within the east and west verge soffits. The resource is located along highway 831 north of Waskatenau in an open field adjacent a private residence and outbuildings to the south. The site also includes the Sprucefield Cash Store.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development and sport; for its design; and for its value as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	c1932 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Clapboard siding • Medium gable roof with projecting eaves and verges, exposed rafters and brackets • Corner boards • Two brick chimneys • Plain wood trim on eaves, verges, windows and door • South and north side, fixed, three-light, wood windows • Fenestration opening to accommodate a two-leaf entry door • Bellyboard around foundation • Metal gooseneck light over front entrance door • Five-panel, wood door on north side • Location setback from highway and its proximity to the Sprucefield Cash Store
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the time period of its construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Karvonen Sauna

61069 Range Road 191



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Karvonen Sauna
Other Names	
Civic Address	NW 01-61-19 W4 - 61069 Range Road 191
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1926, one-storey, sauna with asphalt sheet over a vertical log superstructure. It has projecting eaves with exposed rafters and projecting verges, with a double-layer creating a moulded fascia. The sauna is located within the grounds of a well-groomed farmstead, adjacent to a barn, granaries, sheds, a garage, and grain silos.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of The Face of Alberta through ethnicity and community identity; for the theme of work and leisure; for its design; and for its landmark value in the community.
Period of Significance	c1926 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale of a traditional sauna • Vertical log superstructure • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges, with a double-layer creating a moulded fascia • Single brick chimney offset and to the rear • Single-hung and fixed windows with plain slip sills, and plain wood trim • Two-over-two and three-by-three window pane arrangements • Off-centre entry with a plain wood, one-panel door <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three spatial divisions for the change area, wash area and steam area • Exposed vertical finished log with exposed finished log joists • Six-inch plank ceiling • Concrete floor with a raised concrete base around perimeter of foundation • Original benches, stove and other sauna elements
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, massing, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with collection of farm buildings and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the aesthetic feeling and historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the faces of Alberta through ethnicity and community identity.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Ollikka Barn

19114 Township Road 610



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Ollikka Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	19114 Township Road 610 - SE 02-61-19 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Ollikka Barn is a 1945, 2-1/2 storey red barn with an arched roof, covered in wood shingles. It features two cupolas, topped with lightning rods, and lightning rods on either end of the roof. The superstructure is vertical log, and the walls are clad with shiplap. The barn is located at 19112 Township Road 610, in a large farmyard, with the original farmhouse to the west.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Ollikka Barn is significant to the municipality because of its association with the themes of rural and agricultural development, its distinctive design and construction, and as a landmark in the region.
Period of Significance	1945 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical-log superstructure with wood shiplap siding and corner boards • Arched roof with two louvered cupolas with lightning rods on each and also lightning rods at each end of the roof • Exposed rafters, purlins and ridge beam • Fixed windows • Second-storey door access to loft • Main entry is two leaves with dutch door and vertical boards • Plain wood trim on doors and window frames • Corrals along sides of building
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The barn is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the barn is unaltered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The rural agricultural environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The barn continues to evoke a feeling of early settlement. ■ 7. Association Explain: The barn continues to be used and thus continues its association to agricultural practices.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Ollikka House

19114 Township Road 610



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Ollikka House
Other Names	
Civic Address	19114 Township Road 610 - SE 02-61-19 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ -storey farm house with a finished-log superstructure and covered with plaster. It has a high-gable roof with an elliptical curved roof over the main entrance and also the side entrance wing porch. The house is in a treed farm yard in close proximity to a barn, other outbuildings and corrals.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Ollikka House significant to the municipality because of its association with the themes of rural and agricultural development, and its distinctive farm house design, most notably the curved elliptical roof lines.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal finished-log superstructure covered with plaster • High-gable roof with elliptical curved roofs over the main entrance and also the entrance in the side porch • Balconet over the side porch • Original window openings with 3 by 3 pane arrangement • In a treed farm yard • Close proximity to farm buildings and corrals • Lightning rods on roof
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The house is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the house has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The farm environment is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The level of workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of a rural farm house. ■ 7. Association Explain: The house continues its association with agricultural practices.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Kotylak House

20007 Township Road 590



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Kotylak House
Other Names	Hope Ranch
Civic Address	20007 Township Road 590
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1921-22, one-and-a-half storey, farmhouse with clapboard siding covering a nailed frame, with a high gable, wood shingles, a closed porch, and wing on the right side. The resource is situated in a well-manicured farmyard, surrounded by deciduous, carigana, lilac, and low bushes, with a creek adjacent and to the south.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its association with Dr. Hope; for the integrity of its design and construction; and in its significance as a landmark in the district.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing, and scale • High gable roof, with wood shingles • Clapboard siding with corner boards • Projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood eaves and soffits • Moulded frieze on eaves and verges • Single hung, two-over-two wood frame windows with plain wood trim • Three-panel exterior wood door, with shaped panels, and glass • Proximity to Weasel Creek, and other farm buildings <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration of living room, and two bedrooms on the main floor, and on the upper floor, three bedrooms • Wood plank floor, lath and plaster walls, ceilings • Five-panel wood doors • Wood casings on windows and doors, with architraves over windows and doors • Wood staircase, with wood railing
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Resource remains in its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: Resource retains all its original design elements and has not been altered other than the addition of a shedded porch on the north side. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: : Resource remains in its original location in the southwest corner of a farmyard adjacent a creek. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: All original exterior and interior materials have been retained. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: Construction integrity clearly indicates very good workmanship.. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource continues to give a sense of its once function as a farm house. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: Resource continues to be associated with the function of agriculture.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church

15174 Twp Rd 595A, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	15174 Twp Rd 595A - SW 35-59-15 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is 1933, one-and-a-half storey, cruciform shaped church with an apse. It features several stained-glass windows, a half-wheel stained-glass window over the gabled entry, and stained-glass crosses in rectangular windows on an octagonal-dome. The church is located in a large maintained, grassed field on the east-side of Bellis adjacent to a bell tower.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the institution of Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • High-gable roof • Central onion-shaped octagonal-dome • Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffit • Plain verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • Lightning rods • The pattern of two-over-two double hung windows with plain wood lug sills and trim • Half-round stained-glass window over entry • The pattern of pointed, rectangular, two-over-two windows with a diamond-shaped upper termination • The pattern of the stained-glass cross in fixed rectangular windows on dome • Semi-elliptical arch over entry • Fenestration opening for a two-leaf door • Plain wood trim on door frame
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the adjacent bell tower from the same period; and with the landscape; and with the hamlet of Bellis. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains the original siding now covered with stucco. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the aesthetic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Bell Tower

15174 Twp Rd 595A, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Bell Tower
Other Names	
Civic Address	15174 Twp Rd 595A - SW 35-59-15 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1933, square two-storey bell tower located southeast of the All Saint's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in a large sloping field on the east-side of Bellis. The stucco-clad structure has a skirt roof with a pyramidal roofed bell tower carrying a cross finial.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the institution of Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Nailed frame superstructure • Pyramidal roof with metal cross finial on peak • Single-hung windows with two-over-two panes • Plain lug sills and plain wood trim • Centre door with one five-panel door and plain wood trim
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the adjacent church from the same period; and with the landscape; and with the hamlet of Bellis. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains the original siding now covered with stucco. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the aesthetic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis Auto Body

4918 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis Auto Body
Other Names	
Civic Address	4918 50th Street - Lot 1 & 2; Block 2; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1958, one-storey, concrete block automotive service station with a flat roof, plain parapet and two bays. It is located on the corner of the main street and the avenue running parallel to the former railway line.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of transportation and urban development; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1958 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Concrete block superstructure • Flat roof with plain parapet • Two ground floor bays and 20-panel bay doors • Corner entry with one three-panel wood door and plain wood trim • Fixed wood window with plain wood trim • Painted Bellis Auto Body sign over entrance
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other resources and with the main commercial district. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource maintains its direct link with the theme of transportation.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis Curling Rink

