

City of Camrose

Heritage Survey and Inventory



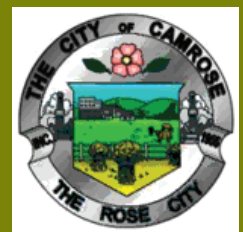
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Acknowledgements

The City of Camrose gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the Government of Alberta in supporting the City of Camrose's participation in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program.

Heritage Collaborative Inc. would like to thank the City of Camrose, the City of Camrose Council and Staff, especially the Project Coordinator Brenda Hisey Director of Planning and Development, and Sandy Dome, Planning and Development Assistant, and the Heritage Inventory Task Force volunteers, formed of community members Fay Carlson, Lloyd Johnson, and Corinna Nilson. Heritage Collaborative Inc would also like to thank the Canadian Northern Society Camrose Railway Museum, and the Camrose and District Museum for their valuable contribution and participation in the completion of this project.



Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program



Canada's
Historic Places

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du Canada



City of Camrose Heritage Inventory

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Final Report

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory Final Report

Introduction

The City of Camrose is a dedicated and enthusiastic steward of its heritage resources, and is committed to the ongoing protection, preservation and presentation of these resources. The Heritage Survey and Inventory for the City of Camrose received funding from the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and the City of Camrose. The project was completed in two parts, the first being a Heritage Survey of potentially significant buildings in the area. A proposed Heritage Survey list was assembled, and the sites for the Survey were chosen in collaboration with the City of Camrose. The selected sites were then photographed, researched, and documented using an Alberta Historical Resources Survey Site Form. The second part of the project consists of a Heritage Inventory. The creation of the Heritage Inventory involved the evaluation of the surveyed sites in accordance with the municipally adopted criteria for heritage significance and integrity.

The City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory was undertaken in 2010-11. The scope of the project focused on residential and downtown commercial buildings constructed during the first half of the twentieth century and located in the city's core. The City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory consists of a list of sites that meet the selection criteria and that may have the potential to be designated as a Municipal Historic Resource in the future. Inclusion on the Heritage Inventory has no associated planning or legal restrictions on the site, and has no effect on the current status of the property.

Project Objectives

The objectives for the City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory were as follows:

- To conduct a Heritage Survey: photograph, research and document selected sites as identified in consultation with the Municipal Coordinator and the Heritage Resources Committee.
- To consult with area residents to assist with the identification and location of potential heritage sites.
- To create a Places of Interest List from the surveyed sites.
- To create a Context Paper
- To evaluate the sites listed on the Places of Interest List using Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms (MHSRFs)
- To prepare draft Statements of Significance for the evaluated heritage sites

The City of Camrose

The City of Camrose is located in East Central Alberta, 100 kilometres southeast of Edmonton, with a population of 17 236. Camrose is situated on Highway 13, which connects smaller Eastern Alberta communities to the city, and links Camrose to the Queen Elizabeth II Edmonton-Calgary corridor, making the City of Camrose a center of East Central Alberta.

Participants

The City of Camrose commissioned Heritage Collaborative Inc. (HCI) to complete the Heritage Survey and Inventory. Through the completion of the project HCI worked in collaboration with Project Coordinator Brenda Hisey, Director of Planning and Development for the City of Camrose, Sandy Dome, Planning and Development Assistant for the City of Camrose, the City of Camrose Council, and the Heritage Inventory Task Force, formed of community members Fay Carlson, Lloyd Johnson, and Corinna Nilson.

Project Overview

The City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory Project includes forty-one sites, consisting of residential buildings, downtown commercial buildings, churches, educational facilities, a grain elevator and cultural landscapes. The Heritage Survey and Inventory also includes four designated Provincial Historic Resources; the Camrose Public Library, the Camrose Normal School, the Camrose Canadian Northern Railway Station, and the Camrose Feed Mill. A previous Heritage Survey project was completed in 1980, with thirty-four sites updated in the 2011 Heritage Survey and Inventory Project.

Community Outreach and Project Visibility

Community consultation was essential for the compilation of a Heritage Survey and Inventory that reflects the values and heritage existent in the City of Camrose. The project was promoted to the community through:

- Advertisements to join the Heritage Inventory Task Force on the City of Camrose website
- Advertisements for the Heritage Survey and Inventory Open House on the City of Camrose and Founder's Day websites
- Invitations to owners of sites being included on the Heritage Inventory, to attend the Heritage Survey and Inventory Open House

Heritage Survey and Inventory Methodology

The City of Camrose Project Coordinator and the consultant, HCI, identified three hundred and twelve sites to be considered for inclusion on the Heritage Survey and Inventory through referencing past Alberta Historical Resources Survey Site Forms and a windshield survey. From these sites, the consultant presented 133 to the Heritage Inventory Task Force, where sixty sites were chosen to form the Places of Interest List (POIL). The remaining seventy-three have been compiled into a future consideration list for future heritage projects.

The POIL consists of thirty-three residential buildings, twenty-two downtown commercial buildings, two churches, one educational facility, one grain elevator and one garage. Forty-one sites were chosen from the POIL by the Project Coordinator, HCI, and the Heritage Inventory Task Force to form the Survey and Inventory. These sites include four Provincial Historic Resources, and two cultural landscapes.

HCI held four training workshops with the City of Camrose Heritage Inventory Task Force and the Project Coordinator that provided training on the Heritage Survey and Inventory process.

Two of the workshop sessions were aimed at selecting sites to be included on the Heritage Inventory.

After the sites were selected, HCI performed further research and documentation. HCI established a field office in Camrose, and employed a student to conduct archival research and photograph the forty-one sites.

Meetings, Workshops and Open House

The methodology used to complete the City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory involved initially a field survey, research, survey documentation, and the creation of a Places of Interest List. The next step was the development of Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms for the sites being included on the Inventory, preparation of a context paper, and preparation of draft Statements of Significance. Throughout this process, multiple meetings were held between the Project Coordinator, City Council, the Heritage Inventory Task Force and Heritage Collaborative Inc. to discuss the project's results, direction and next steps.

September 27, 2010: Start Up Meeting

The Project Start-up meeting was attended by the Project Coordinator, Brenda Hisey Director of Planning for the City of Camrose, Sandy Dome, Planning Assistant for the City of Camrose, Matthew Francis, Program Planner for MHPP, and Robert Buckle, Heritage Collaborative Inc. This meeting focused on the scope of the project, review of project plans and established an estimated project schedule.

October 21, 2010:

Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle from Heritage Collaborative Inc. met with the Project Coordinator Brenda Hisey, and Sandy Domes, to discuss the process used to complete the Heritage Survey and Inventory. From this meeting, HCI developed a Heritage Package for the City of Camrose. Included in the package was a draft Terms of Reference, sample public notices, a list of resources, example agendas for the proposed workshops and background information on the Heritage Survey and Inventory. There was also a general discussion about future public engagement strategies.

November 17, 2010:

Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with the Project Coordinator, Brenda Hisey and Sandy Domes, with the City of Camrose, to discuss public engagement. HCI hired a local post secondary student for the summer months of 2011 to complete archival research and document the selected sites. The Project Coordinator and consultant also agreed that a City of Camrose Heritage Inventory Task Force would not be an official committee of council at this stage. However community members would be invited to join the Task Force through public advertisement.

January 17, 2011: City of Camrose Council Presentation

Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle attended a City of Camrose Council meeting to present the project scope, objectives, and process to the City of Camrose councillors. The

Councillors in collaboration with HCI established a tentative timeline and approved the formation of the City of Camrose Heritage Inventory Task Force.

March 9, 2011: Workshop I

This was the first of four workshops held with the City of Camrose representatives, Brenda Hisey and Sandy Domes, the Heritage Inventory Task Force, formed of Corinna Nilson, Lloyd Johnson, and Fay Carlson, and HCI. Also in attendance was Matthew Francis, Project Planner for MHPP. Matthew Francis started the workshop with a presentation, discussing the Heritage Survey and Inventory project and the role of the Task Force. Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle followed with a presentation on the role of the consultant. Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle also presented the project scope and objectives to the Task Force and elaborated on the role of the Task Force in this project.

April 7, 2011: Workshop II

Workshop II was held with the Project Coordinator and the Heritage Inventory Task Force. Bob Buckle from HCI presented the provincial requirements of eligibility, significance and integrity that each heritage site must meet to be considered for inclusion on the Alberta Register of Historic Places through a case study of the Camrose Public Library, a Provincial Historic Resource.

May 12, 2011: Workshop III

The Project Coordinator and Heritage Inventory Task Force, in collaboration with Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle from HCI, created Places of Interest List (POIL) of sixty sites, from a list of 133 sites that was previously identified through the windshield survey process.

June 16, 2011: Workshop IV

The Project Coordinator and the Heritage Inventory Task Force, in collaboration with Bob Buckle and Eryn Buckle from HCI, selected the forty-one sites from the POIL to be included on the Heritage Survey and Inventory from the POIL. The final project will include a completed Alberta Historical Resources Survey Site Form, MHSRF, and a draft Statement of Significance for each of these forty-one sites.

August 12, 2011: Heritage Survey and Inventory Open House

A City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory Open House was held in conjunction with Camrose Founder's Day Celebrations as a public engagement strategy. Representatives from HCI; Bob Buckle, Eryn Buckle, Chelsea Burns and Anna Kuntz, and the Project Coordinator were in attendance. The Open House was a successful event, with many property owners and interested community members in attendance to learn more about the Heritage Survey and Inventory Project.

September 20, 2011: Draft Statements of Significance Review

Bob Buckle met with the Project Coordinator Brenda Hisey, and Sandy Domes, to review the forty-one draft Statements of Significance and confirm selected values.

November 14, 2011: Final Presentation to Council

Bob Buckle presented the final document to the City of Camrose Council for their review.

Description of Report Content

Context Paper

The preparation of a Context Paper is an MHPP requirement designed to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources. The Context Paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events associated with the City of Camrose's development. The themes described in the context paper highlight the variety of aspects that have impacted the growth and development of the city. The Context Paper is used as a historical reference point for the review and evaluation of Camrose's heritage resources.

Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms

A review of the sites, buildings and structures in the prescribed area identified 312 potential historic resources. The initial list of potential sites was narrowed down to forty-one in consultation with the City of Camrose Heritage Inventory Task Force. HCI then photographed, researched and documented these forty-one sites. HCI documented the evaluation of the forty-one sites using the criteria for significance and integrity, in the Municipal Heritage Survey Review Form.

Draft Statements of Significance

HCI prepared forty-one draft Statements of Significance for the heritage resources selected for inclusion in the City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory. A draft Statement of Significance includes three major sections required by the MHPP: a description of the heritage resource, a description of the heritage values associated with the resource, and identification of the resource's character defining elements.

Owners of heritage resources that are interested in designation and the associated provincial incentives should contact the provincial conservation officer prior to designation.

Sites included on the City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory were evaluated based on current approaches to heritage resource evaluation and the heritage resource's existing condition at the time of evaluation. The Province of Alberta will determine the heritage resource's eligibility for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places and the Canadian Register of Historic Places.



Context Paper

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory Context Paper

Early History

The current location of the City of Camrose was home to several Aboriginal groups in Western Canada. This area was primarily populated by the Cree,¹ who passed through the area establishing camps as they followed their hunting routes. South of this area was home to the Blackfoot Aboriginal groups, who traditionally resided in the southern part of the province. At times the Blackfoot would venture north and raid the southern part of Beaver Hills.² Conflict arose over these raids between the Cree and Blackfoot, culminating in physical conflicts along the Battle River, which is south of the City of Camrose. The river was named for these conflicts.³ The two groups declared peace in the 1870s,⁴ when European and Canadian farmers began to settle in Alberta.

The first European to reach the area was the explorer Anthony Henday. Henday was an agent for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and was sent west to begin a trading relationship with western aboriginal populations in 1754, and to undermine the inroads other fur trading companies were making into the area. Henday returned several times, and began charting the region. As the area was abundant with valuable furs, traders soon came west from Eastern Canada. The fur traders did not make permanent settlements, instead they travelled through the area collecting furs on their way to trading posts.

Homesteads and Settlement

The area east of Wetaskiwin, including Camrose, was not settled by homesteaders until 1875.⁵ Among the first settlements along the Battle River was Duhamel,⁶ which is rooted in similar Scandinavian ancestry as the City of Camrose.

Ole Bakken built the first homestead on the present site of Camrose. He settled a quarter section along Stoney Creek, after he moved to Canada from Wisconsin in 1893.⁷ Bakken was originally from Norway and remains a local legend in the City of Camrose. He credited his move to the area as a result of a vision that told of him taking up land in a far away country through which a stream flowed and on which a town would be built.⁸ Bakken's homestead formed the southwest edge of the Hamlet of Stoney Creek, which would eventually become the site of the

¹ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 18.

