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HERITAGE COLLABORATIVE

STRATHCONA County

Heritage Inventory

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STRATHCONA COUNTY

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Municipal Heritage Partnership Program

Canada's Historic Places / Lieux patrimoniaux du Canada

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Final Report

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STRATHCONA COUNTY HERITAGE INVENTORY FINAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

Strathcona County is a dedicated and enthusiastic steward of its heritage resources, and is committed to the ongoing protection, preservation and presentation of its heritage. Heritage Collaborative Inc. (HCI) was commissioned to complete a Heritage Inventory for Strathcona County in 2013-2014. The Strathcona County Heritage Inventory received funding from the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and Strathcona County. The primary contact for this project was the Capital Region Liaison Officer Corporate Planning & Intergovernmental Affairs Strathcona County, Yolande Shaw. HCI also worked closely with the Strathcona County Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC). The Heritage Inventory project was a continuation of the Heritage Survey Project that was also completed by Heritage Collaborative Inc. in 2012. The Strathcona County Heritage Inventory consists of twenty-five sites that meet the selection criteria and that may have the potential to be designated as a Municipal Historic Resource in the future.

The Heritage Inventory and the previously completed Heritage Survey are planning tools for managing and preserving historic resources. The Heritage Inventory is comprised of sites that were evaluated using the provincial standards for significance and integrity. A site must be listed on a municipal Heritage Inventory to receive provincial designation and recognition, and to be eligible for provincial funding. Draft Statements of Significance are written for each evaluated site to record why the site is significant to the heritage of Strathcona County. Statements of Significance are also sources of information for the development of heritage awareness, education and interpretation programs, and for promoting tourism.

The development of the Heritage Inventory involved the evaluation of the sites included on the Places of Interest List in accordance with the municipally adopted criteria for heritage significance and integrity. The Strathcona County Heritage Inventory may be added to as more sites are identified as important heritage places within the county.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Objectives for the Strathcona County Heritage Inventory Project as listed in the proposal are as follows:

- Consult with the Project Coordinator, the Heritage Advisory Committee and other community stakeholders about project development; summarize community input for review by stakeholders and ensure the documentation is specific to Strathcona County's current situation, including the selection of sites to be included on the inventory.
- Create a community context paper that includes local history, themes, events and trends that contribute to the area's heritage.
- Evaluate potential historic places for inclusion on the Heritage Inventory using provincial standards for significance and integrity within the legal boundaries of Strathcona County.

- Document the evaluation process for each historic place and provide a draft Statement of Significance for sites that qualify for inclusion on the Inventory (including description of place, Heritage Value Statements and Character Defining Elements).
- Demonstrate that significant historic places retain sufficient integrity for inclusion on the Alberta and Canadian Registers of Historic Places and documented in a Statements of Integrity.
- Assist the Heritage Advisory Committee in the preparation of a Final Report to Strathcona County that includes the county Context Paper, a list of inventoried sites being added to the Inventory, a review of the evaluation process, draft Statements of Significance, Statements of Integrity for each place, and publicity.

STRATHCONA COUNTY SCOPE AND AREA PROFILE

Strathcona County is located between the City of Edmonton in the west, and Elk Island National Park, Lamont County and Beaver County in the east, with Leduc County in the south and Fort Saskatchewan in the north with the North Saskatchewan River forming the northern border. The County spans 1,265 square kilometres and has a population of 92,490, of which seventy percent reside within the Hamlet of Sherwood Park. Within the County there are nine Hamlets: Antler Lake, Ardrossan, Collingwood Cove, Half Moon Lake, Hasting Lake, Josephburg, North Cooking Lake, Sherwood Park and South Cooking Lake.

PARTICIPANTS

Strathcona County commissioned HCI to complete the Heritage Inventory. HCI worked in collaboration with the Project Coordinator Yolande Shaw, Strathcona County, and the Heritage Advisory Committee. Additional information on the sites was received from community members at the Context Themes Workshop and the Inventory Information Session.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Strathcona County Heritage Inventory Project is comprised of twenty-five sites, and includes a variety of properties such as residential buildings, log cabins, educational and religious buildings, and cultural landscapes.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND PROJECT VISIBILITY

Community consultation was essential for the completion of a Heritage Inventory that reflects the values and heritage of Strathcona County. HCI presented at several meetings with the Project Coordinator and the HAC, and held two pubic engagement events. The project was promoted to the community through:

- Announcements concerning the start up of the Heritage Inventory were posted on the Strathcona County website.
- Invitations to attend the Heritage Inventory Context Themes Workshop were sent to the interested parties from all over the county.