4905 50th Avenue, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis Curling Rink
Other Names	
Civic Address	4905 50 Avenue - Lot 18 - 21; Block 2; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Bellis Curling Rink is a single-storey, 1954 curling rink with a narrow façade, and extremely long rectangular shape with a small gable roofed addition on the right side at the front. It has a low arching roof, covered in corrugated aluminum. The building is set back from the street on several village lots to the east of the Main Street.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Bellis Curling Rink is significant to the municipality for its association with the theme of recreation; for its design; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1958 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Concrete block superstructure • Flat roof with plain parapet • Two ground floor bays and 20-panel bay doors • Corner entry with one three-panel wood door and plain wood trim • Fixed wood window with plain wood trim • Painted Bellis Auto Body sign over entrance
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design as a single-story curling rink. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource is in its original environment on the east side of the community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials, including the aluminum covering. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the aesthetics of a simple, yet functional curling rink. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link, through its continued use as a curling rink, with the theme of recreation.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop

4904 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis Heritage Corner Antique Shop
Other Names	Heritage Corner Shoppe
Civic Address	4904 50th Street - Lot 1; Block 1; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a two storey brick building. It is located on a corner lot of the first block of the main commercial street north of where the train station once stood.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Built by Nick Klem in 1923 with brickwork by Frank Prusak. The brick used to construct building came from the Smoky Lake brick factory. The building was the principle lodging for travelers arriving to Bellis with a confectionery and a café on the main level.
Period of Significance	1923 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick from Smoky Lake brick factory • Corbelled brick along upper parapet • Concrete lintels over doors and windows • Concrete window sills • Angled corner façade • Fixed main floor windows with four panes under a five pane transom • Second-storey single-hung wood windows • Disengaged brick chimney • Corner balconet
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Stands on the corner of a primary intersection across from where the train station once existed, now removed. ■ 2. Design Explain: The two-storey brick building is quite elaborate and unique to the region and to the small community in which it was built. Form and massing has not changed except for the location of the original corner entry. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Exists on a corner of a primary intersection that once served as the central cross roads for the hamlet. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Many or most of all original exterior materials still exist. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The original workmanship is still evident in the quality of construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: Building conveys its sense of time and place. ■ 7. Association Explain: Still existing as the primary building within the building and still retains its integrity as the focal point for main street.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis School

50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis School
Other Names	Prosvishenia and Dickiebush Schools combined
Civic Address	50th Street - Lot ; Block 1; Plan 9520729
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is the combination of two rural schools moved to this location in 1949 and 1952. The one-storey, stucco-clad structure has a hipped-gable roof and centre gable, and is located on the main street just north the community in a large open area surrounded by municipal sports fields.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant because of its association with the theme of education; for its association with the institution of education; for its design; and as a landmark within the community.
Period of Significance	1952 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Hipped-gable with centre gable • Hip roof purlins exposed at soffit • Projecting eaves and verges with plain wood fascia and soffits • Brackets • Double hung windows with plain wood trim • Two-leaf entry doors with two panels each, one of glass • Flat-transom windows with multiple lights over entry doors, and with sidelights • One-storey, recessed stucco-finished porch
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: Although the resource incorporates two rural schools moved to site in 1949 and 1952 when the school system was centralized, it continues to remain within its current location for nearly 60 years. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, scale and form of two combined schools. A later addition expanded the overall footprint. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: Exists on a corner of a primary intersection that once served as the central cross roads for the hamlet. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource does not maintain its direct link to the theme of education.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Center

4956 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis Ukrainian Recreation and Cultural Centre
Other Names	
Civic Address	4956 50th Street - Lot 15; Block 1; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1932, one-storey, community hall that continues to function as a central gathering place. The original structure is still evident with a medium-gable roof, front enclosed porch, and evidence of original fenestrations beneath the newer stucco cladding. It is located on a corner lot north of a large grassy area.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development; and as a landmark facility where people gathered to socialize.
Period of Significance	c1932 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale of original building that still exists • Existence of original footprint within enlarged planmedium-gable roof over original structure • Evidence of original fenestration opening under newer stucco cladding • Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit • Flush and projecting verges • Location on corner lot on main street • Traditional function as a central gathering place for community activities
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other resources and the surrounding landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource does not retain all its original materials. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource does not retain evidence of the original workmanship. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource does not retain the sense of the historic period of its construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link to the theme of urban development through its continued use as a community centre.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Bellis United Church

5004 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Bellis United Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	5004 50th Street - Lot 1 & 2; Block 4; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey rectangular structure with the bell tower attached on the south east corner of the building with the main entry. It is located on the main commercial street at the end of the commercial buildings and the beginning of the residential area.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Bellis United Church is significant to the Bellis community because of its heritage value represented by the themes of settlement and religious practice; its basic design and construction from local materials and by being landmark that has been in the community for more than 90 years.
Period of Significance	1916 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and style • Irregular plan; rectangular plan with square bell tower on SE corner with main entry • Wood clapboard siding with corner boards • High-gable roof with projecting eaves and verges and exposed rafters • Fixed windows in pointed openings • Main entry door in pointed opening with shaped transom and multiple lights • Plain wood trim on door and window frames
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment surrounding the site is remains commercial to the south and residential to the north. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The site continues to convey the feeling of being a church. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues to be associated with settlement and religious practice.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Metro Solty's Confectionery Shop

4924 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Metro Solty's Confectionery Shop
Other Names	
Civic Address	4924 50th Street - Lot 1; Block 6; Plan 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1958, one-and-a-half-storey, stucco-clad, retail building converted to a residence. The façade has two large three-pane commercial display windows on either side of the original central entry. The resource is located on the main commercial street in Bellis.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development and retail trade; for its design; and as a landmark within the community.
Period of Significance	1958 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Low-gable roof • Boomtown facade • Stucco finish • Projecting eaves and verges with plain soffit • Large three pane display windows on either side of entry • Five-panel entry door • Three-panel front screen door with the upper third panel screened
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, with the addition of a rear porch. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other buildings on the main commercial street. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains some of its original material. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains some evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of its construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link with the theme of urban development through retail use.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist

5035 50th Street, Bellis



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist
Other Names	
Civic Address	5035 50th Street - Lot 9; Block 3; 1039CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Built in 1938 after the parish was started in 1914, this basic one storey rectangular shaped church has a medium-gable, projecting eaves and verges and two semi-circular windows on each side of the nave/narthex and a round window over the porch.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. John is an illustration of the growing strength of Eastern Europe as part of the settlement process and the transfer of their religious traditions to the area. It is a regionally representative example of a small early Orthodox Church built in a basic rectangular plan as it evolved in western Canada. It is also significant as a religious building within the context of the history of the settlement of Bellis. As such, it retains some symbolic and landmark value to the community.
Period of Significance	1938 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular basic massing and scale • Shiplap wood siding with vertical corner boards • Original semi-circular wood windows with divided lights in the shape of a cross and a half-wheel light division above • Rose window with radial light divisions above porch in the centre of the end gable of the main church • Belly board around the base of the building's perimeter • Location on a large lot on the main commercial street of Bellis • Position of the main entrance in relation to the location of spruce trees that strongly frame the entry. • Interior icons and painting, liturgical items and altar services, interior furnishings and pews, the chandelier suspended from the ceiling, the original wood floor and the original oil burning stove.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The church is located in its original location on the commercial main street of Bellis. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The church is located on a large lot on the commercial main street and the entrance is framed by large mature spruce trees. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The church still retains its original materials and is an excellent example of a basic wood-frame church constructed with little resources. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains some evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The church retains its ability to convey its importance as a small early Orthodox church. ■ 7. Association Explain: The church is an excellent example of a small early Orthodox Church built in a basic rectangular plan.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge

65 Wheatland Avenue, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge
Other Names	Joe Moroz and Co. / Alamo Travel Agency
Civic Address	106 White Earth Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1933, two-storey, commercial building divided into two business, each with their own entry, and large fixed display windows on either side of each entry. It is located on a corner lot on one of the main commercial streets in the downtown.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, and for its basic boomtown design that later incorporated a 1940s Moderne influence of the application of plaster that provided a sense of protection from the elements of weather and fire.
Period of Significance	1933 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Low-gable roof • Boomtown façade • Plaster exterior with projecting horizontal and vertical framing • Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffits • Original entry door locations with south recessed entry • Location of fenestration openings • Location on a corner lot within the main commercial area • Abutment to public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form, and scale, however the window openings have changed slightly in scale but not in location. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, commercial buildings, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retain most of its original materials from c1945 when the exterior stucco was likely applied. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains sufficient evidence of its original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains its ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of urban development and the activity of urban trade.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Aspen View School District Maintenance Building