² *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 18.

³ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 18.

⁴ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 19.

⁵ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 24.

⁶ Camrose County GenWeb.

⁷ Hambly, J.R. Stan, ed. *A Light into the Past: A History of Camrose 1905-1980*, 8.

⁸ Hambly 9.

City of Camrose.⁹ Bakken owned many of the first lots in the town site and lived there until 1905 when he moved to British Columbia.

Many early settlers chose Camrose as a homestead location because it was a natural stopping point on the journey from Edmonton to Wetaskiwin and farther east.¹⁰ Camrose was one day's journey east of Wetaskiwin by horseback or wagon,¹¹ which is the way the majority of the homesteaders travelled.

Civic Development

Hamlet of Stoney Creek

The Hamlet of Stoney Creek was the original settlement of the City of Camrose. It was established along the creek in the early 1900s. Duncan Sampson built the first general store in May 1904 on the road allowance on the west side of the hamlet, which is now 53 Street. When the hamlet was surveyed the same year, it was decided that Main Street would be moved and Sampson was given first choice of the new lots. He moved his store to Main Street (50 Street) in October 1904.¹²

In 1904, Andrew Carruthers built the first store building on the east side of Main Street. The first hardware store opened in 1904 on the east side of Main Street, owned by Hiram Bugar and George Wallace.¹³ Stoney Creek also boasted two lumber yards, Adam's Stoney Creek Lumber Company and Rushton Lumber, Grain and Implement Company.¹⁴ By 1908 the Stoney Creek Lumber Company had become the Camrose Lumber and Grain Co. with Francois Adam as the owner.¹⁵

Village of Sparling

In May 1905, one year after the first store was built, the Hamlet of Stoney Creek was incorporated as a village and the name was changed to the Village of Sparling.¹⁶ The Village of Sparling was named after physician Reverend Dr. Sparling of Winnipeg. The village started as an area of eight blocks, which were laid out and registered in Winnipeg in 1904.¹⁷ In 1905, the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) greatly aided in the growth and the planning of the community.¹⁸

⁹ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 3.

¹⁰ Hambly, 8.

¹¹ Hambly, 8.

¹² Hambly 8, 174.

¹³ Hambly, 182.

¹⁴ Hambly 11, 169, 174.

¹⁵ Hambly 169.

¹⁶ Hambly, 11.

¹⁷ *Historic Downtown Camrose: Self Guided Walk; Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 3.

¹⁸ Hambly, 13.

During the first few years of the establishment of Sparling, a number of new buildings were constructed. The first two hotels, the Windsor Hotel and the Arlington Hotel, were built in 1904-1905.¹⁹ Ole Bakken, who built the Arlington, also owned a number of lots in Sparling. He sold most of the lots to the C.P.R. and to other settlers in the early 1900s.²⁰ A number of general stores, a grocery store, and the Camrose Photograph Gallery were all established at this time.²¹

Town of Camrose

The Village of Sparling became incorporated as the Town of Camrose in 1906.²² Town officials decided to change the name from Sparling because it was often confused by the postal authorities with Sperling in Manitoba and Sterling in Alberta.²³

It is not known why Camrose was chosen as the new name. The most accepted theory is that the name was chosen from the British postal guide and named after Camrose in Dyfed, Wales.²⁴ The name Camrose has two different origins. The first appears as *kamros*, from the Welsh, *cam rhos*, which means crooked moor. The second version, also Welsh, comes from *cwm*, which means valley and thus, *cwm rose*, meaning “valley of roses.”²⁵ A bulletin published in 1904 in Edmonton, advertising the potential of the settlement, *Camrose: the Rose of Alberta*, notes that “Camrose derived its name from the luxuriant growth of beautiful wild roses, which is found on every side; Camrose is the Scottish name for a rose covered hill.”²⁶

The slogan for the Town of Camrose was “Watching Camrose Grow” reflecting the rapid settlement that occurred in the early twentieth century.²⁷ The population had grown from 1600 people in 1918 to 2188 people in 1920, due to the construction of railway lines through the town, excellent drainage systems, and the low cost of living.²⁸ Another important development which contributed to the town’s growth was the construction of Highway 13 in 1928.²⁹ Highway 13 connected Camrose to Wetaskiwin and other rural communities including Daysland and Hardisty.

In 1954, the last town council was held. The council made up its application to the provincial government for incorporation as a city and in 1955 Camrose became a city.³⁰

¹⁹ Hambly 13.

²⁰ Old Sparling Society Historic Tour Notes.

²¹ Hambly, 174.

²² Hambly 12.

²³ Hambly 12.

²⁴ Hambly 12.

²⁵ Hambly 12.

²⁶ *Camrose: the Rose of Alberta*.

²⁷ *Early History of Camrose Alberta and District*, 9.

²⁸ Hambly, 14; Plan of Camrose. Western Canada Fire Underwriters’ Association. Winnipeg, 1919, 1.

²⁹ Hambly, 14.

³⁰ Hambly, 15.

Physical Evolution

The settlement of Camrose developed around the commercial core of the city. The first area settled was 50 Street, the Main Street of Camrose. The center of the city became the intersection of 50th Avenue and 50th Street, the location of Duncan Sampson's general store. Settlement expanded out from the commercial core in a circular manner. The first residences were constructed in 1905 located along 48th and 49th Street, now known as the Old Sparling District. The completion of the railway through Camrose made lumber more available and therefore houses easier to build.³¹ Many of the early residences were also constructed near the power station on Mirror Lake due to the close proximity to power, although many early residents could not afford power in their homes. There was also residential development east and southeast of Main Street because of the higher elevation which allowed for a greater drainage.³² The expansion of Camrose southwest of the town center did not occur until after the other parts of the town were developed.

In 1912, city planners were conscious of the advantages to building south and east of the town center, including proximity to the three rail lines, power station, and the better drainage systems. They focused on developing subdivisions where there was a high demand for housing lots. The 1912 map illustrates the existing and planned subdivisions.



³¹ Jensen, Dan. "Arrival of railway sparks first building boom."

³² Jensen.

Camrose Map 1912. Camrose and District Centennial Museum.³³



Camrose map 1946. Camrose and District Centennial Museum.

The 1946 map shows how Camrose had expanded in its first forty years of development. The star is located on Mirror Lake, which had been enlarged, and while the city core is still where development is concentrated, it has expanded mainly east, southeast, and north of the center.

Railway Junction

The railway was very important factor for the growth and development of Camrose. In 1891 the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) had completed the Edmonton-Calgary line which extended to Wetaskiwin. This site became the “jumping off” point for settlers headed into the Battle River area, east of Camrose.³⁴ The CPR continued construction on the railway line and it was completed to Camrose in 1905. By the fall of 1906 the line extended through Camrose to Daysland, reaching Hardisty in 1907 and Saskatoon in 1909.³⁵

During construction of the railway line through Camrose, the CPR made the decision to dam Stoney Creek and create a reservoir, Mirror Lake, to provide a ready supply of water for the

³³ Note: The star is included to give a common point between the two maps. The star is located on Mirror Lake.

³⁴ *Camrose Main Street Project*, 1-1.

³⁵ Hambly 11, 60.

trains.³⁶ A pump house located on the north end carried water to a tower by the rail line. The lake was also used to supply water for a town-owned, coal-fired power plant which began operation January 6, 1911.³⁷ Mirror Lake was used to provide the town with water between 1929 and 1958 using up stream manipulation.

The CPR had a great impact on the development of Camrose. Between 1904 and 1909 there was intense economic growth due to the increased availability of supplies and an increase in the amount of people choosing to settle in the Camrose area. Mixed freight trains passed through the town three days a week and passenger trains arrived daily.³⁸

In 1910 the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (GTP) and Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) both completed lines to Camrose. The GTP line ran south to Calgary and enabled a tri-weekly passenger service and mail service to be carried out.³⁹ The CNR line ran from Vegreville to Camrose before it was developed through to Stettler, Drumheller, and Calgary. The line was also a tri-weekly service which carried passengers and mail.⁴⁰ In 1919 the two railways amalgamated to form the Canadian National Railway.⁴¹

Farming

Agriculture is the main industry of the Camrose district.⁴² The black, fertile soil and the high precipitation made the area around Camrose ideally suited for mixed farming. The early chief crops produced consisted mainly of wheat, oats, and barley, but expanded to also include flax, rape, grasses, and legumes.⁴³ These ideal conditions as well as the three rail lines running through Camrose made the land around Camrose very desirable. The farmers and other small farming communities in the area would have provided, as they still do now, a larger market for the businesses.

Elevators

Elevators have been a feature of the Camrose skyline since the early settlement of the site. The first elevator was built in 1904 before the CPR reached Camrose. The elevator was built and situated so it would be along the CPR tracks when the railway was constructed.⁴⁴ Construction of grain elevators continued with the Columbia Grain Co. from Winnipeg erecting a large grain warehouse in 1916, and the Farmer's Cooperative Co. building an elevator in 1917. A grain

³⁶ *Camrose Main Street Project*, 1-1.

³⁷ Camrose Chamber of Commerce. "Camrose City Tour Map." A Light into the Past boxes, 1979. 2009.28.490, Camrose Centennial Museum.

³⁸ *Camrose Main Street Project*, 1-1; Hambly 11.

³⁹ Hambly, 61.

⁴⁰ Hambly, 61.

⁴¹ Hambly, 61.

⁴² Hambly, 36.

⁴³ Hambly, 36.

⁴⁴ Hambly, 96. Note: elevator was destroyed by fire in 1925.

office opened three years later in 1920 on Main Street. In 1980 there were six elevators in Camrose, three on the CPR line and three on the CNR line. Three of the elevators were owned by the Alberta Wheat Pool and two by the United Grain Growers.⁴⁵ The Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator No. 2, constructed in 1965, is the only remaining elevator and is located along the CNR line.

Religious Development

When Camrose became a town in 1906, there were multiple religious denominations present including Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, Scandinavian Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Anglicans.⁴⁶ As the town developed, amalgamations occurred between several of the congregations including the Scandinavian Baptists and the English Baptists in 1915 and the Presbyterians and the Methodists uniting and forming the United Church in 1925.⁴⁷

As Camrose has grown, more religious groups such as the Seventh-Day Adventists, the Jehovah's Witnesses, and the Church of God have organized in Camrose.⁴⁸ The growth of the congregations and the increased number of churches in Camrose is an indication of the increasing diversity of people moving into the community.

Educational Development

High School

The first school in Camrose was established in 1905.⁴⁹ The classes were taught by Miss Signe Spokkeli in a building on Main Street, as there was not yet a dedicated school building.⁵⁰ The need for a dedicated school building became apparent when the class sizes outgrew the Main Street building and the school held additional classes in the Lutheran Church.

In 1907, the first school was built; a four room brick building.⁵¹ This building soon became too small to hold all the students, so four additional rooms were added in 1911 to provide space for the growing classes. The brick school was known as the high school and served the students of Camrose until it burned down in 1950. A new wood and stucco school was constructed two years later in 1952. The new school was named The John Russell School. John Russell was a prominent early community member. He served as the first principal of the Camrose High School from 1907 to 1913. He accepted the post of School Inspector in the Camrose District in 1917, a position he held until retirement in 1934.⁵²

⁴⁵ Hambly, 96.

⁴⁶ Hambly, 33-7.

⁴⁷ Hambly, 33.

⁴⁸ Hambly, 37-8.

⁴⁹ Hambly, 22.

⁵⁰ Hambly, 22.

⁵¹ Hambly, 23.

⁵² Hambly, 23.

Normal School

The Camrose Normal School was an early, prominent, educational establishment in Camrose. The opening of the Camrose Normal School in 1912 was due to Honorary George Peter Smith's initiative to secure the school's location in Camrose over other towns. Smith served as MLA in Camrose from 1909 to 1921, and held the post of Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta from 1918 to 1921.⁵³

Normal Schools were facilities that provided training for teachers. Teachers in Alberta were certified based on their own secondary education and their Normal School training. The Camrose Normal School was one of three in the province. The Camrose Normal School opened August 23, 1912, and classes were held in rooms in the high school while the Normal School building was being constructed.⁵⁴ In 1914, the school building was completed and officially opened in 1915. Due to the limited space in the high school, arrangements were made between the town and province to hold high school classes in the Normal School. This agreement benefitted both parties involved as it provided additional accommodations for high school students and let the students of the Normal School practice teaching.⁵⁵ The Camrose Normal School closed in 1938, when the University of Alberta opened its College of Education. The University of Alberta eventually took over all teacher training and education in the province by 1945.