- Invitations to attend the Heritage Inventory Information Session were sent to the owners of the twenty-five sites being included on the Heritage Inventory, museum representatives and participants form the Context Themes Workshop.
- HCI in collaboration with the Project Coordinator developed a Handout that included general information about the Heritage Inventory, possible designation, and contact information.

HERITAGE INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

The Strathcona County Heritage Survey previously identified 116 potential heritage sites within the county. From these sites the consultant in collaboration with the Project Coordinator selected fifty-four sites to be included on the Places of Interest List (POIL). The development of the Heritage Inventory involved the evaluation of the sites included on the POIL, in accordance with the municipally adopted criteria for heritage significance and integrity. HCI presented the POIL to the HAC and the participants at the Context Themes Workshop. Through consultation the Committee, with assistance from HCI and the Project Coordinator, selected the twenty-five sites to be included on the Heritage Inventory. Once the sites were selected, HCI performed further research and documentation. The remaining sites may be considered for future heritage projects.

The next step was the preparation of a context paper, development of the evaluation documentation for those sites being included on the Inventory, and preparation of draft Statements of Significance and Statements of Integrity. Throughout this process, multiple meetings were held between the Project Coordinators, the HAC, and Heritage Collaborative Inc. to discuss the project's results, direction and next steps. At several points throughout the process the HAC was provided with updates on the Context Paper, the draft Statements of Significance, and the Statements of Integrity for their feedback and comments.

MEETINGS, WORKSHOP, AND INFORMATION SESSIONS

Heritage Collaborative Inc. (HCI) team met with the Project Coordinator, Yolande Shaw, Strathcona County, several times to review the progress of the project.

HCI also held two public engagement opportunities: Context Themes Workshop and Inventory Information Sessions to promote and educate the communities on the project and to provide an opportunity for the community to provide feedback and input.

June 20th 2013: Start-up Meeting

Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, to review the requirements of the RFP and proposal, and to review the objectives and the draft schedule for the project.

July 3rd 2013 Progress Meeting
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with the Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to discuss the timeline, task list and the Context Themes Workshop.

July 23rd 2013 Pre-Workshop Meeting
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and Rebecca Goodenough, Strathcona County Planner, to discuss the upcoming Workshop: possible participants, themes, etc.

August 14th 2013 Pre-Workshop
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the facilitators of the Context Theme Workshop.

August 14th 2013 Context Workshop
HCI presented an overview of the Heritage Inventory project, an overview of the objectives of a context paper and possible themes. The workshop included breakout sessions to identify and discuss themes. The POIL was presented and workshop participants voted to select a draft list of thirty sites to be considered by HAC for the Heritage Inventory.

September 16th 2013 Progress Meeting
Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and Rebecca Goodenough, Strathcona County Planner, to review the context themes and evaluation documentation: Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms (MHSRFs), before presenting them to the HAC.

September 18th 2013 HAC Meeting
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to review the Workshop, review the draft context paper, provide an overview of evaluation process, and review of the draft MHSRFs of the thirty chosen sites to be considered for more research and possibly inclusion on the Heritage Inventory.

October 23rd 2013 HAC meeting
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to review the draft History Reports for the thirty sites, and chose the final twenty-five to be included as part of the Heritage Inventory.

November 5th 2013
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, Ryan Hall and Danika Dudzik, Strathcona County, to discuss the progress of the project and the upcoming HAC meeting.

November 13th 2013
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to review the updated History Reports and to review the first draft of the Draft Statements of Significance.

November 28th 2013
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, to discuss the upcoming Information Session and the draft Statements of Integrity (SOI).

December 11th 2013 HAC
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to review the SOIs and discuss the upcoming Information Session.

February 5th 2014 HAC
Robert Buckle and Eryn Buckle, HCI, met with Yolande Shaw, Project Coordinator, and the HAC to discuss changes to the SOIs and review the final Context Paper and discuss the Information Session.