5004 50th Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Amber's Flowers & Gifts / Cutting Edge
Other Names	Davidowich Work Shop, old Jr. High classroom (temporary)
Civic Address	5004 – 50 Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1949, one-storey, stucco-clad school with a boomtown façade, and six-over-six double hung windows. It has a raised basement, with a raised stucco band around the building at the level of the main floor, and a similar band at the roof line on the façade. The building is located at 5004 – 50 Street, on the grounds of the Smoky Lake County Public Works Yard in Smoky Lake.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant to the municipality for its association with the theme of education; for its connection to Nick Davidowich who was an important figure in the construction and maintenance of district schools; and for its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	1949 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form and scale of one-room school house • boomtown façade, with raised stucco stepped pediment, and a raised basement, with a raised stucco band around the building at the level of the main floor, and a similar band at the roof line on the façade • medium gable roof, with exposed rafters • six-over-six double hung windows • four-panel front door • two-leaf rear door, each with three vertical panels, and one horizontal panel at the top • five-light transom above rear entry • moulded wood window and door trim <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wooden post and beam supporting main floor • five-panel doors in basement • main floor doors are three vertical panels, and one horizontal panel at the top • moulded wood window and door trim • wide horizontal wood band around room interiors
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, including the boomtown façade. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource is in its original environment in terms of proximity to H.A. Kostash High School, and the residential area. ■ 4. Materials Explain: : The resource retains its original materials, including six-over-six windows and paneled wood doors. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the craftsmanship of the builder Nick Davidowich. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the feeling of the historic period in which it was constructed. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of education in Smoky Lake.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Capitol Theatre

65 Wheatland Avenue, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Capitol Theatre
Other Names	Smoky Lake Clothing Co.
Civic Address	65 Wheatland Avenue
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 2 ½-storey barn with vertical-log superstructure covered with shiplap siding. The vaulted roof has twin louvered cupolas with lightning rods. The barn is located in a farm yard in close proximity to the Ollikka House and several outbuildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the theme of urban development, in its representation of the only small town, downtown movie theatre in the region, and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1947 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Flat roof • Flush eaves with plain wood fascia • Stucco cladding • Two single-hung, one-over-one, wood windows with plain slip sills and wood trim and a large glass block section original to the upper facade • Door opening on right side of façade leading to an upper floor staircase • Slight horizontal, fixed, • Location on Wheatland Avenue and its proximity to other commercial structures
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding commercial buildings and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains a considerable amount of its original materials; however, the lower façade has moderate alterations to accommodate different uses over time. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship; however, the lower façade has moderate alterations to accommodate different uses over time, the profile of the stepped boomtown parapet has changed, and two façade projections are removed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with commercial use.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Dubetz Barn

5110 50 Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Dubetz Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	5110 50 Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1931, two-storey, barn of massive scale with gambrel roof and shiplap siding. It has a high interior loft with open timber framing, with underground cisterns, with corrals for feeding livestock. The barn is located in a large crop field facing east, with Highway 28 to the west and outbuildings to the east. The site includes the Dubetz Barn and the circa 1910 Dubetz Log House.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its association with the significant local figure of Peter S. Dubetz; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in this region of Alberta.
Period of Significance	1931 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale • Gambrel roof, with cupolas • Roof-top wind vane for water pump • Projecting wood eaves • Projecting slightly curved verges with plain wood fascia and soffits • Verge extension over upper loft door • Upper storey doors • Shiplap siding • Corner boards • Pattern of fixed nine-pane windows, with plain wood slip sills and plain wood trim • Fenestration for doors on either side of façade <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nailed frame • Open timber framing • High loft • Equipment for moving hay, feed, and water to metal feeding troughs • Water well and two below ground cisterns • Stair to upper loft
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, buildings and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains its direct link with agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Dubetz Log House

5110 50 Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Dubetz Log House
Other Names	
Civic Address	5110 50 Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a large c1910, one-and-a-half-storey, log farm house with no windows and an oversized doorway. The first six rows of logs extend out approximately two feet and there is an interesting dowel detail extending sideways from the last joist resting on each of the sidewalls. The house is located just off Highway 855 in a wooded area northwest of a large barn. The site includes the Dubetz log House and the 1931 Dubetz Barn.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural development; for its association with Stephan Dubetz; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1910 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Wood shingles • Horizontal finished-log, with first six rows of logs extending out two feet from sidewalls • Dowel detail extending sideways from last joist resting on each sidewall. • Unfinished-log roof rafters covered by wood plank • Over-size doorway in height and width, with vertical board covered door • Interior windowless walls covered with mud and straw plaster
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains its direct link with agricultural development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Gavinchuk House

368 West Railway Drive, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Gavinchuk House
Other Names	Musial Residence, Semeniuk Residence, Novak Residence
Civic Address	368 West Railway Drive
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is an older, single-storey residence with a high-pitched roof, and projecting eaves and verges with plain wood soffits and fascia. It is located just north of the downtown commercial area, on a street that runs parallel to an abandoned rail line.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant to the municipality for its association with photographer Nicholas Gavinchuk; and as a landmark within the community, as the house of Gavinchuk.
Period of Significance	c1919 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and scale of single-storey residence • Projecting verges and eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffit • Window and door fenestrations • Configuration of the original front verandah • Location on the site in relation to the surrounding street and landscape • Location on Railway Avenue, and its proximity to the main commercial district to the north
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, form and mass. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with neighbouring residential buildings; its proximity to the downtown commercial area; and to the railway right-of-way. ■ 4. Materials Explain: Some of the original materials have been replaced. All of the windows have been replaced with sealed units, and the wood trim covered with aluminum. The entry doors have been replaced with modern doors. The front and sides of front verandah have been covered with wood lattice. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: Most of the evidence of the original workmanship has been removed. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource no longer retains the physical features to convey the appearance of a early 20th Century farm house. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



H.A. Kostash House

410 West Railway Drive,
Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	H.A. Kostash House
Other Names	General Garage
Civic Address	410 West Railway Drive
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a single storey wood-framed building on a large triangular shaped lot. It is located near the downtown in an area of older residential homes, on a street running parallel to the railway line.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: H. A. Kostash was a highly regarded educator and was recognized by the community with the naming of the high school after him. Both he and his wife, Josephine were active participants in the community. The house is a significant landmark because of the design and location.
Period of Significance	1928 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and massing • Square building plan • Exposed rafters • Double hung windows • Verandah w/ railing • Large lot • Location near rail line • Wood shingle siding • Bracket detail under soffit of eaves and verges • Angled plain side casing of the doors and windows • Original wood windows and doors • Setback from the street • Proximity to the main street
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: Plain fieldstone surrounding porch is a recent addition. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: This is still the older downtown residential area. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The original materials are intact. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The level of workmanship is still evident. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: Retains its ability to convey its significance. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: Retains its association to the community and neighbourhood.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Keen House

333 White Earth Street,
Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Keen House
Other Names	
Civic Address	333 White Earth Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1931, one-and-a-half-storey, residence with a high-gable roof and clad with stucco. There are shed-roofed dormers on both the front and rear of the building. On the front is a closed, one-storey, porch with stairs on the side of the porch. The residence is located on a triangular corner lot on the edge of the downtown commercial district in an older residential area.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development; for its association with Dr. Isadore Goresky and the Methodist Women's Mission Society; for its design and method of construction; and for its landmark value within the community.
Period of Significance	1931 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-gable roof • Stucco-clad exterior • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Shed dormers on front and rear • Single-hung windows, with plain slip sills, and moulded wood trim on heads and sides • Closed, one-storey, porch • Off-façade entry from side of porch, with straight side stairs • Location setback from street on triangular shaped corner lot one block from main street
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: Plain fieldstone surrounding porch is a recent addition. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding commercial and residential buildings and with the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials, with original wood siding covered with stucco. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its link with the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Kostyniuk House