Camrose Lutheran College

The Camrose Lutheran College was established in 1910 by the Alberta Norwegian Lutheran College Association, as a school for their youth.⁵⁶ Camrose Lutheran College commenced its first school year in October 1911, which was held in the church as a college building had not been completed. The cornerstone of the college building, known as "Old Main," was laid July 1, 1911.⁵⁷ "Old Main" was completed in time for the second year of classes.

The College offered high school classes until 1958 when the institution obtained Junior College status and became associated with the University of Alberta. That fall, the first Junior College class was enrolled and first year university classes were offered.⁵⁸ In 1985 the College, now known as Augustana, began to grant Bachelor of Arts degrees, making it the first private university to do so in Alberta. In 2004, Augustana became a faculty of the University of Alberta.⁵⁹

⁵³ Hambly, 189.

⁵⁴ Hambly.

⁵⁵ Hambly.

⁵⁶ Hambly, 26.

⁵⁷ Hambly, 27. Note: In 1979 it was renamed "Founder's Hall."

⁵⁸ Hambly, 27.

⁵⁹ "History of UAlberta's Augustana Campus."

Camrose and World War II

Camrose was chosen by the federal government to house an army training base at the outbreak of World War II. The Camrose Normal School building was vacant, as the school had closed in 1938. The government used the Normal School building as headquarters for an army base and the neighbouring fairgrounds were used as the center of the training program. On the fairgrounds, ten H shaped huts were built to house the trainees and additional buildings were erected for facilities such as a kitchen and a medical clinic.⁶⁰

After the war ended, the federal government turned over all of the buildings on the fairgrounds to the Town of Camrose. Some of the buildings were sold to residents who had the barracks cut down into sections, moved to vacant lots, and converted into homes.⁶¹ The barracks were also purchased by the Royal Canadian Legion and Agricultural Fair Board to be used for public events, serving as a public reminder to the soldiers who trained in Camrose and fought in the war.⁶²

Nordic Connection

Camrose has a strong link to Scandinavian heritage, as many of the early settlers had immigrated or were descendants of immigrants from Sweden or Norway. The first settler in Camrose, Ole Bakken, was originally from Norway.⁶³ With this connection to Scandinavian heritage, skiing was a popular pastime for the majority of the residents. The terrain and climate of Camrose made it ideal for cross country skiing and ski jumping.

In 1911 the Fram Ski Club was formed. The club was named after the “Fram,” a three-masted schooner in Norway built in 1892 and taken out of service in 1912. It had been used in explorations of the Arctic and Antarctica by several famous Norwegian explorers. The Fram is said to have sailed farther north and farther south than any other wooden ship and is currently preserved in the Oslo Museum.⁶⁴

The Fram Ski Club built their first ski jump in 1911. The same year, the first tournament was held.⁶⁵ In 1921 the name changed to the Camrose Ski Club. Skiing has always remained a popular winter sport in the city.

⁶⁰ Hambly, 114

⁶¹ Hambly, 114.

⁶² Hambly. 114-5.

⁶³ Hambly, 8.

⁶⁴ Carlson, Fay. Interview with Clarence Servold, June 21, 2011.

⁶⁵ *Scandinavian Connections: A guide to sites in Alberta*, 120.

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Statements of Significance



City of Camrose Heritage Inventory

Draft Statement of Significance

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4816 41 Street**Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1965 Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 grain elevator has an intersecting monitor roof and green clapboard siding with "CAMROSE" and "No. 2" painted in white along the side. The grain elevator is located on the railway tracks in a highway commercial area in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1965 Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator is significant for its association with agricultural development in the City of Camrose, and as a landmark.

The 1965 Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator is significant for its association with agricultural development in the City of Camrose. The Alberta Wheat Pool was formed in 1923 by the United Farmers of Alberta. The Pool was a non-share, non-profit organization with the sole purpose of selling wheat for the best advantage of the local farmer. Initially, the Alberta Wheat Pool had an agreement with the United Grain Growers grain company and the Alberta Pacific Grain Elevator to store their grain. By 1924, the Pool began to purchase and build elevators and by the late 1960s, the Wheat Pool had 567 elevators. The power and success of the Alberta Wheat Pool led Saskatchewan and Manitoba to create Wheat Pools. This is the second Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator built in Camrose, the first was built in 1960, but no longer exists.

The 1965 Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator is significant for its association as a landmark in the City of Camrose. Its size and importance to the community make it a prominent and well known landmark and it is recognized for its historic importance as the last remaining grain elevator located along the railway line in Camrose.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1952 grain elevator include:

- The intersecting monitor roof
- The green wooden siding
- The “CAMROSE” and “No. 2” painted on the side of the elevator
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4901 46 Avenue**“Old Main” Camrose Lutheran College****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1911 three and one half storey symmetrical façade structure has a large frontispiece with pediment and has clapboard siding. “Old Main”, as it is known, has an open front porch with a pediment gable roof. It is located on the University of Alberta, Augustana Campus in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1911 three and one half storey “Old Main” building is significant for its association with the theme of educational and religious development in the City of Camrose, for its association with Chester Ronning, and as a landmark in the City of Camrose.

The 1911 three and one half storey “Old Main” is significant for its association with the theme of educational and religious development in the City of Camrose. The Alberta Norwegian Lutheran College Association was organized in June 1910 and it was decided to establish the Camrose Lutheran College to educate its young members. Reverend J.P. Tandberg served as the first President of Camrose Lutheran College. In the second year of the college, “Old Main” was ready for use and served as a location for college classes and as dormitories. In 1913 the building was dedicated to the cause of Christian Education. In 1959 the Camrose Lutheran College became affiliated with the University of Alberta and began offering first year university courses. By 1969, the Camrose Lutheran College began offering second year university courses. The College merged with the University of Alberta in 2004 as the Augustana Faculty and is now a degree granting institution.

The 1911 three and one half storey “Old Main” is significant for its association with prominent Albertan, Dr. Chester Ronning. Dr. Ronning was the son of Norwegian

Lutheran missionaries and was a student at the Camrose Lutheran College before attending the University of Alberta and completing a B.Sc degree in Education. He later served as Principal of the Camrose Lutheran College from 1927 to 1942. Dr. Ronning is noted for his diplomatic work, including holding the position of Canada's first ambassador to China, head of the American and Far Eastern Division in the Department of External Affairs, Ambassador to Norway and Iceland, and High Commissioner in India in 1956. He was designated an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1967 and became a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1972. In 1983 Dr. Ronning was inducted in the Alberta Order of Excellence.

The 1911 three and one half storey "Old Main" is significant for its status as a local landmark in the City of Camrose. "Old Main" was the only building located on the campus until the 1940s when new dormitories were built. The existence of the college was an attraction to Scandinavian settlers, and made the city the Norwegian Centre of Western Canada. In 1979 "Old Main" was renamed "Founder's Hall," although it is still locally referred to as "Old Main."

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 three and one half storey building include:

- The cross shape building plan
- The side gable roof with the intersecting front closed pediment gable and side open pediment
- The wooden shingles on the roof
- The open front porch with gable pediment roof and square columns with panels
- The modillions at the eaves
- The wooden corner pilasters on the first storey
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4407 47 Avenue**Canadian Northern Railway Station**

Description of the Historic Place

This 1911 one and one half storey Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) Station is a “Third Class” station constructed according to the Canadian Northern Railway Plan 100-29 and features a hip roof, gable dormers, stucco exterior, a substantial baggage area extension, and wide eaves with large brackets extending along the trackside elevation. The site also includes a 1919 section tool shed and 1918 watchmen’s shed. The two sheds are simple wood frame structures with red exterior walls and yellow trim. All three buildings are situated on approximately ten hectares of land in the east end of the City of Camrose along the railroad tracks.

Heritage Value

The 1911 Canadian Northern Railway Station is significant for its association with the theme of transportation development in the City of Camrose, and for its design.

The 1911 Canadian Northern Railway Station is significant for its association with the theme of transportation development in the City of Camrose. Railways were essential to the development and settlement of an area in the early twentieth century. The Canadian Northern Railway line carried mail and passengers.

The 1911 Canadian Northern Railway Station is significant for its design. The station is a “Third Class” station according to the company’s plan 100-29. Plan 100-29 was the third of four “Third Class” station designs developed for the CNoR by influential architect Ralph Benjamin Pratt. The “Third Class” stations were distinguished by its hip roof. The main floor of the building accommodated a waiting room and office, while the upper level contained living quarters for the stationmaster. The station also possessed a sizable, single storey wing that served as a baggage area. Initially, the building featured a shingled exterior as per CNoR architectural plans. In 1918, the Canadian Northern

Railway was amalgamated into the Canadian National Railway (CNR); in 1937, the CNR stuccoed the exterior. This was a common practice by the company to standardize the appearance of its stations, some of which it had absorbed from the defunct CNoR and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway companies. Two separate ancillary buildings, a tool shed and a workingman's shed, were moved to the site in the early 1920s; they are consistent with the types of outbuildings constructed by the CNR during this period.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 one and one half storey building include:

- The steeply-pitched cedar-shingled hipped roof over main station area
- The decorative roof ridge wood cresting
- The low-pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof over baggage area with very wide, open bracketed eaves
- The corbelled chimney
- The forest green and gold colouring of trim
- The gabled wall dormers on the front and back elevations
- The fenestration pattern and style, including nine-over-one double-hung sash units
- The original door pattern and style, including standard five panel interior doors
- The floor plan
- The open layout, wall and ceiling finishes of freight room
- The original mouldings, staircases, flooring, and fixtures
- The original artefacts associated with the site

Section Tool Shed

- red exterior with yellow trim
- door and fenestration pattern

Watchman's Shed

- red exterior with yellow trim
- door and fenestration pattern

5304 48 A Avenue**Ukrainian Catholic Church****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1910 Ukrainian Catholic Church has a front facing gable roof with a large intersecting tri level tower with steeple. It has clapboard siding and pointed arch windows and a pointed arch entrance. The steeple is decorated with two additional metal crosses and spiral. It is located on the north side of Mirror Lake in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant for its association with the religious development in the City of Camrose and as a local landmark.

This 1910 Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant for its association with the early religious development in the City of Camrose. The church building was constructed in 1910 by a Catholic congregation, and named the St. Francis Xavier Church. It was the first Catholic Church in Camrose. In 1927 the building was sold to the Grace Evangelical Lutheran congregation and moved to 5306 50 Avenue. The building was moved to its current location when the Bethel Evangelical Lutheran congregation purchased it in 1952. Currently, it is owned by the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Elements of the church that reflect the theme of early religious development include the high pitched front-facing gable, the tri-level tower with steeple and the gothic inspired pointed arch windows.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church is a landmark in the City of Camrose because of the prominent location the church occupies and for its high steeple. The church currently is located on a lot north of Mirror Lake in the City of Camrose. It is recognizable by the prominent steeple, which was decorated with the metal spiral and crosses after 1980.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 Ukrainian Catholic Church include:

- The front-facing high pitched gable roof with tri level tower and metal crosses
- The round opening on the steeple
- The pointed arched windows with tracery and pointed arch door openings
- The three-over-two arched windows along the side and front façades
- The arched three pane transom over the double front doors

4919 47 Street**Camrose Feed Mill****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1910 two storey Camrose Feed Mill has a red brick exterior, chamfered front corner entryway, and arched windows. It is located on a corner lot in a commercial area in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 Camrose Feed Mill is significant for its association with the theme of wholesale development in the City of Camrose, and for its design.

The 1910 Camrose Feed Mill is significant for its association with the theme of wholesale development in the City of Camrose. The Camrose Feed Mill was constructed at the height of the city's boom in 1910 by Georgeson & Co. Ltd., a Calgary grocery wholesale firm. Camrose was established as a transportation hub in the early twentieth century when it became a junction point for three railways - the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.), Canadian Northern Railway (C.No.R), and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (G.T.P.). As a result of its strategic position in the province's rail network, Camrose became a centre for wholesale operations and companies, such as Georgeson & Co. Ltd. The building was later sold and transformed for use in subsequent years as a liquor store, a seed cleaning plant, and a restaurant. It is one of the few remaining wholesale facilities in Camrose's original warehouse district.

The 1910 Camrose Feed Mill is significant for its design. The architecture of the Camrose Feed Mill embodies many of the typical elements of Alberta warehouses from this period. Its basic rectangular design, brick exterior, and simple detailing were common in the province's warehouse constructions of the early twentieth century. The building is distinguished by its chamfered corner entryway and its decorative details, including large arched windows, a cornice on the main façades that face the street, and stone

sills, lintels, keystones, and stringcourses on the building's front façade. The typical design and decoration emphasize the building's utilitarian purpose.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two storey building include:

- The flat roof
- The rectangular design
- The brick exterior
- The decorative brickwork
- The fenestration pattern, including segmental arched windows
- The stone sills, lintels, keystones and stringcourses on the front façade
- The chamfered front corner containing entryway composed of a doorway with round arched transom and a stone porch roof supported by corbelled brick brackets

4623 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1929 one storey residence has a hip roof and a front-facing hipped gable dormer with stucco exterior and an enclosed front porch with a half pyramid roof. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1929 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in the City of Camrose.