February 6th 2014 Inventory Information Session
Heritage Collaborative Inc. presented an Information Session from 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m at the Strathcona County Community Centre. HCI presented a PowerPoint presentation at 7:00 p.m. with an overview of the Heritage Inventory Project and the potential process for municipal designation. All twenty-five sites were presented through a PowerPoint and were also documented on three posters displayed at the information session. Approximately forty participants attended the information session including members of the HAC, property owners of the twenty-five Inventory sites, museum representatives, and Context Theme Workshop participants. Handouts were available with general information about the project. Contact information was provided if a participant wanted to pursue further information about the Heritage Inventory project or potential heritage designation.

Presentation to Council
The Heritage Inventory project will be presented to Strathcona County Council at the Council Chamber in the Strathcona County Office in Sherwood Park on March 11th 2014. The presentation will include an overview of the Inventory Process, benefits, the next steps following the completion of the project, and answered questions.

DESCRIPTION OF REPORT CONTENT

Final Report
The Final Report includes the Context Paper, draft Statements of Significance, and Statements of Integrity.

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 that have affected the project area. This report is used as an historical reference point for the review and evaluation of the area's heritage resources, and is not meant to act as a definitive local history.

Draft Statements of Significance

Twenty-five draft Statements of Significance were prepared for the individual sites selected for inclusion in the Strathcona County Heritage Inventory. A draft Statement of Significance includes the 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.

Statements of Integrity

The Statements of Integrity documents the integrity of the sites being included on the Heritage Inventory. Each site must demonstrate that it retains its significance through its character defining elements.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

HCI created the following supplementary material for the Heritage Inventory project:

Handout

A Handout explaining what being on the Inventory or being municipally designated means for the property owner. The Handout also describes the project and provides contact information for those people interested in more information.

Heritage Inventory Site Posters

HCI created posters for display at the Heritage Inventory Information Session. The posters were graphically designed and included the name, address, a colour image and a short description of each of the twenty-five Heritage Inventory sites.

Strathcona County Heritage Inventory

Context Paper

HERITAGE COLLABORATIVE

Strathcona County Heritage Inventory Context Paper

> "Lying west of Beaver Lake and east of the Calgary-Edmonton trail, there is an apparently high and thickly wood-country [sic] which goes by the name of Amisk-wachi or Beaver Hills...It has been left as a hunting ground for the Indians, who yearly kill a large number of moose in the deep recesses of its forests. On entering the "Hills" however, the most striking feature is the absence of the rough, hilly character which their name and reputation would lead one to expect. The country is found to be simply low ridges, or sandy knolls, often thickly clothed with large balsam, poplar, and spruce, separated by valleys drained by numberous [sic] small streams. These streams have been everywhere dammed back by beaver, giving rise to extensive meadows, which are either impassable marshes or, since the beaver dams have been broken down, are again drained by the creeks and form beautiful wide alluvial tracts covered with long grass, from which sufficient hay could be cut to supply very large herds of cattle and horses...The surrounding country is generally wooded with small aspen and willow...The hills are much more heavily wooded in their northern than in their southern half...Berries too were very abundant."[1]

One of the first written descriptions of what is now Strathcona County by J. B. Tyrell, written while working as a surveyor for the Dominion government between 1883 and 1886.

Geography and Land

The physical geography of Strathcona County is largely attributable to processes that occurred at the end of the last ice age. Around 12,000 years ago the glaciers receded, leaving behind large bodies of water such as Lake Edmonton. As the lake drained it left secondary deposits of finer material atop bedrock, providing some of the rich soil that would eventually help lure homesteaders to the land.[2] Approximately half of Strathcona County is made up of the Beaver Hills, or Cooking Lake Moraine. The Beaver Hills (amisk-wa-chi in Cree), also known as the Cooking Lake Moraine, was created by the last glacial retreat. This treed, upland area consists of hummocky "knob and kettle" terrain, where wetlands, lakes and dry mixed-wood Boreal forest form a perfect habitat for diverse vegetation, mammals and birds. Finding the area to have an abundance of wildlife, the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795 established a trading post near the edge of the Beaver Hills; Fort Edmonton would become the largest such post in the west.[3]

Strathcona County is considered part of the Aspen Parkland belt – a transition zone between the boreal forest to the north and the grassland to the south.[4] This environment provided food and shelter for a large variety of animals. As a result it was visited by many early people, descendants of those who crossed into North America over the Bering Strait. Over the years settlers in the Deville area have regularly found stone tools, arrowheads, and other artifacts while plowing their fields, and in 1977 archaeologists working in Elk Island National Park found 150 prehistoric sites, mostly quarries and campsites.[5] These discoveries indicate that the