348 West Railway Drive,
Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Kostyniuk House
Other Names	
Civic Address	348 West Railway Drive
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a single-storey, red-brick residence, with a medium hip roof, set on a single town lot. It is located along Railway Avenue, at the beginning of a residential area, just north of the downtown commercial district.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Kostyniuk House has municipal significance as one of the first residences built in the community, and is one of the few remaining structures in the district made with brick from the local brick factory. It is also significant to the municipality for its association with local entrepreneur Samuel Kostyniuk, who was a successful farmer and hotelier.
Period of Significance	1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-gable roof • mass, form and scale of single-storey residence • exterior brick with common bond pattern • medium hip roof, with plain wood fascia and soffit • window and door fenestrations • concrete lintels over window and main entry openings, and concrete window sills • four panel wood door, with glass in uppermost panel • interior hardwood floors
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, as a single-storey residence ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource is in its original environment, adjacent to similar single-storey homes, and just north of the main commercial district. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials, and in particular the red-brick produced at the local brick factory. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship, such as the installation of the red-brick. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period in which it was constructed.. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link between itself and the theme of urban development in Alberta in the early 20th century.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Old-Fashioned Bread Bakery

114 White Earth Street,
Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Keen House
Other Names	P.S. Dubetz General Merchant Store
Civic Address	114 White Earth Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1932 single-storey commercial building with a boomtown façade clad with stucco, and large display windows flanking a flush central entry. It is located on a commercial main street in the Town of Smoky Lake, surrounded by other single-storey commercial buildings of similar scale.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant to the Town of Smoky Lake for its association with the theme of business and industry; and as a landmark in the community for its association with the businesses that were located within the building.
Period of Significance	1932 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing, and scale of a one-storey commercial building, with rectangular shape, and short facade • Low gable roof • Boomtown façade • Projecting eaves and verges, with plain soffit and fascia • Flat transom • Plain wood trim on door and window frames • Location on the main street • Proximity to other buildings on and across the street
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original boomtown design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with the other commercial buildings located within the downtown. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains many of its original materials. Stucco has been applied over the original clapboard. The original windows have been replaced with single sash. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the plain and basic method of construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the physical features to convey the appearance of a commercial building. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with its original use as a commercial business.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Ortona Hall

124 White Earth Street



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Ortona Hall
Other Names	Senior Citizens Club Drop In Centre
Civic Address	124 White Earth Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1945, one-and-a-half-storey, community hall that was also used as a movie theatre. It has a prominent stepped parapet, with four vertical, and one horizontal, features that are built out from the stucco-finished façade. The corners at either end of the façade are curved and there is a triangular-shaped fixed canopy across the front of the building. The hall is located on a main commercial street in the downtown abutting the public sidewalk.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development through cultural life, and the theme of work and leisure through entertainment; for its Moderne influences in its design; and for its landmark value in the community.
Period of Significance	c1945 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Stepped parapet with raised vertical and horizontal features on upper façade • Stucco-clad walls with curved ends • Vertical, metal ventilation grills on either end upper facade • Triangular shaped fixed canopy • Medium-gable roof • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit • Projecting rear verge with plain fascia and soffit • Horizontal slider windows, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Centre entry with sidelights, and two single panel glass doors • Recessed entry • Located on main commercial street in the downtown, abutting public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, massing, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, the main commercial street, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains most of its original materials, with black ceramic tiles on the lower façade covered with stucco. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic and aesthetic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the themes of urban development, work and leisure.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church

4904 50th Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	4904 50th Street - Lot 3; Block 6; Plan 4324TR
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Begun in 1927 and completed in 1929, Our Lady of Atonement Roman Catholic church was constructed according to the cruciform plan and was designed with onion domes characteristic of Byzantine architecture and eastern rite churches. There is a large central dome over the nave, as well as smaller dome on the front axis which houses the bell. The church houses an icon of "Our Lady of Atonement", painted by noted Ukrainian-Canadian church artists Peter Lipinski.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Building is associated with religious practice and represents the significance and role of the Roman Catholic church within the region. The church is still being used and stands as a significant landmark in the community as it is perhaps the only Roman Catholic church of Byzantine design with onion domes in existence.
Period of Significance	1927 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing and orientation of the church on its site • Cruciform plan • Layered in a stucco and brick veneer • Use of brick to accentuate corners • Red sheet metal roof tile in the shape of clay tiles • Byzantine style large central dome over nave is set on a hexagonal structure • Steeply pitched gable roof over the nave and transepts • Cupola with louvers located on the roof above the entrance • Smaller dome on the front axis that houses the bell • Fixed window panes incorporate a stained-glass cross • Entry door trim outside structural opening has a decorative brick arch at head and sides <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior divisions of the narthex, nave and the sanctuary • The tongue and V-groove wood treatment under modern Donnacona • Chapels in the north and south transepts • The short narthex beneath choir loft • Apse and altar • Sacristy and west or back entrance • Raised dias with iconostasis • Icons including one of 'Our Lady of Atonement', painted by noted Ukrainian-Canadian church artist Peter Lipinski • Window panes of clear and coloured glass in the shape of a cross • Single-hung style of window topped by segmented arch with three lights • Small eight light rose windows set in each of three gable ends
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Our Lady church is part of a complex which includes a convent nearby. The combination of church and convent are conspicuous in the neighbourhood. ■ 2. Design Explain: Our Lady church is part of a complex which includes a convent nearby. The combination of church and convent are conspicuous in the neighbourhood. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The complex includes a convent nearby and is located on an active street in Smoky Lake. The religious buildings contribute to the historical context of the area. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The exterior is finished primarily in a natural coloured rough texture stucco with the corners accented with a brick veneer. There is a horizontal band of decorative brick veneer at the level of the eaves in each of the three gable ends and a strong horizontal line of smooth stucco inscribed to resemble an ashlar stone foundation. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: There is fine workmanship in this unusual design. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The unusual Byzantine design combined with the unusual materials give this church a unique feeling. ■ 7. Association Explain: The strong association of the Roman Catholic community and to the convent and the community makes this built heritage important.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



RCMP Detachment

4808 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	RCMP Detachment
Other Names	
Civic Address	4808 McDougall Drive - NW 22-59-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a circa 1920, one-storey former RCMP office, and jail, converted to a residence. It is a simple stucco-clad structure containing four-over-one single-hung wood frame windows covered with two-over-two fixed storms. The front and rear verge fascia is decorated using a unique wood layering detail to create open slots at even intervals along its length. The house is located immediately to the east of the former RCMP living quarters separated by a gravel driveway, on an open lot with well-treed ravine to the north. There are two out-buildings on the northeast corner of the property.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of law enforcement; for its association with the Alberta Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and for its simple design and construction.
Period of Significance	c1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale of one-storey residence • Medium gable roof • Projecting eaves, with exposed wood rafters • Projecting verges, with fascia decorated using a unique wood layering detail to create open slots at even intervals along its length • Four-over-one single hung windows with two-over-two fixed storms • Off centre entry with shed-roofed canopy • One four-panel door, with stained glass in the upper panel • Located adjacent to former APP/RCMP staff residence to the west
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with the former APP/RCMP building, other resources, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: There is fine workmanship in this unusual design. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The The resource no longer retains its direct link with the theme of law enforcement.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



River's Edge Computers

55 White Earth Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	River's Edge Computers
Other Names	
Civic Address	55 White Earth Street - Lot 1, Pt. 2; Block 4; Plan 803CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1950, one-storey commercial building with an apartment at the rear. It has a fixed awning over corner entry and large display windows. It is located on corner lot on the corner of the two main commercial streets in the downtown.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, and for its simple design representative of 1950 style commercial buildings in the region.
Period of Significance	1950 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Flat roof • Fixed canopy over corner entry and over display windows along sides • Short, vertical marquee over fixed canopy above entrance • Flush eaves and verges • Large fixed display windows with moulded slip sills • Corner entry with flat transom, with multiple lights • Location on primary central intersection on main street • Abutment to a public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding commercial buildings, and with the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource does not retain its original materials. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains limited evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Smoky Lake RCMP Residence