This 1929 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in the City of Camrose. There was an economic boom in the 1920s caused by the ending of World War I that resulted in the construction of many residences, including this one using the bungalow plan and with stucco finishing. The bungalow was a popular choice by residents because of its economical design and ease of construction. This one storey residence has design features that are typical of the more elaborate bungalows including the hip roofs, intersecting gables and its original triple double hung windows with storms.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1929 one storey residence include:

- The hip roof with front-facing hipped gable dormer
- The stucco exterior

- The three-over-one double hung windows
- The six-over-one windows
- The enclosed front porch with the arched doorway
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4702 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1910 two and one half storey residence has a truncated pyramid roof and a front-facing hip dormer with a full length open front porch with a balcony above. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated the growth of early residential development and brought additional services to the community as the population increased. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed during this early period as it was a preferred location because of its close proximity to the commercial center, and had the significant site advantage of being on a slightly higher elevation and therefore also had better drainage. The foursquare design of this house was popular in Alberta during the early twentieth century for its functional design, affordability, and large living areas. Foursquare homes such as this one have a square footprint, a symmetrical façade, and the interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, with bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. This residence is a typical example of a modest foursquare often seen in Alberta and has a low pitched hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer and an open front porch that emphasises its horizontal lines.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two and one half storey residence include:

- The truncated pyramid roof
- The front-facing hip dormer
- The square plan shape with side bay window
- The two storey porch with square columns
- The one-over-one double hung windows in the bay
- The second storey three-over-three double hung window
- The nine lite window on the first storey of the front façade
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4706 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1929 two storey residence has a wood shingle hip roof with a side intersecting gable, and a brick first storey with half timbering along the second storey. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose and for its association with local businessman Frank Farley.

Significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose this house is associated with the economic boom in Camrose the 1920s caused by the ending of World War I that resulted in the construction of many residences. This residence's has Tudor Revival design influences which include such design elements as the hipped roof with side intersecting gable, the prominent half timbering and stucco along the second storey, the first storey brick cladding, and the multi-paned windows.

This 1929 two storey residence is significant for its association with Frank Farley, who operated a real estate business with Dennis Twomey in Camrose. Frank Farley owned this lot in 1907 as part of his ownership of some fifty lots in the Park Hill Addition. The Park Hill Addition was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center, its advantageous higher elevation and its associated better drainage.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1929 two storey residence include:

- The wood shingled hip roof
- The first storey common bond brick exterior
- The second storey half timbering and stucco exterior
- The recessed wooden front door with Tudor arch and precast quoin surround and lintel
- The multiple window styles including the ribbon of ten-over-one porch windows, six and eight first and second storey windows
- The two brick chimneys with corbelled tops, one interior chimney and one exterior chimney
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4707 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1920 two storey residence has side-facing main gable with an intersecting front-facing center gable with return eaves and has an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1920 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with community member Waldo Hill Murray.

This two storey residence is valuable for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines connecting through Camrose stimulated interest in residing in the town during this early period. The railroads also encouraged growth of local business and services which further increased the desirability of Camrose as a place to settle. This residence was developed as part of the Park Hill Addition which was attractive to many newcomers for its proximity to the growing commercial center and its higher elevation which provided better drainage. This residence has craftsman design influences which was one of the preferred designs in Canada during this time. The craftsman design emerged after 1905 and was popular for its use of low, broad proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. Craftsman design features in this residence include the wood brackets on the eaves, the wood shingles under the front gable, and the side flared eaves.

This 1920 two storey residence is significant for its association with Waldo Hill Murray, who moved to Camrose in 1913 and later resided in this house. He established a

dentistry practice which continued to operate in Camrose for over twenty-five years. Murray was a prominent citizen in Camrose and was involved in many town organizations including the Hospital Board, Board of Health, Board of Trade, and the Red Cross, as well as also serving as a town councillor.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1920 two storey residence include:

- The side-facing gable with intersecting front-facing gable
- The flared and return eaves
- The clapboard siding on the first level and wood shingle on the second storey with wooden corner boards and wooden band separating the first and second storey
- The wooden brackets under the gable eaves
- The enclosed front porch with recessed doorway and four tapered wood columns
- The second storey eight-over-one windows, and window openings
- The open sides wooden front steps
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4720 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1906 two storey L shaped plan residence has a front and side-facing gable roof with clapboard siding and a wraparound front veranda. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1906 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This early settlers residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated early residential development and enabled growth of local business and services. This residence was located in the original Park Hill Addition, which was attractive to residents because of its proximity to the commercial center, its higher elevation and consequent better drainage. This residence's construction was typical of the types of houses built as homesteads during the late nineteenth century reflecting the desire for simpler inexpensive houses which often had exterior embellishments in revival architectural styles. Design influences in this house include the classical front-facing high pitched temple style gable roof with enclosed eaves with frieze board. Homestead elements visible in the two storey residence include the front-facing gable roof, with two second storey windows, and the wraparound veranda with decorated columns.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1906 two storey residence include:

- The front and side-facing gable roof with enclosed eave and frieze board
- The L-shape plan
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The wraparound veranda with shed roof
- The decorative veranda columns and wooden railing
- The second storey four-over-four windows and window openings
- The first storey diamond shaped window and large multiple lite front window
- The four pane first storey window
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4803 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1919 two and one half storey residence has a large octagon window in the front-facing gable roof and returned eaves. The residence has clapboard siding with fishscale shingles under the gable and an open porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1919 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1919 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose aided the early residential development. The railroads enabled growth of services and the population in the town. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street which includes this residence was developed because of its location close to the commercial center of Camrose. This residence has craftsman design influences. The craftsman design philosophy which began in 1905 originating in the United States, but influenced residential construction all over North America. The philosophy stressed the use of natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation and where possible it attempted to display a concern for craftsmanship as found in the octagon window in front-facing gable roof, the fishscale shingles under the gable, the returned eaves, and an open front porch with gable dormer and squared tapered pillars.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 two and one half storey residence include:

- The front-facing gable with returned eaves
- The octagon window in the main gable
- The side gable wall dormer
- The clapboard siding and the wooden fishscale shingles under gable and porch gable
- The open front porch with shed roof, a gable dormer, wooden railings, and squared tapered columns
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings including the numerous one-over-one double hung windows.

4806 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1912 two and one half storey residence has a hip roof with a front-facing pediment dormer. The residence has an enclosed front porch and stained glass windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1912 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1912 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The emergence of Camrose as a connecting point for three different railway companies stimulated economic development and population growth. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of its location near the commercial center of Camrose. This residence was influenced by the foursquare design which was one of the more popular design influences during the early twentieth century because of its economical use of space, its ease of construction, its functional plan and its affordability. Typical of the foursquare design, this house has a square footprint and a symmetrical front façade. Often the unmodified interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Some other foursquare design elements of this two and one half storey residence include the hip roof, the front-facing pediment dormer, and the full length front porch.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 two and one half storey residence include:

- The hip roof with front-facing pediment dormer and side-facing gable dormers
- The square plan with side bay
- The enclosed front porch with partial hipped roof
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4810 48 Street**Irving and Signe Hills Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1910 two and one half storey residence has a hip roof with a front-facing pediment dormer and an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community members, Irving and Signe Hills.

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The emergence of Camrose as a connecting point for three different railway companies stimulated economic development and population growth. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of its location near the commercial center of Camrose. This residence was influenced by the popular foursquare design which was one of the more popular design influences in North America during the early twentieth century because of its economical use of space, its ease of construction, its functional plan functional and its affordability. Typical of the foursquare design, this house has a square footprint and a symmetrical front façade. Often the unmodified interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Some other foursquare design elements included in this two and one half storey residence are the hip roof, front-facing pediment dormer, and the full length front porch.

This house is valued for its association with prominent community members Irving and Signe Hills. Irving and Signe Hills bought the residence in 1913 from Dr. Francis Shea, a dentist. The Hills lived in this house for many years and during this time Irving Hills became the owner of the Camrose Drug Co., 1923, and became a well know local business man. His wife, Signe nee Spokkeli, was the first teacher in Camrose. The house was passed to their daughter and son-in-law and the residence remained in the family for many years.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two and one half storey residence include:

- The hip roof
- The front-facing pediment dormer
- The enclosed front porch with square tapered pilasters
- The transom window over the front door
- The wooden front door with nine pane window
- The first storey two-over-one windows
- The second storey two-over-two windows
- The wooden front steps with wooden side rails
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4831 48 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1918 two storey residence has wood clapboard siding and a large front-facing medium pitch gable roof with an intersecting gable roof. The residence has an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1918 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member Almar Ofrim.

This 1918 residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose aided the early residential development. The railroads enabled growth of services and the population in the town. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of the proximity to the commercial center. The construction of this residence was influenced by the craftsman design philosophy. The craftsman design philosophy began in 1905 out of the United States. The philosophy stressed the use of low, broad, proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. This two storey residence is influenced by craftsman design through the front-facing gable roof with decorative bracket under the gable, and the wide front porch.

This 1918 is residence valued for its association with Almar Ofrim. Almar Ofrim purchased this residence in 1919 which was the same year he started a general

hardware store with Adolf Maland. A prominent and successful business, Ofrim and Maland Hardware was considered one of the best in the town's history. The residence continued to be owned by a member of the Ofrim family for eighty-three years after Almar acquired it.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1918 two storey residence include:

- The medium pitched front-facing gable with an intersecting gable
- The enclosed eave with decorative curved trim
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The enclosed front porch with wooden door
- The square tapered columns and wooden railing on the front porch
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4707 49 Street**Freeman Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1919 one and one half storey residence has a side-facing gable roof with flared eaves, and a front-facing shed dormer. The residence has an open front porch with paired Doric columns. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1919 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its craftsman design, and for its association with the Harry Freeman.

The Freeman house is important for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. Early residential development was stimulated in Camrose with the construction of three rail lines which enabled economic growth and expanded residential services. This residence was originally part of the Park Hill Addition which was developed because of its location in close proximity to the commercial center, the slightly higher elevation and the resulting improved better drainage systems.

This 1919 one and one half storey residence is significant for its craftsman design. The craftsman design philosophy which emerged in the United States in 1905 and quickly spread throughout North America. The design focused on selection of natural materials and stressed the value of craftsmanship. The Freeman residence incorporates many elements of a craftsman bungalow including the one and one half storey design, the side-facing gable with front flared eaves, the front-facing shed dormer, the exposed purlins, the wide open porch with stone piers and round paired Doric columns.

The Freeman residence is valued for its association with Harry Freeman. The Freeman family lived in this residence which was built by a lumber company for Charlie Ayre, the town clerk who sold it to Harry Freeman. Harry Freeman was the Treasurer for the Town of Camrose from 1930 to 1940.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 one and one half residence include:

- The side-facing gable roof with expose purlins and exposed moulded rafter tails
- The front-facing shed dormer with exposed purlins and exposed moulded rafter tails
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The clapboard siding with half timbering in the gable ends
- The ribbon frieze board separating the first and second storey
- The frieze board with dentils above the columns
- The open front porch with stone base supporting Doric paired and triple rounded columns
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4716 49 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1933 one and one half storey residence has clapboard siding and a hip roof with a front-facing hip roof dormer. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II residential development in Camrose, and for its simple foursquare design.

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II residential development in Camrose. The residences built during this period, including this one, were often modest due to the costs and limited availability of goods caused by the Great Depression in the 1930s.