[1] Linda Redekop and Wilfred Gilchrist, *Strathcona County: A Brief History*, 2nd Ed. (N.p.: W. Gilchrist, 2007), 5-6.
[2] Graham A. MacDonald, *The Beaver Hills Country: A History of Land and Life* (Edmonton: AU Press, 2009), 11.
[3] MacDonald, 38.
[4] MacDonald, 12, 15. The Beaver Hills have been characterized as boreal mixed wood forest – meaning they are closer to northern boreal forest than to the southern grasslands.
[5] MacDonald, 5, 27.

Beaver Hills have been populated for at least 8000 years.[6] Artefacts from the county's pre-historic period can be found at the Strathcona County Museum. According to their website, the museum collection includes:

> "Manitou Stones, knives, scrapers, adzes, axes, spears, arrows, hammers, mauls, petroglyphs, pictographs, hoes, gravures, micro blades, and grooving stones. Our Sorenson collection consists of arrowheads such as Clovis Point, (10,000 BP) Agate Basin (6,000 BP), Boss Hill, Scott's Bluff, McKean (1,700 BP), Duncan (1,700 BP), Hanna (1700 BP), High River (500 AD), Obsidian Point, and Laurel Leaf Points. Our Dunham Collection, which was found on a quarter section of land southeast of Hastings Lake, consists of cutting or scraping tools, and effigy fleshers depicting a wolf's head and a moose."[7]

Within and bordering Strathcona County's boundaries, there are many natural areas and green spaces to access and enjoy. In 1899 the first land set aside was the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve. In the 1920s, cattlemen formed the Blackfoot Stock Association, which is now known as the Blackfoot Grazing Association. This grazing cooperative was permitted access to the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve and the first northern community pasture in Alberta was established. In 1988 after extensive trail and pasture development, the Reserve was renamed the Cooking Lake – Blackfoot Grazing, Wildlife and Provincial Recreation Area. In 1906 a portion of land north of Highway 16 was set aside as a refuge for the elk and deer population. The area was named Elk Park until 1913 when it was incorporated into Canada's national park system and became Elk Island National Park. In 1947 the park was expanded south of Highway 16 to the old Beaver Hills Trail. Today, the park is recognized for its protection of great bison herds as well as elk and deer. In the southern part of the County, the Ministik Lake Bird Sanctuary was established in 1911 becoming the first bird sanctuary in Alberta.[8]

Fur Trade

The fur trade represented the first inroads of Europeans into the land and lives of First Nations people in Strathcona County, and also provided the first opportunities for their interaction. By the 1790s the fur trade was being conducted from fortified posts. Those wishing to trade would travel to the posts where they could exchange furs for a variety of goods. In 1792 Buckingham House and Fort George were built near present-day Elk Point by the Hudson's Bay Company and its competitors the Northwest Company.[9] The following year Fort Edmonton was built near Fort Saskatchewan. It was replaced in 1795 by a new Fort Edmonton (also known as Beaver Hills House) a mile upriver on the north side of the North Saskatchewan just beyond the current boundaries of Strathcona County.[10]

The Hudson's Bay Company, after relinquishing the charter of Rupert's Land to the Dominion Government in 1869, retained title to a considerable amount of land, which was slowly sold over the next forty years. For example, in 1896 George and Lova Ball settled on a quarter

[6] MacDonald, 27.
[7] "Exhibits", Strathcona County Museum and Archives, accessed September 6, 2013, http://www.strathconacountymuseum.ca/exhibits-2/
[8] Mildred Stefiszyn, Local Historian, personal correspondence.
[9] MacDonald, 38.
[10] MacDonald, 38.

section of land owned by the HBC (now part of the Nottingham subdivision of Sherwood Park).[11]

Even into the 20th century the fur trade continued through fur farms, such as that operated by the McBain family.