4810 McDougall Drive, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	RCMP Residence
Other Names	
Civic Address	4810 McDougall Drive - NW 22-59-17 W4
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c.1935, one-and-a-half storey residence once used for housing police officers working in Smoky Lake. It is a simple structure with an enclosed front porch, and an arrangement of roofs including medium gable, high gable, and saltbox profile on a rear second storey space. The residence is located on a residential street adjacent to the former police detachment office.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of law enforcement; for its association with the Alberta Provincial Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police; and for its design.
Period of Significance	c1935 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Arrangement of medium gable, high gable, and saltbox roofs • Projecting eaves, with decorated fascia and plain soffit • Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit • Dormer with shed roof • Fixed windows on façade with plain slip sills • Centre entry, with straight side stairs and decorated iron rail • Proximity to former police detachment office on adjacent lot
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with adjacent resources and the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource does not retain its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The The resource no longer retains its direct link with the theme of law enforcement.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Smoky Lake Signal

4924 – 50 Street, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Smoky Lake Signal
Other Names	
Civic Address	4924 50th Street - Lot 1; Block 6; Plan 5933HW
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a two storey residential building located on a single town lot on a busy secondary highway that runs through a primarily residential area of Smoky Lake, close to the downtown. The house is a nailed frame building with wood clapboard siding, original windows and doors, with a medium-gable roof.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Smoky Lake Signal Building is significant to the municipality because of its association with the themes of settlement and religious practices; because of its connection with Percy G. Sutton; because of its design and because it has become a landmark within the Town of Smoky Lake.
Period of Significance	1922 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and style • Nailed wood-frame building with wood clapboard siding and corner boards • Medium-gable roof with plain frieze and with a shed roof over enclosed porch • Projecting eaves and verges with exposed rafters • Balcony with open railing • Gable dormer with projecting eaves • Single-hung windows, most with one over one pane arrangements and with original storm windows • Bay window • Original four panel entry door • Plain wood trim on windows and doors • Treed lot
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The residential environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The house continues to convey a feeling of an early 1920s home. ■ 7. Association Explain: The house continues its association with residential activity.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Tommy Ford

78 Wheatland Avenue, Smoky Lake



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Tommy Ford
Other Names	General Garage
Civic Address	78 Wheatland Avenue
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey automotive garage located in the downtown commercial district. It has a vaulted roof with a curved parapet and stucco covered walls on the exterior and the interior walls are a mixture of mud, plaster and manure.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Tommy Ford is significant to the Smoky Lake municipality because of its association to the theme of commercial development, the design and construction of the building, and its landmark association to the community of Smoky Lake.
Period of Significance	1936 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form and style • Rectangular façade with vaulted roof covered with metal • Brick pilasters and exterior walls covered with stucco • Curved parapet with raised blue letters spelling "Tommy Ford" in upper parapet • Interior pressed tin ceiling and walls covered with mixture of mud, stucco and manure • Interior has Ford Model T circular track for removing engines • Large display windows • Set back from street • Free standing Tommy Ford sign adjacent to building
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment of a downtown commercial district has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The majority of the original material is intact. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill level of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to evoke a feeling of an early commercial building. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association to commercial development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



D & D Cholak Store

5003 50th Street, Spedden



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	D & D Cholak Store
Other Names	Muzyka's Store
Civic Address	5003 50th Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The 1938 D&D Cholak Store is a two-storey, stucco clad building. It features an angled corner where there once an entry door. The store is located on a corner lot, at the intersection of the two main streets in Spedden.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input type="checkbox"/> D. C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> D. E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The D&D Cholak Store has municipal significance associated with the theme of Urban Development.
Period of Significance	1936 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass, form, and scale of two-storey commercial/residential building • three-over-one, double-hung, second floor wood windows, with single pane storms • flat roof • angled corner • location on a prominent corner on main street abutting public sidewalk • proximity to residential buildings
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location at the corner of the two main streets in Spedden. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The original design has changed with the addition of living quarters in 1947. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The environment has changed with the loss of many of the commercial businesses, or with commercial buildings now residential. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Some of the original materials on the lower façade have been either removed or covered. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains some evidence of the skill of the builders. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the feeling of when it was constructed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of Urban Development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Spedden Livery Barn

4800 50 Avenue, Spedden



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Spedden Livery Barn
Other Names	
Civic Address	4800 50 Avenue - Lot ; Block 11; 919ET
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1937, one-and-a-half-storey, livery barn with fully exposed horizontal finished-log superstructure and a gambrel roof covered in wood shingles. The barn is located in a field on the east-side of town and facing east toward an open grain field.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of transportation and agricultural development, for its design and method of construction, and as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	c1937 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Exposed horizontal-log superstructure • Gambrel roof with wood shingles • Upper storey door • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Fixed windows with shaped head, plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Central entry with two leaves sided with shiplap • Peaked roof projecting over upper hayloft door
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with other resources and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the sense of the historic period of its construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of transportation.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church

4907 49th Street, Spedden



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	4907 49th Street - Lot A; Block ; 1349E0
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-and-a-half storey church, with a cruciform footprint and a polygonal apse containing a narthex with a central octagonal onion-shaped dome and a cross finial. The narthex, and two small square towers terminating with a roof skirt and an octagon tower capped with an onion-shaped dome and a cross finial, join with an enclosed porch. The church faces west on a large landscaped lot immediately off Highway 28 on the main street of Spedden.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the institution of the Ukrainian Catholic Episcopal Church; for its design and method of construction; and as a landmark at the entrance to the community.
Period of Significance	1934 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass, and scale • Central large onion-shaped octagonal dome terminated with a smaller octagonal extension containing semi-circular blind panels and a cross finial • Narthex flanked by two square smaller towers terminated with a skirt roof carrying an octagon tower capped with an onion-shaped dome and cross finial. • Square wood window casing and slip sill in upper facade gable • High gable and cross gable roofs • Clapboard siding • Corner boards • Projecting eaves with plain wood soffits and frieze • Fixed windows with plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Fenestration opening of the central entry to accommodate a two-leaf door • Entry sidelight fenestrations • Continuous flat plain header over entry and sidelights • Prominent location in an open field facing west to the main street of Spedden and adjacent Highway 28
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original site. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the entrance to the community, other resources and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains its sense of the historic period in which it was constructed. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church

5007 49th Street, Spedden



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church
Other Names	Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church
Civic Address	5007 49th Street - Lot 8 & 9; Block 2; 1349E0
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Spedden Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a cruciform shape with a central large dome centred over the nave and there is one small bell tower with an octagonal onion-shaped dome located on each side of main entrance over the narthex. The windows have an elongated fixed pane with a stained-glass cross within, and a stained-glass half-wheel above. The church is located on a large lot one block off main street and opposite the community hall. The building is sheltered on the north and east-side by large conifers and the grounds are well maintained.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The parish has been an important part of the community and has been associated with religious practice and represents the significance and role of the church within the region. The relatively basic Byzantine style of the church is representative of the basic construction tools and methods used by local volunteer laborers. The symbolic nature of the building is significant and it continues to stand as a landmark in the hamlet of Spedden.
Period of Significance	1934 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing and orientation of the church on its site • Features of the Byzantine Revival style including a central cruciform plan • Large onion dome with cross centred over nave • One small bell tower with octagonal onion-shaped dome with cross is located on each side of main entrance over narthex • Fixed canopy roof over entry door • Basement windows are 2 over 2 fixed • Windows have an elongated fixed pane with a stained-glass cross within and a stained-glass half-wheel above. <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior spatial configuration includes nave, transepts and sanctuary separated from the nave by an iconostas • Liturgical items • Iconic and decorative elements on the ceiling and walls of the church and iconostas • Decoration is done with traditional rospys designs • Chandelier suspended from the centre of the domed ceiling • Choir loft with staircase
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The church is located in its original location in the Town of Spedden. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The design of the buildings has not been altered. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The church is significantly located within the Town of Spedden. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The church remains with original materials that were used to build it. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The workmanship exhibits good craftsmanship by local workers. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The church retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for religious ceremony. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: It is a place where religious celebration has occurred throughout its existence.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Spedden Old Shoe and Barber Shop