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its foursquare design. The foursquare design was a North American trend. The foursquare design created the most economical use of space and the one storey, and the one and one half storey were efficient to build. This one and one half storey residence has many elements of the foursquare design including, the one and one half storey design, the hip roof, and the front-facing hip dormer.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1933 one and one half storey residence include:

- The hip roof with flared eaves
- The front-facing hip dormer with the double six lite windows
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The brick chimney
- The six-over-one windows
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4717 49 Street**G.P. Smith Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1915 two and one half storey residence has a side-facing gambrel roof with an intersection pediment gable and a pediment dormer. It has clapboard siding, an enclosed front porch and a number of diamond patterned windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its Victorian design with Queen Anne influences, and for its association with community member G.P. Smith.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three major rail lines through Camrose enabled economic growth, and stimulated population growth in the town. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed due to its proximity to the commercial center of Camrose, and its high elevation and therefore better drainage.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its Victorian design with Queen Anne influences. The Victorian Queen Anne design was in contrast to the simple, symmetric classical approach and was meant to be asymmetrical and eclectic. Elements of the G.P. Smith house that represent the Queen Anne design include the asymmetrical front façade, the intersecting gambrel and gable roofs, the intersecting pediment gable and pediment dormer, the diamond shaped patterned glass windows, and the decorative corbelled brick on the chimney.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member George Peter Smith. G.P. Smith established *The Camrose Canadian* newspaper in 1908 and was the first person to publish a paper in Camrose. He sold *The Camrose Canadian* in 1922. G.P. Smith held a number of civic positions and was an MLA from 1909 to 1921. In 1918 he held the position of Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1915 two and one storey residence include:

- The side-facing gambrel roof with asymmetrical intersecting pediment gable and pediment dormer
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The brick chimneys with corbelled tops
- The etched glass diamond pattern windows
- The enclosed front porch
- The second storey side enclosed porch
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4720 49 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1919 two storey residence has a front-facing gable roof with flared and returned eaves. The residence has an open front porch, clapboard siding and fishscale shingles in the gable end. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1919 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its homestead design.

This 1919 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated increased interest in settlement of the area. The railroads enabled economic growth which in turn encouraged the establishment of local business. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed because of its close proximity to the downtown commercial center and its higher elevation offered better drainage.

This 1919 two storey residence is significant for its homestead design influences. The homestead design is one of the designs that was representative of residences in the early 1900s in Alberta. Very similar to this house, the homestead design typically had a rectangular plan and high front-facing gable and may have applied decorative elements such as the decorative shingle pattern in the gable end, the flared returned eaves and the round tapered Doric columns.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 two storey residence include:

- The high pitched front-facing gable roof
- The side shed dormer and side gable dormer
- The oxeye window
- The decorative fishscale shingles in the gable end
- The flared and returned eaves
- The open front porch with solid rail supporting Doric columns round columns
- The central brick chimney
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4801 49 Street**Dr. Nordbye Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1914 two and one half storey residence has a truncated pyramid roof with wood shingles, front and rear-facing gable dormers, and clapboard siding. It has an open front porch and diamond patterned windows. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1914 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Dr. Nordbye, for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, and for its foursquare design.

This residence is significant for its association with Dr. Nordbye. Dr. F.A. Nordbye came to Camrose in 1914 to establish a medical practice and purchased this house from Dr. Shea. Dr. Nordbye lived and based his practice in this residence for thirteen years. Dr. Nordbye was one of the four original doctors who served at the St. Mary's Hospital.

The residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of the proximity to the commercial center.

This residence is significant for its foursquare design. The foursquare design was popular in the early twentieth century for its functional floor plan and its affordability. Like the standard foursquare design this house has a square footprint, a symmetrical façade, and the original interior would have been typically arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The exterior

decorative elements of the foursquare often originate with different revival designs influences such as the use of the classical Doric columns supporting the roof of the open front porch in this building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1914 two and one half storey residence include:

- The truncated pyramid roof with wood shingles
- The side bays
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The front and rear-facing gable dormers
- The open front porch with Doric columns
- The diamond patterned windows
- The one-over-one double hung windows
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4802 49 Street**Harold Manning Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1928 two and one half storey residence has a pyramid roof with flared eaves with front and rear-facing hip dormers. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1928 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member Harold Manning.

The 1928 Harold Manning Residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose. The economic boom in the 1920s which was stimulated by the ending of World War I resulted in substantial residential development in Camrose. Many of the residences constructed at that time were influenced by North American preferences as was the case with this building which is based on the foursquare design. The foursquare design was popular in the early twentieth century for its functionality, affordability, simplicity of the design, and economical use of interior space. Foursquare residences such as this one have a square footprint, and often have a symmetrical façade with the interior plan arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.

This two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Harold Manning who built this house in 1928. Manning co-owned Manning Sutherland Lumber with Dave Sutherland, which they formed in 1909. The

Manning Sutherland Lumber Company was later absorbed by Beaver Lumber Co. Ltd. Harold and Norma Manning sold the residence to Al and Ann Schloss in 1935.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two and one half residence include:

- The pyramid roof with flared eaves and front and rear-facing hip roof dormers
- The enclosed front porch with hip roof and flared eaves
- The two three-over-one windows and the one nine-over-one window on the first storey
- The four four-over-one windows on the second storey
- The plain, flat wood window surrounds around all windows
- The front-facing dormer with two windows
- The brick chimneys
- The wood door located on the second storey of the rear façade
- The side bay with hip roof
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4813 49 Street**Dr. P.F. Smith Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1911 two and one half storey hip roof residence has a front-facing pediment dormer, clapboard siding and an open front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The Smith residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its association with the theme of medical development in the City of Camrose, and for its association with prominent community member Dr. P.F. Smith.

The Smith residence is important for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated population growth which led to an increase in residential development. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed as it was in close proximity to the commercial center of Camrose. The Smith residence design is based on the foursquare design influences which were popular throughout North America during this period. The foursquare design became a preferred design in the early twentieth century for its functionality, affordability, simplicity of the design, and its economical use of interior space. This foursquare has the typical foursquare elements including the square plan footprint and a symmetrical façade. Other elements of the foursquare design present in this residence also include the hip roof, a front-facing pediment dormer, and open front porch with decorative Doric columns.

This 1911 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of medical development in the City of Camrose. Dr. Percy Frank Smith, the first owner of this house, came to Camrose in 1910 originally to cover the vacation time of Dr. G.G. Stewart, and then chose to remain in the community. Dr. Smith held his clinic in this house, but moved his practice into a building on Main Street when he had a family.

This 1911 residence is significant for its association with Dr. P.F. Smith. Dr. Smith along with Dr. Stewart operated the Stewart-Smith practice on Main Street in Camrose which began in 1912. This is the beginnings of the Smith Clinic, a well known medical practice in Camrose. The Smith Clinic opened in 1935 when Dr. P.F. Smith's son, Dr. Mac Smith, joined his father's practice. Dr. P.F. Smith's other son, Dr. C.H. (Hamp) Smith, joined the Smith Clinic after being wounded in World War II. Dr. Allan Smith, son of Dr. Mac Smith, joined the Clinic in 1966. It is noted that "the Smith Clinic in its development, purpose, and operation has been a tremendous asset in the development of the City of Camrose."

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 two and one half storey residence include:

- The hip roof
- The front-facing pediment dormer with one pane window
- The open front porch with a hip roof and Doric columns
- The clapboard siding
- The brick chimney
- The one-over-one windows with etched glass top pane
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4825 49 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1907 one storey residence has a hip roof with clapboard siding and an open front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1907 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1907 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines connecting through Camrose supported economic growth and encouraged settlement in the town. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of the close proximity to the commercial center. This bungalow style residence was a popular design choice at that time as it was very economical and easy to build and maintain. Design elements representative of the bungalow present in this residence include the one storey with rectangular plan, the wide eaves and the open porch along the front façade.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1907 one storey residence include:

- The hip roof
- The clapboard siding
- The open front porch and decorative columns
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4704 50 Street**C.G. Corneille Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1907 two and one half storey residence has a truncated pyramid roof with a front-facing pediment dormer, a side-facing gable dormer, a widow's walk, and clapboard siding. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1907 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member Christopher George Corneille.

This 1907 two and one half storey design is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose supported the expansion of early residential development. This area was developed early on due to its proximity to the commercial center. The design this residence is influenced by the Queen Anne design. Early residential construction in Camrose was influenced by designs that were being used throughout North America. The Queen Anne design elements that are present in this residence include the truncated pyramid roof with a widow's walk, the large front-facing pediment dormer, the side-facing gable dormer and the open front porch with a flat roof.

This 1907 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Christopher George Corneille. C.G. Corneille was a lawyer and Methodist minister who came to Camrose in 1910. In 1916, he opened a law office on the second floor of Molsons Bank on main street. This residence reflects

Corneille's success in practicing law for nearly thirty years in Camrose, during which time he also served as town assessor and a police magistrate.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1907 two and one half storey residence include:

- The truncated pyramid roof with a widow's walk
- The front-facing pediment dormer and side-facing gable dormer
- The open front porch with square columns and flat roof with balcony above
- The three-by-three windows and one-over-one windows on the first storey
- The nine-over-one window on the second storey
- The side nine-over-one window on the first storey
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4829 50 Street**Camrose United Church****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1926 Camrose United Church has a brick exterior, the roof of the nave is a high pitched front-facing gable roof, and tall pointed arched windows on the front façade. It is located on a corner lot on the main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1926 Camrose United Church is significant for its association with the theme of religious development in City of Camrose.

The 1926 Camrose United Church is significant for its association with the theme of religious development in the City of Camrose. The church construction began in 1925 following the union between the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church. The union of the two churches was effective May 26, 1925 and became the impetus for the new local United Church congregation to have their own building. The land for the new church building was donated free-of-charge to the congregation by the Town of Camrose. The architect for the United Church building was Mr. W.G. Blakey and it was constructed by Foote & Allyn Construction. Foote & Allyn completed the basement while the main superstructure was completed in 1926 by J.D. Desrochers. The first minister of the Church was Reverend T.A. Symington.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1926 Camrose United Church include:

- The front-facing high pitched gable roof of the nave
- The triple pointed arch nave windows
- The brick exterior
- The brick chimneys

- The brick faux stepped buttresses
- The front and rear arched windows and window openings
- The arched stained glass windows along the side façade
- The rectangular stained glass windows along the side façades
- The two-over-two windows along the basement
- The rear glass block windows
- All authentic windows and doors, and authentic window and door openings

4857 50 Street**Camrose Public Library****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1908 two storey Camrose Public Library has white clapboard siding and a classically inspired front entrance with two storey Doric columns on either side of the front doors, a large cornice with dentils, and a second storey balcony with a pediment doorway. It is located on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1908 Camrose Public Library is significant for its association with the theme of social development in the City of Camrose, for its design, and as a landmark in the City of Camrose.

The 1908 Camrose Public Library is significant for its association with the theme of social development in the City of Camrose. The building was constructed in 1908 for the Canadian Club. The purpose of the Canadian Club was twofold – to develop a healthy Canadian sentiment and to make a small prairie community socially enjoyable. Several prominent community members were early participants in the club. The Canadian Club disbanded in 1918 and the building was sold to the Government of Alberta and was used by the Provincial Courthouse and the Treasury Bank. In 1957 the province built a new provincial building and sold the building to the City of Camrose. The City moved the building south half a block to its current location and it became the public library. It remained as the public library until a new library building was constructed 1981.

The 1908 Camrose Public Library is significant for its design. The Camrose Public Library is a classic revival inspired design. The classical revival style of architecture is especially

evident in its grand symmetrical entrance frontispiece with two storey Doric columns defining the front door.

The 1908 Camrose Public Library is significant as a landmark in the City of Camrose. It is regarded locally as one of the first landmarks of the prospering community and is very well known by the local community for its distinctive architecture and its former use as a public library.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1908 two storey building include:

- The flat roof with stepped parapet
- The eaves with bracket supports
- The clapboard siding on first and second storeys and vertical siding above fascia and on parapet
- The columns around front entrance
- The second storey balcony and pediment doorway
- The fenestration pattern
- The double door entryway

4901 50 Street**Camrose Federal Building****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1932 two storey brick commercial building has three symmetrical bays on the front façade and six bays on the side façades which are defined by brick pilasters capped with cast stone capitals. The building has first storey arched window openings with keystones, and decorative cast stone detailing. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1932 Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with the theme of municipal development in the City of Camrose, and its association with Canada Post Corporation.

The 1932 Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with municipal development in the City of Camrose. The Federal Building was built by Charlie Penthar in 1932. This building originally housed Canada Post and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The City of Camrose bought the building from the Dominion government after a new federal building was built in 1956. The Federal Building was sold to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) in 1964.

The Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with Canada Post Corporation. Canada Post is the Canadian crown corporation which functions as the country's primary postal operator. Canada Post was founded in 1867 as the Post Office Department of the Government of Canada. The Post Office Department was rebranded *Canada Post* in the late 1960s though it officially remained the Post Office Department until October 16, 1981, when the Canada Post Corporation Act was established. The Camrose Post office operated in this building from 1932 to the late fifties.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1932 two storey commercial building include:

- The brick exterior with cast stone detailing at the first and second storeys
- The flat roof with cast stone capped parapet
- The brick pilasters with cast stone capitals
- The “CAMROSE” name stone on the second storey
- The arched two pane windows, cast stone keystone and cast stone sills,
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4917 50 Street**Foucar Grocery Store****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1924 one storey brick commercial building has a commercial storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood panelled bulkheads and a recessed entrance. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1924 one storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar and for its association with the theme of post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Foucar Grocery Store building is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar. This site was initially the Foucar Grocery Store. Harry Foucar was an early entrepreneur and operated several businesses in Camrose including tinsmithing and a funeral parlour. One of Harry Foucar's significant positions was as Camrose's first Postmaster.