4906 50 Avenue, Spedden



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Old Shoe and Barber Shop
Other Names	
Civic Address	4906 50 Avenue - Lot 10; Block 1; 1955CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1930, wood clapboard finished, commercial building converted to a residence. The boomtown front incorporates a curved central section to height of the peaked roof, unlike other structures in the area. It is located in the block east of main street, set back three feet from the public sidewalk, and adjacent an alley to the south and a grassed yard to the west and north.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, and for its unique design.
Period of Significance	1930 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood and stone foundation • Low-gable roof • Clapboard siding • Boomtown front with a curved central feature • Projecting eaves, with plain wood fascia and soffit • Projecting verges, with plain wood fascia • Wood single-hung and fixed windows • Façade windows with plain slip sills and moulded trim on head and sides • Side windows with plain lug sills, and plain wood trim • Off-centre entry , one leaf door with plain wood trim
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with surrounding resources and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource continues to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its link to the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



D & E Family Grocery

5035 50 Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	D & E Family Grocery
Other Names	Vilna General Store, Trufyn General Store, P. Politylo's Store
Civic Address	5035 50th Street - Lot 8 & 9; Block 2; Plan 1022CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1922, one-and-a-half-storey brick commercial buildings with a vaulted roof, pilasters and brick corbelling. It is located on a corner lot, facing the main commercial street lined with other commercial buildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant because of its association with the theme of urban development; for its unique design; and as a landmark business in the community.
Period of Significance	1922 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Brick superstructure with plaster finish • Vaulted roof with decorated parapet and date store • Pilasters • Brick corbelling • Projecting eaves with brackets, and plain wood fascia and soffit • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • Large fixed display windows on façade with moulded wood head trim • Off-centre entry with flat transom and single light • Two panel door, one panel of glass • Recessed one-storey porch
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource retains its relationship with the main street, the surrounding commercial buildings, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of its original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey a historic sense of the period of its construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of urban development through its continued use as a commercial business.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Mission House

5212 50 Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Mission House
Other Names	Bessey Residence, Viteychuk Residence, B & B, Ross Residence
Civic Address	5212 50th Street - Lot 12; Block 8; Plan 6542MC
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1934, one-and-a-half-storey, residence with a high gable roof and wood shingles. There are dormers on the front and rear, and the single-storey enclosed porch has a hipped roof. It is located at the beginning of the residential district one-half block directly north of the commercial area on a well-landscaped lot with a carriage house at the rear.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the institution of the Anglican Church; and for its Craftsman style design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	1934 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Nailed frame with stucco finish • High gable roof with wood shingles • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia • Gable dormers with projecting eaves • Single-hung windows with plain lug sills and moulded trim • Off-centre main entry with plain wood trim • Single-leaf door with four panels, one of glass • Enclosed one-storey porch • Closed rail, straight stairway • Location adjacent United Church and one-half block from the main commercial area and setback from public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the adjacent former church, other resources and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of its original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link to the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Old Municipal Building

5007 50 Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Old Municipal Building
Other Names	
Civic Address	5007 50th Street - Lot 2 & 3; Block 2; Plan 1022CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1 ½ storey rectangular commercial building. It is located on one lot on the village's main street. There are wide side yards and coniferous trees.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of the building lies in several uses over decades. It was one of the first commercial buildings, the first hospital, the first doctor's office and the center of municipal government.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass • Low-pitched triangular pediment • Flat-transom, blind • Sign band • Plain wood trim • Exterior stucco finish • Stucco soffit • Additional roof gable
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The main street commercial environment is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to portray its historic character. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building is sufficiently intact to convey its association to the village's early commercial history.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Sacred Heart Catholic Church

5305 48th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	5305 48th Street - Lot 1; Block; Plan 802 0774
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1954 one-and-a-half-storey rectangular church with apse, and with towers flanking either side of the entry, with crosses on each peak. The south tower is taller and contains a bell. The church is located on a large lot at the northeast corner of the village, two blocks east of the main street, adjacent to the priest's house.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the Roman Catholic Church; and for its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	c1954 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form • High-gable roof • Flush, moulded verges • Projecting and flush eaves with moulded frieze • Varied height towers flanking entry, with stepped termination at peaks and a cross finial • Fixed canopy with a decorated iron railing over entrance • Stucco finish • Glass blocks • Fixed wood windows with lug sills and plain wood trim • Triangular wood windows and stained-glass • Centre entry with moulded wood trim on head and plain wood trim on sides • Open metal railing and straight stairway • Location on a large lot at the northeast corner of the village, north of the Priest's House
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> D. E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Sacred Heart Catholic Church Priest's House

5305 48th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Priest's House
Other Names	
Civic Address	5305 48th Street - Lot 1; Block; Plan 802 0774
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c.1954, one-storey residence with a low hip roof and glass embedded stucco finish. The house is located two blocks east of main street on the south side of the church, and surrounded by large conifers on the west and east sides.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Site <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; and for its association with the Roman catholic Church, for its design.
Period of Significance	c1954 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Low hip roof • Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffit • Nailed frame superstructure • Glass embedded stucco-finish • Double-hung windows with plain lug sills, and moulded trim on head and sides • Off-centre entry with moulded trim on head and sides • One three-panel door
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the adjacent church and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Vilna Foods

5020 50th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Vilna Foods
Other Names	Red and White Store
Civic Address	5020 50th Street -
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-storey commercial brick-clad building with bulkhead and transom windows. It is located on the main commercial street with other commercial buildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of this resource lies in early commercial design, its relationship to Harry Rosychuk and its relationship to the development of the community.
Period of Significance	1925 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form • Paneled wood bulkhead • Multi-light transom windows display windows • Flat single light transom over entry door • Traditional display windows • Wood trim • Date stone • Decorative corbelled brick work at top of façade • Brick façade, bond stretcher pattern • Brick pilasters • Traditional raked entry • Location on main street • Frontage to the sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment is still that of the main commercial street. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to evoke a feeling of the time period. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its link to the commercial development of the community.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Vilna Grand Hall

5036 51st Avenue, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Vilna Grand Hall
Other Names	
Civic Address	5036 51st Avenue
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-storey community hall. It is located on a large town lot, one block west of the main street.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Grand Hall is an excellent example of a church hall that was constructed as a meeting place for members of the church for celebrations such as weddings, for church fund raising events and community events. The building has the potential to continue as a focal point for the community.
Period of Significance	1942 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape and massing • Pilasters • Stepped curved parapet • Boomtown façade • Plain wood trim • 3 over 3 panes in doors • Original shaped panel exterior front entry doors • Rolled asphalt brick siding • Proximity to main street • Location with the residential community • Interior intact stage • Interior wood flooring
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to evoke a sense of the community's early history. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues to be associated with the settlement of the community.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Vilna Hotel

5036 50th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Vilna Hotel
Other Names	
Civic Address	5036 50 Avenue - Lot 8 & 9; Block ; Plan 1022CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey community hall. It is located on a large town lot, one block west of the main street
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development, as an example of a mid-forties rural hotel; for its design; and for its value as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1948 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Flat roof, with built up tar and gravel • Plain stucco frieze on parapet • Stucco-clad exterior • Fenestration pattern of original window openings on second-storey and north side • One-over-one, single-hung, upper-storey windows with plain lug sills and plain wood trim • Two off-centre entries on façade, one closed off from the inside • Separate bar entry on north side • Location on a main street corner lot • Proximity to other adjacent commercial buildings • Abutment to public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with the surrounding commercial buildings, with the Main Street; and with the landscape. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The does not retain its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of its construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of urban development, as an example of a mid-forties rural hotel.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Vilna Pool Hall and Barber Shop