The 1924 one storey Foucar Grocery Store building is significant for its association with the theme of commercial development in the City of Camrose. The post World War I commercial development in Camrose was due to the economic boom in the 1920s following the war which saw an increase in commercial building construction. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the commercial store front and the brick construction.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1924 one storey downtown commercial building include:

- The commercial storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood bulkheads, and recessed entrance
- The flat roof
- The brick cladding with recess mortar joints
- The decorative soldier bricks under the parapet
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4921 50 Street**Johnstone's Drug Store****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1914 Johnstone's Drug Store is a one storey brick building with a retail storefront which has a recessed doorway, plain bulkheads and large display windows with transoms. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1914 one storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with local businessman H.U. Johnstone, and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

This 1914 one storey Johnstone's Drug Store building is significant for its association with local businessman H.U. Johnstone. Johnstone was a pharmacist who assumed ownership of the Rexall Drug Store in 1915 from A.M. Sanders. Johnston changed the name to Johnstone's Drug Store in 1941. Johnstone carried on the business until his death in 1962.

This 1914 one storey Johnstone's Drug Store building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. The early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the period commercial storefront, the flat roof, and the arched date stone.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1914 one storey downtown commercial building include:

- The commercial storefront including the large display windows with wood build heads, the recessed entrance, the transom windows and the sign board
- The brick exterior
- The flat roof
- The arched date stone that reads “1914”

4925 50 Street**Langbell's Studio****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1910 two storey commercial building has a wood panelled lower storey and a faux tin concrete block design on the second storey with a recessed doorway and has a first and second story cornice. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with C.L. Langbell's photography business and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with C.L. Langbell's photography business. In 1910, after six years of successful operation of his business, the Camrose Photography Gallery, C.L. Langbell built this building and moved his business to this location. Langbell's Studio was one of the best equipped in Alberta and Langbell continually updated his equipment and practices to be current with the modern developments in photography. Langbell retired in 1961, and sold the business that he had operated for fifty-five years.

Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. C. L. Langbell built this building in 1910 in response to the early commercial development in Camrose which was stimulated by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the wood panelled lower storey, recessed doorway and the decorative cornices.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The two decorative cornices
- The wood panelled lower storey
- The faux tin concrete block design on the second storey
- The recessed doorway
- All authentic windows and doors, and authentic window and door openings

4938 50 Street**Description of the Historic Place**

This 1935 two storey commercial building has a stucco exterior with a decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1935 downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose.

This 1935 downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose. The 1930s was a period of slow economic development due to the Great Depression. Few buildings were constructed during from this time period in the City of Camrose. Design elements of this commercial building that reflect the period include the flat roof, the art deco, faux quoin cornice with horizontal stripes and the angular recessed doorway.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1935 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The stucco exterior of second storey

- The first storey cornice
- The second storey art deco faux quoin cornice with horizontal stripes
- The angular recessed doorway
- The second storey window openings, sills, and lintels
- All authentic windows and doors, and authentic windows and door openings

4980 50 Street**Masonic Temple****Description of the Historic Place**

The two storey 1928 Masonic Temple has a brick and concrete exterior with a decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway. There is an inscription above the side door that reads "MASONIC TEMPLE" and glass blocks around the basement windows. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1928 two storey Masonic Temple building is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I institutional development in City of Camrose.

The 1928 two storey Masonic Temple building is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I institutional development in the City of Camrose. The Masons are the oldest recorded fraternal organization in Camrose. The Lodge was instituted on December 5, 1907. The building was constructed in 1928, at a cost of \$12 000, to be used as a temple for the Masonic Lodge. The funding was raised through the sale of shares. The construction of this large building demonstrated confidence in the growth and stability of Camrose. The Masons sold the building to the Bank of Montreal in 1948 but continued to rent the top floor. Design elements of the building that reflect the institutional theme are the use of classical decorative elements such as the first and second storey cornices and the cast stone quoin surround on the Masonic Temple side entrance.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The second and first storey cornice
- The common bond brick on second storey

- The stone exterior on the first storey
- The decorative brick work on second storey
- The stone foundation
- The glass blocks around basement windows
- The six-over-one windows on the second storey
- All authentic windows and doors, and window and door openings

5002 50 Street**Samson Building****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1904 two storey commercial building has clapboard siding, large display windows with wood panel bulkheads and transom windows, a recessed doorway, and first and second storey cornices. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1904 two storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose, and for its association with Duncan Sampson, and Ofrim and Maland Hardware.

The 1904 two storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. Early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. The railroads enabled growth of the commercial services in response to the increased population that were attracted to Camrose for the economic opportunities associated with the railways. Duncan Sampson had established his general store in Stoney Creek. When the Village of Sparling was established in 1905, Duncan moved his store to this new location on the intersection of First Street and First Avenue in the Village of Sparling, which is now the intersection of 50 Street and 50 Avenue in the City of Camrose. He was the first merchant to acquire a lot on the new town site. The general store had other uses as well and served as the local grocery store, as the Post Office for two years, and in 1908 it was renamed the Flag Store. The Andrew Carruthers store on the east side of main street and the Sampson building were first buildings on Camrose's main street. The elements of the building which reflect the design of early commercial development buildings include the spatial arrangement of the second storey living quarters and the first storey

retail store. Other design details that point to early commercial development include the cornices on the first and second storey, the clapboard siding, and the design of the storefronts; including the wood bulkheads, the large display windows with transoms, and the recessed entrance door.

The 1904 two storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with Duncan Sampson. Sampson built this store when he came to Camrose from Ontario in 1904. He remained in business in Camrose until 1926, originally living on the second storey above the general store. Sampson was a prominent community member in addition to being the first merchant in Camrose. He was a member of the Town Council from 1910 until 1913, he served on the School Board and he was also instrumental in helping to organize the Camrose Agricultural Society.

The 1904 two storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with Ofrim and Maland Hardware. Duncan Sampson sold this building in 1919, and in 1921 Ofrim and Maland moved their hardware business into the building. This hardware store remained here until the 1950s and was well known for services to the residents of the Camrose and the surrounding area.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1904 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The decorative cornice and brackets along the first storey
- The decorative wood panels along the top of the second storey
- The storefront including the large display windows, the decorative wood panels in the storefront bulkhead, the transom windows and the recessed doorway
- The second storey one-over-one windows
- All authentic windows and doors, and authentic window and door openings

5028 50 Street**Dabbs Furniture****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1948 two storey commercial building has a flat roof, stucco exterior on the second storey and black carrack glass panels on the exterior of the first storey. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The two storey Dabbs Furniture building is significant for its association with the theme of post World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Dabbs Furniture building is valued for its association with the theme of post World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose. After World War II, the Alberta economy was prospering with expanded industrial and retail growth which resulted in the construction of commercial buildings on Camrose's main street. This building was constructed by Jim Dabbs, who had served in World War II and returned to establish a business in Camrose. This building was originally "People's Furniture Store," but the name changed to "Dabbs Furniture" a year later. The post war commercial development theme is reflected in the commercial design of the building, which was typical for its time, with a focus on simplicity and use of new materials as reflected in this building which uses the new material black carrack glass exterior on the first level.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1948 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The flat roof with plain parapet

- The second storey stucco exterior with pilasters
- The first storey black carrack glass
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

5029 50 Street**Molsons Bank****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1908, two storey Molsons Bank brick building has a cornice on the first storey and a recessed entrance. It is located on a single lot in a commercial area on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The two storey Molsons Bank building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Molsons Bank building is valued for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. Early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. The bank was constructed in 1908 and operated until the 1920s. Molsons Bank was incorporated in Montreal, Quebec in 1855 by William and John Molson, the sons of brewery magnate John Molson. Molsons Bank was in operation until 1925, when it was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. Main street buildings, like this building, often had some classical influences, such as the cornice on the first storey and the brick lintels with cast stone keystone on the second storey windows.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1908 two storey downtown commercial building include:

- The running bond brick exterior with recessed mortar joints
- The first storey cornice
- The second storey window brick and cast stone lintels and cast stone sills
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

5078 50 Street**Alice Hotel****Description of the Historic Place**

The Alice Hotel, built in 1928, is a three storey brick building with a stepped parapet and decorative brickwork that reads “HOTEL ALICE” and its date of construction, “19” “28”. It is located on a corner lot in a commercial area on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The Alice Hotel is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose, and its association with prominent businessman Valclav Matejka.

The Alice Hotel is valued for its association with the theme of post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose. During the post World War I economic boom commercial development increased in Camrose. The Alice Hotel was constructed in 1928 after the fire that destroyed the Windsor Hotel on this location. The Windsor was a wood frame building and fire codes at the time were encouraging new commercial buildings be constructed using brick. The Alice Hotel formally opened on April 20, 1928 and was named after Alice Matejka, the owner’s daughter. The hotel had fifty-two rooms, hot and cold running water, baths, room telephones, and a large dining room.

The 1928 Alice Hotel is significant for its association with prominent businessman Valclav Matejka. Matejka and his wife, Theresa, came to Camrose in 1905. Matejka purchased the Arlington Hotel in 1905. After fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel, Matejka purchased the property in 1923 and gave his son the Arlington Hotel to operate. The temperance movement and prohibition had discouraged Matejka from constructing another hotel before 1923 and it was not until 1928 that the construction of the Alice was completed. Matejka died in 1930 and his wife Theresa continued operating the Alice Hotel until she sold it in 1941 to Bruce Reid.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 three storey Alice Hotel include:

- The flat roof with stepped parapet
- The common bond brick exterior
- The decorative diamond pattern brickwork along the third storey
- The precast stone lintels and sills and exposed concrete foundation
- All authentic windows and doors, and authentic windows and door openings

4717 51 Street**Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1912 two storey residence has an intersecting gambrel roof with clapboard siding and an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1912 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1912 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated population growth and led to increased early residential development in Camrose. This area was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center and the nearby power plant which was located on the reservoir. Residential designs at this time were influenced by North American trends and this gambrel roof residence, while unusual in Camrose, was found in many other areas throughout Alberta. Often found with craftsman design elements such as the random patterned application of wood shingles in the gambrels.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 two storey residence include:

- The intersecting gambrel roof
- The wood shingles under the gambrels
- The clapboard siding
- The brick chimney
- The enclosed front porch
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4902 52 A Street**John Russell Residence****Description of the Historic Place**

This 1910 two and one half storey house has a hip roof with a side-facing gable dormer and an open front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 John Russell Residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member John Russell.

The 1910 John Russell Residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose aided the early residential development. The railroads enabled growth of community services and stimulated population increases in the town. The area was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center and the close proximity of the power plant that supplied electricity. Design elements of the two and one half storey residence that reflects the theme include the hip roof and dormer, two storey front porch, decorative shingles under the gable, and all authentic windows.

The 1910 John Russell Residence is significant for its association with prominent community member John Russell. John W Russell was the first school principal and held the position from 1907 to 1913. Russell had this house built and while living here he held the position of principal of the new four room brick school. In 1917, he was the School Inspector in the Camrose District, a position he held until retirement in 1934. Russell left this residence in 1955 when he moved back to his family farm near London, Ontario. The original four room school was destroyed by fire in 1950 and the new school was built one block away from this residence and named the John Russell School. The

1910 John Russell Residence reflects Russell's status in the community as he was an active member of the Masonic Lodge and was also an important figure in the unification of Presbyterian and Methodist churches to form the United Church in Camrose in 1925.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two and one half storey residence include:

- The hip roof with side-facing gable dormer
- The clapboard siding
- The decorative shingles under the gable
- The two storey front porch with square columns
- The wood panels along the sides of the first storey porch and wooden railing along the second storey of the porch
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

4612 53 Street**Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven****Description of the Historic Place**

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven is a three and one half storey brick building with hip roofs with front stepped parapets. It has engaged octagonal towers flanking the main entrance and an open front entrance with a gable roof and round columns. The Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven is located on its own campus in a residential area in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building is significant for its association with the theme of the development of education in the Province of Alberta, for its association with Dr. C. McNally, for its Collegiate Gothic style of architecture, and as a landmark in the City of Camrose.

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building is significant for its association with the theme of the development of education in the Province of Alberta. The building was constructed in 1915 by the Province of Alberta as the second teacher education institution in Alberta. In the early twentieth century the rural population of Alberta was educated in one-room schoolhouses. Teachers were certified on the basis of their own education, and their Normal School training, received at a school such as this one. Courses lasted four to six months. Thousands of Alberta teachers had received training at the Camrose Normal School between 1915 and 1938. Teacher education was offered at the University of Alberta starting in 1939, and by 1945 the University's Faculty of Education assumed all teacher education in the Province of Alberta. The building was used by the Department of National Defence starting in 1938 as an army training barracks for World War II. In 1947 the Department of Public Health converted the building provide housing for aging citizens. The Normal School was then renamed Rosehaven, and continues to be used today.

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building is significant for its association with Dr. George Fred McNally. In 1914, Dr. Fred McNally was chosen as the Principal of the Normal School in Camrose. He remained in this position until 1918 when he was appointed Supervisor of Schools for Alberta. Dr. McNally became Alberta's Deputy Minister of Education from 1935 to 1946, and president of Canadian Education Association from 1938 to 1941. Dr. McNally's initiatives led to the integration of more than three thousand Alberta school districts into fifty larger school divisions and created programs that allowed more rural students to attend high school. Dr. McNally had a long association with the University of Alberta, and in 1946 was appointed as its fifth Chancellor.

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building is significant for its Collegiate Gothic design. This was a popular choice for academic buildings across North America during the early decade of the twentieth century. Some of the design elements evident in the Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building include its large form and massing, the crenulated parapet and the octagonal towers flanking the main entrance.

The 1915 Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven building is regarded as a landmark in the City of Camrose. It is situated prominently on a slightly raised bluff on a well landscaped campus. It is well known both for its longevity in the city as well as for its many associations and public uses throughout its history.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1915 three and one half storey building include:

- The brick exterior with extensive cast stone detailing
- The fenestration pattern of solid wall and window opening
- The multiple hip roofs
- The crenulated parapets
- The octagonal four storey stairwell towers
- The square headed mullioned windows with cast stone lintels and sills

5316 49 Street**Old Army Barracks****Description of the Historic Place**

The circa 1940, one storey, Old Army Barracks is a rectangular building with a hip roof. It has asbestos shingle siding and an enclosed porch. It is located on the former fairgrounds property and is surrounded by a multi purpose area which includes institutional, recreational and residential developments.

Heritage Value

The circa 1940 Old Army Barracks is significant for its association with the theme of World War II preparation in Camrose.

The circa 1940 Old Army Barracks is significant for its association with World War II preparation in Camrose. The barracks were built when the Normal School building, located across the street, became headquarters for the World War II army training base in Camrose. The original fairgrounds area was the center of the training program, and the Old Army Barracks is one example of approximately ten barracks that were built at this location. Elements of the building that reflect barracks design and construction include the rectangular plan, the limited use of windows, and the exterior cladding of asbestos shingles.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1940 cultural landscape include:

- The hip roof
- The rectangular plan
- The asbestos shingle siding
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

Camrose Ski Hill



Description of the Historic Place

The Camrose Ski Hill is a recreational facility originally first used in 1911. It is located in a recreational area in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1911 Camrose Ski Hill is significant for its association with early recreational development in the City of Camrose.

The 1911 Camrose Ski Hill is significant for its association with recreation development in the City of Camrose. In 1911 the Fram Ski Club was established by Scandinavian settlers. The Nordic heritage of many of the settlers in the Camrose area and the ideal winter conditions made skiing very popular. On January 5, 1912, a 40ft. ski jump tower was completed. The first ski tournament was held in 1913 and had three thousand spectators. In 1921 the club was renamed the Camrose Ski Club. New ski jumps were built in 1924, 1927, and 1930 after the previous ones were blown down. The current ski jump was constructed in the late 1980s for the 1990 Alberta Winter Games.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 cultural landscape include:

- Open space at the top and side of the hill
- And the levelling at the top of the hill

Mirror Lake



Description of the Historic Place

Mirror Lake is a cultural landscape comprised of an artificial lake and surrounding park area which was created in 1905 and is located along 48 Avenue and 48 A Avenue in central Camrose.

Heritage Value

Mirror Lake is significant for its association with the theme of transportation development in the City of Camrose, and as a local landmark.

Mirror Lake is significant for its association with the theme of transportation development in the City of Camrose. Mirror Lake was created in 1905 by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) as a water reservoir for the steam locomotives passing through Camrose. A pump house located on the north end carried water to a tower by the rail line. The lake was also used to supply water for the town-owned coal-fire power plant which began operation January 6, 1911. In 1929 Calgary Power Ltd. purchased power and water systems in Camrose and built a new berm in the present location. Between 1929 and 1958 Mirror Lake provided the town with water that was previously supplied by wells.

The 1905 Mirror Lake is significant as a landmark in the City of Camrose. The lake and surrounding area is used as a recreational area with walking trails and picnic sites and is well used by the citizens of Camrose.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1905 cultural landscape include:

- The lake and its environs
- The location along 48 Avenue, and 48 A Avenue
- The walking trails around the lake



Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms



City of Camrose Heritage Inventory


Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms

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Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator**4816 41 Street**

Description	 <p>Grain elevator with intersecting monitor roof and green clapboard siding with “CAMROSE” and “No. 2” painted in white along the side.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development of the City of Camrose E: Landmark
Context	Located on a commercial lot along the railway tracks, in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1965 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intersecting monitor roof ▪ Green wooden siding ▪ “CAMROSE” and “No. 2” painted on the side of the elevator ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


“Old Main” Camrose Lutheran College**4901 46 Avenue**

Description	 <p>Three and one half storey symmetrical façade building with a side-facing gable roof, large frontispiece with an intersecting front pediment gable and clapboard siding. Open front porch with a pediment gable roof.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Educational and Religious Development of the City of Camrose B: Person – Chester Ronning E: Landmark</p>
Context	Located on the University of Alberta Augustana Campus in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross shape building plan ▪ Side gable roof with the intersecting front closed pediment gable and side open pediment ▪ Wooden shingles on the roof ▪ Open front porch with gable pediment roof and square columns with panels ▪ Modillions at the eaves ▪ Wooden corner pilasters on the first storey ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed slightly, but the resource still retains its relationship with the original location.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Canadian Northern Railway Station**4407 47 Avenue**

Description	 <p>One and one half storey railway station with a hip roof, gable dormers, stucco exterior, and wide eaves with large brackets. Also included on the site are the section tool shed, and watchman's shed, that are simple wood frame structures with a gable roof.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Transportation Development in the City of Camrose C: Design – Canadian Northern Railway Plan 100-29
Context	Located on approximately ten hectares of land in the east end of the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> steeply-pitched cedar-shingled hipped roof over main station area decorative roof ridge wood cresting low-pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof over baggage area with very wide, open bracketed eaves corbelled chimney forest green and gold colouring of trim gabled wall dormers on the front and back elevations fenestration pattern and style, including nine-over-one double-hung sash units original door pattern and style, including standard five panel interior doors floor plan open layout, wall and ceiling finishes of freight room original mouldings, staircases, flooring, and fixtures original artefacts associated with the site <p>Section Tool Shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> red exterior with yellow trim door and fenestration pattern <p>Watchman's Shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> red exterior with yellow trim door and fenestration pattern
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed slightly, but the resource still retains its relationship with the original location.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Ukrainian Catholic Church**5304 48A Avenue**

Description	 <p>Church building with clapboard siding, front-facing gable with a large intersecting tri level tower with steeple, pointed arch windows and a pointed arch entrance. Steeple is decorated with two additional metal crosses and spiral.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Religious Development of the City of Camrose E: Landmark</p>
Context	Located on a lot north of Mirror Lake in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front-facing high pitched gable roof with tri level tower and metal crosses • Round opening on the steeple • Pointed arched windows with tracery and pointed arch door openings • Three-over-two arched windows along the side and front façades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arched three pane transom over the double front doors
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Camrose Feed Mill**4919 47 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey commercial building with a red brick exterior, chamfered front corner enterway, and arched windows.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Wholesale Development in the City of Camrose C: Design – Alberta Warehouse
Context	Located on a corner lot in a commercial area in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof ▪ Rectangular design ▪ Brick exterior ▪ Decorative brickwork ▪ Fenestration pattern, including segmental arched windows ▪ Stone sills, lintels, keystones and stringcourses on the front façade ▪ Chamfered front corner containing entryway composed of a doorway with round arched transom and a stone porch roof supported by corbelled brick brackets
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed slightly, but the resource still retains its relationship with the original location.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4623 48 Street**

Description	 <p>One storey residence with stucco exterior, pyramid roof, and an enclosed front porch with a and a hip roof and front-facing hip gable dormer.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post World War I Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1929 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof with front-facing hipped gable dormer ▪ Stucco exterior ▪ Enclosed front porch with the arched doorway ▪ Three-over-one double hung windows ▪ Six-over-one windows ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4702 48 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with truncated pyramid roof, full length open front porch with a balcony above, two storey side bay, and front-facing hip dormer.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 - 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Truncated pyramid roof ▪ Front-facing hip dormer ▪ Square plan shape with side bay window ▪ Two storey porch with square columns ▪ One-over-one double hung windows in the bay ▪ Second storey three-over-three double hung window ▪ Nine lite window on the first storey of the front façade ▪ All authentic window and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building may be satisfactory.*
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of vinyl siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4706 48 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey residence with a brick first storey and half timbering on the second storey with a medium hip roof with a side intersecting gable.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Post World War I Residential Development in the City of Camrose</p> <p>B: Person – Frank Farley</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1929 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof ▪ First storey common bond brick exterior ▪ Second storey half timbering and stucco exterior ▪ Two brick chimneys with corbelled tops, one interior chimney and one exterior chimney ▪ Recessed wooden front door with Tudor arch and precast quoin surround and lintel ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Residence**4707 48 Street**


Description	 <p>Two storey residence with enclosed front porch, recessed doorway, and side-facing main gable with an intersecting front-facing center gable and returned eaves.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – Waldo Hill Murray</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Side-facing gable with intersecting front-facing gable ▪ Flared and return eaves ▪ Clapboard siding on the first level and wood shingle on the second storey ▪ Wooden brackets under the gable eaves ▪ Enclosed front porch with recessed doorway and four tapered wood columns ▪ Second storey eight-over-one windows, and window openings ▪ Open sides wooden front steps ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Residence**4720 48 Street**


Description	 <p>Two storey L shaped plan residence with front and side-facing gable roof, clapboard siding and wraparound front veranda.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1906 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Front and side-facing gable roof with enclosed eave and frieze board ▪ L-shape plan ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Wraparound veranda with shed roof ▪ Decorative veranda columns and wooden railing ▪ Second storey four-over-four windows and window openings ▪ First storey diamond shaped window and large multiple lite front window ▪ Four pane first storey window ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Residence


4803 48 Street

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with a large octagon window in the front-facing gable roof, returned eaves, clapboard siding with fishscale shingles under the gable and an open front porch with porch gable.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1919 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Front-facing gable with returned eaves ▪ Octagonal window in the main gable ▪ Side gable wall dormer ▪ Wooden fishscale shingles under gable and porch gable ▪ Clapboard siding ▪ Open front porch with shed roof, a gable dormer, wooden railings, and square tapered columns ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings including the numerous one-over-one double hung windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4806 48 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with stained glass windows, hip roof and a front-facing pediment dormer with an enclosed front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1912 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof with front-facing pediment dormer and side-facing gable dormers ▪ Square plan with side bay ▪ Enclosed front porch with partial hipped roof ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building may be satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, with the exception of vinyl siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, with the exception of vinyl siding.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Irving and Signe Hills Residence**4810 48 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with hip roof and front-facing pediment dormer with an enclosed front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Persons – Irving and Signe Hills</p>
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof ▪ Front-facing pediment dormer ▪ Enclosed front porch with square tapered pilasters ▪ Transom window over front door ▪ Wooden front door with nine pane window ▪ First storey two-over-one windows ▪ Second storey two-over-two windows ▪ Wooden front steps with wooden side rails ▪ All authentic window and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4831 48 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey residence with an enclosed front porch, clapboard siding, and a large front-facing medium pitch gable roof with an intersecting gable roof.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Persons – Almar Ofrim</p>
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1918 - 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium pitched front-facing gable with an intersecting gable ▪ Enclosed eave with decorative curved trim ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Enclosed front porch with wooden door ▪ Square tapered columns and wooden railings on the front porch ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Freeman Residence**4707 49 Street**

Description	 <p>One and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, a side-facing gable roof with flared eaves and front-facing shed dormer, and an open front porch with paired Doric columns.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Persons – Harry Freeman C: Design – Craftsman</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1919 - present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Side-facing gable roof with exposed purlins and exposed moulded rafter tails ▪ Front-facing shed dormer with exposed purlins and exposed moulded rafter tails ▪ Flared eaves ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Clapboard siding half timbering in the gable ends ▪ Ribbon frieze board separating the first and second storey ▪ Frieze board with dentils above the columns ▪ Open front porch with stone base supporting Doric paired and triple rounded columns ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Residence**4716 49 Street**