5028 50th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Vilna Pool Hall and Barber Shop
Other Names	
Civic Address	5028 50th Street - Lot 7; Block 1; Plan 1022CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-storey wood-frame building with a boomtown façade. It is located on the main street with other commercial buildings.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The pool hall and barbershop was a gathering place for men of the community and continues to be a place where all members of the community can come together and is a landmark in the village.
Period of Significance	1921 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form and mass • Shiplap siding • Boomtown façade • Stepped parapet • Windows, moulded flat-transom with multiple lights • Door, plain flat-transom with multiple lights • Door with shaped panels • Shiplap bulkhead • Interior wood floors • Interior wood-slat ceiling
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The building design has not changed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The environment has not changed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Some materials were replaced during a rehabilitation project. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill of the builders is evident. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of a boomtown building. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The building continues its association to the early development of the community.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Vilna United Church

5204 50th Street, Vilna



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Vilna United Church
Other Names	Red and White Store
Civic Address	5204 50th Street - Lot; Block B; Plan 1804ET
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1929, one-and-a-half-storey, church with a high gable roof and wood shingles. It has pointed-arch, single-hung wood windows with an upper sash containing a decorative three-light, pointed-arch pattern. The church is located on a large grassed corner just north of the main commercial area on a lot adjacent to the former manse, and bordering residential and commercial areas.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; for its association with the United Church of Canada; and for its design.
Period of Significance	1929 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • High gable roof with wood shingles • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters • Projecting verges with moulded and plain trim, and a plain frieze • Nailed frame superstructure with clapboard siding • Corner boards and belly boards • Pointed-arch window openings with pointed-arch lights, • Single-hung, wood windows with plain slip sills • Centre entry with a pointed-arch transom and multiple lights • Enclosed, one-storey porch
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding resources and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains its direct link with spiritual life.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Cammock Residence

5015 51 Avenue , Warpsite



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Cammock Residence
Other Names	Maple Leaf Motors
Civic Address	4800 50 Avenue - Lot 22 & 23; Block 1; Plan 716CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a c1944, one-storey, service station converted to a residence. It has a vaulted roof, a fixed canopy across the façade, and large display windows on the front façade, and a rectangular element that rises from the base and breaks through the canopy and curved roofline. The building is set on two lots on the avenue running parallel to the former railway tracks, and a block west of the main commercial street.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of transportation; and for its unique design and construction
Period of Significance	c1944 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Curved roof • Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia and soffits • Projecting, curved verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • Fixed canopy on facade • Vertical feature on façade piercing fixed canopy and curved verge • Entry door with glass panel and angled hand bars • Large vertical, rectangular-shaped, flush display windows on façade, with plain slip sills and plain wood trim • Location on large lot on avenue parallel to railway right-of-way
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, buildings, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link to the theme of transportation.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Meerveld Residence

5036 50 Street, Warpsite



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Merveld Residence
Other Names	Pickard Store, Ternoway Store, Shapka Store, Sadoway Residence
Civic Address	5036 50 Street - Lot 1; Block 1; Plan 716CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1930, one-and-a-half-storey, commercial building converted to a residence. It has original pressed metal siding on the west wall, on upper dormers, and in the upper west gable. There is also evidence of pressed metal siding still under vinyl siding. The structure is located on a corner lot on the main commercial street and avenue running parallel to abandoned railway line.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of urban development; and for its basic design.
Period of Significance	1930 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Nailed-frame superstructure • Medium-gable roof with metal stamped with shingle pattern • Pressed metal siding on west wall and upper dormer • Shed roof dormer • Projecting eaves with plain wood fascia • Projecting verges with plain wood fascia and soffit • Single-hung wood windows, with plain slip sill and plain wood trim • Centre door opening • Location on a primary corner on main street abutting the public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding resources, other commercial buildings, and the landscape. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of the period of its construction. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The resource no longer retains a direct link with the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Warspite Community Hall

4913 51 Avenue, Warspite



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Warspite Community Hall
Other Names	Warspite Dance Hall
Civic Address	4913 51 Avenue - Lot 19; Block 2; Plan 716CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a 1930, one-and-a-half-storey, community hall with a boomtown façade and stepped parapet, and a fixed canopy over the recessed entrance. The hall is located on two lots on the avenue parallel to the former railway line, and one-block east of the main street.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the themes of urban development, work and leisure; for its design; and for its value as a landmark in the community.
Period of Significance	1930 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • Medium-gable roof • Boomtown front with stepped parapet • 4-foot high by 8-inches deep end wall projection over 6-feet above the ground on northwest corner • Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia and soffit • Two entries on façade • One-storey recessed entry • Metal ventilation grills on façade • Location on large lot adjacent the United Church on avenue parallel to former railway tracks
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with other resources, and the landscaped. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains a direct link with the theme of urban development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Warspite Hotel

5031 50th Street, Warspite



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Warspite Hotel
Other Names	
Civic Address	5031 50th Street - Lot 2 & 3; Block 2; 716CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a two storey rectangular hotel with a boomtown façade. It is located on the hamlet's main street across the road from where the railway tracks once ran through the community. The site includes the hotel.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The significance of the Warspite Hotel lies in part with its longevity as a business operating continually since 1925 and thus a landmark within the community.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form • Skirt roof on front façade • Boomtown/false front • Plain wood trim • Stucco exterior finish • Location of building in relation to sidewalk (no setback) • Wood windows in upper façade • Location of wood windows in upper façade • Location on the main commercial street
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The main street commercial environment continues to exist. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The plain level of workmanship is apparent. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey the feeling of the period of construction. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: As a hotel the building continues its association to the settlement of Warspite.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Warspite United Church

4905 51 Avenue, Warspite



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Warspite Community Hall
Other Names	Warspite Dance Hall
Civic Address	4905 51 Avenue - Lot 17; Block 2; Plan 716CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a modest 1926, one-and-a-half-storey, church with clapboard siding, a high-gable roof and a central entrance with a half-wheel transom. The church is located on a treed lot, adjacent to the Warspite Community Hall, on an avenue parallel to the former railway line.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The resource is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life; and for its association with the United Church of Canada; for its design.
Period of Significance	1926 to present



Step Three: Integrity Assessment	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale • High-gable roof • Clapboard siding • Corner boards • Projecting eaves and verges, with plain wood fascia and soffit, and moulded frieze • Single-hung windows with plain lug sills, and plain wood trim • Centre entry with semi-circular opening • Shaped transom, with multiple lights over entry • Five-panel door with plain wood trim • Corner location set back from public sidewalk and adjacent the Warspite Community Hall
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The resource is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The resource retains its original design, mass, form and scale. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The resource maintains its relationship with surrounding resources, and the landscape. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains its original materials. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the original workmanship. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the ability to convey the historic sense of its period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: The resource retains its direct link with the theme of spiritual .
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Blacksmith Shop

5015 52nd Street, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Blacksmith Shop
Other Names	
Civic Address	5015 52nd Street - Lot 17; Block 4; Plan 672EO
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey building with a boomtown/false façade with a “Blacksmith shop” ghost sign above the bay doors. It is located fronting onto a street one block west of the main street in a residential area.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The black smith shop is an excellent example of an early boomtown building representing a trade that was essential to settlement in the district.
Period of Significance	1929 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass and form • Nailed wood-frame • Shiplap siding • Curved boomtown/false façade • Exposed rafters • Plain wood trim • Two bay doors, one sliding, one hinged • Original wood-frame multi-light windows • Small “shoemaker’s” shed on rear • Projecting wood parapet • Ghost lettering “blacksmith shop” • Adjacent to Chorney log house • Corner boards • Proximity to main street and 50th Avenue
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is original. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment continues to be a residential area. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are original. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The skill level of the workmanship is still evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building conveys the feeling of a boomtown commercial building. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues its connection to early settlement of the community.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Early Childhood Services Kindergarten

5111 51st Street, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Early Childhood Services Kindergarten
Other Names	
Civic Address	5015 52nd Street - Lot ; Block 5; Plan 1955CL
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one storey rural school with a medium hip roof and plaster walls. It is located on the grounds of the Holy Family Catholic School, the former Waskatenau High School building.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years <p>Explain: The resource is the former Riverland School which was moved to its current location in 1954. The building has gained significance within the community over the past 56 years first as extra classrooms for the Waskatenau High School and then providing kindergarten or early childhood services to the community.</p>
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The significance of the resource lies in its connections to education, the reuse of small rural schools and in its unique "Moderne" architectural features.</p>
Period of Significance	c1945 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass and scale • Plaster/stucco walls • Medium hip roof • Decorative “moderne” concrete main entrance open front porch • Moulded stucco soffit • Plain wood trim • Blind flat-transom on front entry door • Brick chimney • Location and size of all window openings • Location on grounds of Holy Family Catholic School
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original c1954 location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The environment is unchanged. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The level of workmanship is evident. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The building continues to convey its sense of being an early school. ■ 7. Association Explain: The building continues to make an association with its time period.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Masonic Temple Lodge

5015 51st Street, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Early Childhood Services Kindergarten
Other Names	
Civic Address	5015 51st Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The resource is a one-storey, wood frame rectangular building, with a short facade, high-pitched roof, and clapboard siding. It is setback from the sidewalk on a large town lot in a residential district one block west of the downtown.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Period of Significance	c1925 to present
	<p>Explain: The resource has had a long history of significance within the community. First as the Anglican Church, then as the Greek Orthodox Church, and for most of its existence, as the meeting place for the members of the Masonic Temple. The resource is significant for both its simplistic design, and as a landmark within the community.</p>



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT	
Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, mass and scale • Plaster/stucco walls • Medium hip roof • Decorative “moderne” concrete main entrance open front porch • Moulded stucco soffit • Plain wood trim • Blind flat-transom on front entry door • Brick chimney • Location and size of all window openings • Location on grounds of Holy Family Catholic School
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: : The resource retains its relationship with the surrounding residential district. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The resource retains many of its original materials., ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The resource retains evidence of the plain and basic method of construction. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The resource retains the physical features to convey the appearance of a building constructed for religious purposes. ■ 7. Association Explain: : The resource retains its direct link with its original use as a meeting place for community activity.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Saint Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church

4405 50th Avenue, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Saint Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church
Other Names	
Civic Address	4405 50th Avenue
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church is a one-and-a-half storey cruciform with apse shape with plaster siding, a concrete foundation and wood shingles on the roof. There is one large onion-shaped dome in the centre of the cruciform and three smaller ones over the entrance and one in the rear. The church and adjacent cemetery is located in a rural setting near the Town of Waskatenau.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The church and adjacent cemetery continue to be associated with religious practice in the Waskatenau community and plays a significant role as a primary church within the region that continues to operate. The later Byzantine style of the structure is representative of the construction of the time and shows a high quality of workmanship by the local laborers. Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church continues to have great symbolic value to the community and stands as a prominent landmark of distinction.
Period of Significance	1953 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>Exterior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form, massing and orientation of the church in a rural setting on the edge of Waskatenau • Central cruciform plan • Large central dome in centre of cruciform with cross on top ringed by windows over the nave • Four small domes with crosses on top; three over entrance and one at rear • Stucco curve wall to the end of the eaves and verge • Five domes with crosses on top • Final crosses on top of the dome and onion-shaped lanterns • Window lights divided in the shape of a cross using stained-glass • Moulded flat head around the main entrance <p>Interior Elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior narthex, nave and sanctuary • Domed ceiling with chandelier hanging from centre • Choir loft with stairway • Raised dais with iconostasis-covered wall separating nave from sanctuary • Right and left side door on the front of the iconostasis, one depicting the archangel, Michael and the other Gabriel • Icons and paintings including icon of Jesus immediately to the right of the gate • Holy Altar with cross behind the altar • Items on altar used to sanctify the bread and wine for communion, including a gold chalice and communion spoon • Plashchanytsia or iconic shroud depicting the deceased Christ in sanctuary • Side room for priest
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Cemetery remain in the original location in a rural setting near the Town of Waskatenau. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not been significantly altered. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The church is located adjacent to a bell tower and cemetery in a rural setting close to the Town of Waskatenau. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original materials remain for the most part. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: This is a good example of the construction abilities of the local laborers. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: The church retains its ability to convey its importance as a gathering place for religious ceremony and continues to be used to this time. ■ 7. Association Explain: Religious celebration has occurred throughout the existence of Saint Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource □ Designate as a Provincial Resource □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Waskatenau Hotel

5028 50th Street, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Waskatenau Hotel
Other Names	
Civic Address	5028 50th Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	The Waskatenau Hotel is a c1920, two-storey, L-shaped, hotel. It features a stucco finish with "Moderne" speed lines that wrap around the upper corners of the front facade. It is located on the main commercial street, a half block from where the train station once stood.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The Waskatenau Hotel is significance to the municipality associated with the theme of Urban Development, for its design and construction, and as focal point, and landmark for the community.
Period of Significance	1920 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, form, and scale of two-storey small urban centre commercial hotel • Flat roof • Plain trim • Speed lines on the upper corners of the front façade • Window and door fenestrations • “Waskatenau Hotel” blade sign • Two-over-two wood storm windows • Sign band across front of building • “Restaurant”, “Lobby” and “Tavern” letters in horizontal sign band • Location on main street just north of the rail line, and abutting public sidewalk • Proximity to other commercial buildings on main street
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design is unchanged. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The main street commercial environment continues to exist. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The materials are unchanged. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: : The plain level of workmanship is apparent. ■ 6. Feeling Explain: T: The building continues to convey the feeling of the period of construction. ■ 7. Association Explain: : As a hotel the building continues its direct association with the theme of Urban Development.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? □ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource □ Designate as a Provincial Resource □ Remove resource from the historic resources management process



Waskatenau Motors

5028 50th Street, Waskatenau



RESOURCE EVALUATION

Site Name	Waskatenau Motors
Other Names	Wolf's Garage
Civic Address	5028 50th Street
STEP ONE: ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT	
Description	Waskatenau Motors was built c1922, and has a one-storey "Moderne" style showroom area in the front, with a two-storey office area behind that attaches to service bays at the rear. The front of the building is of brick and stucco, while the remainder is constructed of brick and horizontal continuous lintels, and concrete sills. Waskatenau Motors is located on the main commercial street.
Excluded Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2
Exception	<input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries <input type="checkbox"/> Birthplaces or graves <input type="checkbox"/> Resources primarily commemorative in nature <input type="checkbox"/> Resources that have been moved <input type="checkbox"/> Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain:
STEP TWO: SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT	
Significance Criteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Municipal Significance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: Waskatenau Motors has significance because of its association with the themes of Urban Development, and Transportation. It is also significant because of its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	c1922 to present



STEP THREE: INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

Character-defining Elements (CDE's)

- Yes
- No
- List:**
- Combined:**
 - Mass, form, and scale
 - Juxtaposition of massing
- Service Bay Structure:**
 - Mass, form, and scale
 - Clay brick
 - Continuous plain concrete lintels
 - Continuous horizontal concrete banding
 - Concrete window sills
 - Window and door fenestrations
 - Large metal windows with 24 lights (12-over-12) incorporating an operable centre 4-light pane
 - Large, recessed showroom display windows low bulkhead
 - 3-over-6 single-hung windows
- Front Single and Two-Storey Structure:**
 - Mass, form, and scale
 - Juxtaposition of massing
 - Large, recessed showroom display windows low bulkhead
 - Rounded corners at ends of showroom wall
 - Window and door fenestrations
 - Block pattern scored into plaster
 - Plaster treatment framing man-door openings

Aspects of Integrity

- **1. Location**
Explain: The building is on its original location.
- **2. Design**
Explain: The design is unchanged.
- **3. Environment**
Explain: The main street commercial environment continues to exist.
- **4. Materials**
Explain: The materials are unchanged.
- **5. Workmanship**
Explain: : The plain level of workmanship is apparent.
- **6. Feeling**
Explain: T: The building continues to convey the feeling of the period of construction.
- **7. Association**
Explain: : As a garage the building continues its direct association with the theme of Urban Development.

Integrity Assessment

- **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
 - Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
- **B. Institution/Person**
 - Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
- **C. Design/Style/Construction**
 - Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
 - The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
 - A representative of the work of a master, or
 - Having high artistic value
- **D. Information Potential**
 - Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
- **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
 - Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Final Evaluation and Recommendation

- Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory
- Designate as a Municipal Resource
- Designate as a Provincial Resource
- Remove resource from the historic resources management process