Description	 <p>One and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, hip roof and front-facing hip roof dormer.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Pre World War II Residential Development in the City of Camrose</p> <p>C: Design – Simple Foursquare</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1933 – 1939
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof with flared eaves ▪ Front-facing hip dormer with the double six lite windows ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Brick chimney ▪ Six-over-one windows ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic windows and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

G.P. Smith Residence**4717 49 Street**


Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, side-facing gambrel roof with intersecting pediment gable and pediment dormer, diamond patterned windows, and an enclosed front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – G.P. Smith C: Design – Victorian with Queen Anne Influences</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1915 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Side-facing gambrel roof with an intersecting pediment gable and a pediment dormer ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Brick chimneys with corbelled tops ▪ Etched glass diamond pattern windows ▪ Enclosed front porch ▪ Second storey side enclosed porch ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Residence


4720 49 Street

Description	 <p>Two storey residence with clapboard siding, front-facing gable roof with fared and return eaves and fishscale shingles in the gable end, an open front porch, side shed dormer, and side gable dormer.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1919 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High pitched front-facing gable roof ▪ Side shed dormer and side gable dormer ▪ Oxeye window ▪ Decorative fishscale shingles in the gable end ▪ Flared and returned eaves ▪ Open front porch with solid rail supporting Doric columns ▪ Central brick chimney ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Dr. Nordbye Residence**4801 49 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, truncated pyramid roof and front and rear-facing gable dormers, an open front porch, and diamond patterned windows.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – Dr. Nordbye C: Design – Foursquare</p>
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1914 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Truncated pyramid roof with wood shingles ▪ Side bays ▪ Clapboard siding corner dormers ▪ Front and rear-facing gable dormers ▪ Open front porch with Doric columns ▪ Diamond patterned windows ▪ One-over-one double hung windows ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Harold Manning Residence**4802 49 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with a pyramid roof with flared eaves, a front and rear-facing hip dormers, and an open front porch with pyramid roof.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Post World War I Residential Development in the City of Camrose</p> <p>B: Persons – Harold Manning</p>
Context	Located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1928 – 1935
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The pyramid roof with flared eaves and front and rear-facing hip roof dormers ▪ The open front porch with hip roof and flared eaves ▪ The two three-over-one windows and the one nine-over-one window on the first storey ▪ The four four-over-one windows on the second storey ▪ The plain, flat wood window surrounds around all windows ▪ The front facing dormer with two windows ▪ The brick chimneys ▪ The wood door located on the second storey of the rear façade ▪ The rear addition and open porch with flat roof ▪ The side bay with hip roof ▪ All authentic windows and doors, including authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Dr. P.F. Smith Residence**4813 49 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, with hip roof and gable pediment dormer and an open front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose A: Theme – Medical Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – Dr. P.F. Smith</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof ▪ Front gable pediment dormer with one pane window ▪ Open front porch with a hip roof ▪ Round columns supporting the porch roof ▪ Clapboard siding ▪ Brick chimney ▪ One-over-one windows with etched glass top pane ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4825 49 Street**

Description	 <p>One storey residence with clapboard siding, hip roof and open front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single interior lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1907 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof ▪ Clapboard siding ▪ Open front porch and decorative columns ▪ All authentic windows and doors, including all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


C.G. Corneille Residence**4704 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, truncated pyramid roof, front-facing pediment dormer and side-facing gable dormer, with an open front porch with second storey balcony, and a widow's walk.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – Christopher George Corneille</p>
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1907 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Truncated pyramid roof with a widow's walk ▪ Front-facing pediment dormer and side-facing gable dormer ▪ Open front porch with square columns and flat roof with balcony above ▪ Three-by-three windows and one-over-one windows on the first storey ▪ Nine-over-one window on the second storey ▪ Side nine-over-one window on the first storey ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Camrose United Church**4829 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Brick exterior structure with a high pitched front-facing gable roof on the nave, and tall pointed arched windows on the front façade.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Religious Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1926 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Front-facing high pitched gable roof of the nave ▪ Triple pointed arch nave windows ▪ Brick exterior ▪ Brick chimneys ▪ Brick faux stepped buttresses ▪ Front and rear arched windows and window openings ▪ Arched stained glass windows along the side façade ▪ Rectangular stained glass windows along the side façades ▪ Two-over-two windows along the basement ▪ Rear glass block windows ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Camrose Public Library**4857 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey building with clapboard siding, stepped front parapet, classically inspired front entrance with two storey Doric columns on either side of the front doors, a large cornice with dentils, a second storey balcony with a pediment doorway, and exposed brackets under the eaves.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Social Development in the City of Camrose C: Design – Classic Revival E: Landmark</p>
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1908 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof with stepped parapet ▪ Eaves with bracket supports ▪ Clapboard siding on first and second storeys and vertical siding above fascia and on parapet ▪ Columns around front entrance ▪ Second storey balcony and pediment doorway ▪ Fenestration pattern ▪ Double door entryway
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed slightly, but the resource still retains its relationship with the original location.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Camrose Federal Building**4901 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey brick commercial building with three symmetrical bays on the front façade and six bays on the side façade defined by brick pilasters capped with cast stone capitals. First storey arched window openings with keystones, and decorative cast stone detailing.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Municipal Development in the City of Camrose B: Institution – Canada Post Corporation</p>
Context	Located on a commercial corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1932 – 1964
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick exterior with cast stone detailing at the first and second storey ▪ Flat roof with cast stone capped parapet ▪ Brick pilasters with cast stone capitals ▪ “CAMROSE” name stone on the second storey ▪ Arched two pane windows, cast stone keystone and cast stone sills ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Foucar Grocery Store**4917 50 Street**

Description	 <p>One storey brick commercial building has a commercial storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood panelled bulkheads and a recessed entrance.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post World War I Commercial Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1924 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood bulkheads, and recessed entrance ▪ Flat roof ▪ Brick cladding with recess mortar joints ▪ Decorative soldier bricks under the parapet ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Johnstone's Drug Store**4921 50 Street**

Description	 <p>One storey brick commercial building with a retail storefront and a recessed doorway, with plain bulkheads and large display windows with transoms, and an arched date stone that reads "1914."</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Commercial Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – H.G. Johnstone</p>
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1914 – 1962
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commercial storefront including the large display windows with wood build heads, the recessed entrance, the transom windows and the sign board ▪ Brick exterior ▪ Flat roof ▪ Arched date stone that reads "1914"
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Langbell's Studio**4925 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey commercial building with a recessed doorway, and a first and second storey cornice, with wood panelled lower storey, and faux tin concrete block design on the second storey.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Commercial Development in the City of Camrose B: Institution – Langbell's Studio</p>
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – 1961
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two decorative cornices ▪ Wood panelled lower storey ▪ Faux tin concrete block design on the second storey ▪ Recessed doorway ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


4938 50 Street

Description	 <p>Two storey commercial building with stucco exterior, decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Pre World War II Commercial Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1935 – 1939
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof ▪ Stucco exterior of second storey ▪ First storey cornice ▪ Second storey art deco faux quoin cornice with horizontal stripes ▪ Angular recessed doorway ▪ Second storey window openings, sills, and lintels ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

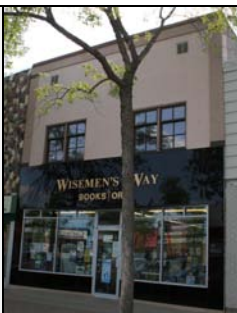
Masonic Temple**4980 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey brick and concrete building with decorative cornice along the top of the second storey, recessed doorway and glass blocks around the basement windows. Inscription above the side door that reads "MASONIC TEMPLE".</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post World War I Institutional Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a corner commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1928 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof ▪ Second and first storey cornice ▪ Common bond brick on second storey ▪ Stone exterior on the first storey ▪ Decorative brick work on second storey ▪ Stone foundation ▪ Glass blocks around basement windows ▪ Six-over-one windows on the second storey ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Duncan Sampson's The Flag Store**5002 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey commercial building with clapboard siding, large display windows, wood panel bulkheads and transom windows, a recessed doorways, and first and second storey cornices.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Commercial Development of the City of Camrose B: Person – Duncan Sampson B: Institution – Ofrim and Maland Hardware</p>
Context	Located on a corner commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1904 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof ▪ Clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ Decorative cornice and brackets along the first storey ▪ Decorative wood panels along the top of the second storey ▪ Storefront including the large display windows, the decorative wood panels in the storefront bulkhead, the transom windows and the recessed doorway ▪ Second storey one-over-one windows ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Dabbs Furniture**5028 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey commercial building with a flat roof, stucco exterior on the second storey and black carrack glass panels on the exterior of the first storey.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post World War II Commercial Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1948 – 1950
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof with plain parapet ▪ Second storey stucco exterior with pilasters ▪ First storey black carrack glass ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Molsons Bank**5029 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey brick commercial building with a cornice on the first storey and a recessed entrance.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Commercial Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1908 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Running bond brick exterior with recessed mortar joints ▪ First storey cornice ▪ Second storey window brick and cast stone lintels and cast stone sills ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Alice Hotel**5078 50 Street**

Description	 <p>Three storey brick commercial building with stepped parapet and decorative brickwork that reads "HOTEL ALICE" and its date of construction, "19" "28".</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Post World War I Commercial Development of the City of Camrose</p> <p>B: Person – Valcav Matejka</p>
Context	Located on a corner commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1928 – 1930
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flat roof with stepped parapet ▪ Common bond brick exterior ▪ Decorative diamond pattern brickwork along the third storey ▪ Precast stone lintels and sills and exposed concrete foundation ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and authentic windows and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Residence**4717 51 Street**

Description	 <p>Two storey intersecting gambrel roof residence with clapboard siding and an enclosed front porch.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located on a single lot in a residential area in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1912 – 1920
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intersecting gambrel roof ▪ Wood shingles under the gambrels ▪ Clapboard siding ▪ Brick chimney ▪ Enclosed front porch ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


John Russell Residence**4902 52 A Street**

Description	 <p>Two and one half storey residence with clapboard siding, hip roof, an open front porch and side-facing gable dormer.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Early Residential Development in the City of Camrose B: Person – John Russell</p>
Context	Located on a corner lot in a residential area in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1910 – 1955
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof with side-facing gable dormer ▪ Clapboard siding ▪ Decorative shingles under the gable ▪ Two storey front porch with square columns ▪ Wood panels along the sides of the first storey porch and wooden railing along the second storey of the porch ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Camrose Normal School/Rosehaven**4612 53 Street**

Description	 <p>Three and one half storey brick building with hip roofs with front stepped parapets, three stories of multi-paned windows.</p> <p>Engaged octagonal towers flanking the main entrance and open front entrance with a gable roofs and round columns.</p>
Significance Criteria	<p>A: Theme – Education Development in the Province of Alberta</p> <p>B: Person – Dr. C. McNally</p> <p>C: Design – Collegiate Gothic</p> <p>E: Landmark</p>
Context	Located on an entire block of park like grounds in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1915 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brick exterior with extensive cast stone detailing ▪ Fenestration pattern of solid wall and window opening ▪ Multiple hip roofs ▪ Crenulated parapets ▪ Octagonal four storey stairwell towers ▪ Square headed mullioned windows with cast stone lintels and sills
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has changed slightly, but the resource still retains its relationship with the original location.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.


Old Army Barracks

Description	 <p>One storey rectangular building with hip roof and asbestos shingle siding.</p>
Significance Criteria	B: Theme – World War II Preparation in the City of Camrose
Context	Located in a multipurpose area (institutional, residential, and recreational) in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1940 – 1945
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hip roof ▪ Rectangular plan ▪ Asbestos shingle siding ▪ All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Camrose Ski Hill

Description	 <p>A natural landscape located in the City of Camrose, with a modern ski jump.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early Recreational Development in the City of Camrose
Context	Located in a recreational area in the City of Camrose.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open space at the top and side of the hill ▪ And the levelling at the top of the hill
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed.

Mirror Lake

Description	 <p>An artificial lake located along 48 Avenue and 48 A Avenue in a commercial and recreational area in the City of Camrose.</p>
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Transportation Development in the City of Camrose E: Landmark
Context	Located along 48 Avenue in the City of Camrose
Period of Significance (POS)	1905 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake and its environs ▪ Location along 48 Avenue, and 48 A Avenue ▪ Walking trails around the lake
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this cultural landscape is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the cultural landscape has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the cultural landscape has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surrounding, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the cultural landscape have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the cultural landscape is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the cultural landscape has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the cultural landscape has not changed.