Aboriginal Life

The Beaver Hills provided abundant food and shelter for indigenous people, and as a result was a refuge for wildlife.[12] Particularly important were the bison whose presence drew many indigenous people to the area where they hunted using a technique known as the buffalo pound.[13]

Because the Beaver Hills offered boreal, parkland and prairie resources, it was a favoured place for many different groups.[14] According to David Thompson's journals, the Beaver Hills provided shelter for the Cree and Sarcee; however, the Stony and Blackfoot also had names for the area, meaning they were also familiar with the land.[15] As economic, ecological and political conditions changed after 1810, the Cree slowly pushed other groups out of the area.[16]

Interaction between First Nations people and Europeans gradually increased during the 1800s. The missionary Robert Rundle travelled to the Beaver Hills from Fort Edmonton in an attempt to win converts, but he was not overly successful.[17] Contact between the two groups sometimes resulted in epidemics of disease. Measles, influenza and smallpox were introduced to First Nations communities with tragic consequences. Lacking any developed immunity to the pathogens, mortality rates were very high. Epidemics swept through the prairies at various times from the late 1860s into the 1890s.[18]

The treaty system evolved because the Canadian government wanted to open the west for settlement, and First Nations leaders wanted to protect their people and provide a life for them in the face of massive changes. Treaty 6 was signed at Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt in 1876 and included the lands of Papaschase Reserve. The treaties effectively changed the way First

[11] Jane Dodds and Allison Matichuk*, Guide Book for Sherwood Park's Heritage Mile: Broadmoor Boulevard, From the Traffic Circle to Main Boulevard*, (Sherwood Park: Sherwood Park's Heritage Mile Society, 2001), 49, 53; *Journey Back in Time…To Explore Strathcona County*, (Edmonton: Strathcona County Museum and Archives, 2006), 31. The Ball family was a large one, and much of Sherwood Park now covers land once homesteaded by this family. The Ball windmill provided running water and is a local landmark. It was moved to its present location in 1979.
[12] MacDonald, 33.
[13] MacDonald, 23. Archaeological evidence suggests that the buffalo pound technique has been used for around 9000 years – 1000 years.
[14] MacDonald, 31.
[15] MacDonald, 3.
[16] MacDonald, 31, 42.
[17] MacDonald, 45-46.
[18] MacDonald, 60.

Nations were able to occupy the land primarily relegating them to specific areas of land called reserves.[19]

There has been a Métis presence in Strathcona County since the at least the 1840s; however, after the trouble in the Red River Settlement began in 1869 an increasing number of Métis moved out of the settlement to the prairies and parkland, including to the southeast part of the county. Metis settlers kept farms and engaged in seasonal work in the fur trade and in transport.[20] The Augustus Gladue family had a well-established ranch on Hastings Lake, and many travellers stopped at Gladue's to rest. Other Métis in the area included Peter Donald, Jonas Ward and Jack Saunderson.[21] Their legacy can still be seen in St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery near the northeast shore of Hasting Lake.

Resource Development

Although fur was the first resource to be exploited in the region, it was certainly not the last. As early as 1859 Tom Clover arrived in the area looking for gold. Eventually he settled on a bit of land on the North Saskatechewan River, which became known as Clover's Bar (which eventually gave its name to the Clover Bar area on the east side of the river).[22]

Limited gold mining occurred on the North Saskatchewan River since Tom Clover first arrived, though exactly how much has been found is not known.[23] Another resource found along the river banks was lignite coal. Settlers such as Ottewell, Keith, Fraser, Fulton, Daly, and Lindsay all opened commercial mines, either alone or in partnership. Most were drift mines dug into the river bank, though there were some shaft mines further from the river. Settlers liked to use coal as well as wood for heat, as the coal burned longer and didn't require getting up in the night to stoke the fire in the winter.[24]

Another local resource, though not as widely exploited, was ice. Cut from nearby bodies of water including the North Saskatchewan River, it was used by early residents to preserve their food during warmer months.[25]

In the late 1800s the Dominion of Canada, Department of the Interior set aside six townships of land for the Beaver Hills Timber Reserve. The land was to provide building materials for the settlers who were being encouraged to locate in the North West Territories. Several sawmills were set up on the crown land reserve and thousands of board feet of lumber were logged before major fires destroyed the forest. In 1910 it was decided to reforest the area and it became the first project of its kind in Alberta. The timber reserve was originally located on the

[19] MacDonald, 66.
[20] MacDonald, 69-73.
[21] Redekop, 23.
[22] Redekop, 11.
[23] Redekop, 10-11. Between 1878 and 1927 a federal official claimed that $313,201 had been removed, mostly by transients.
[24] Redekop, 11.
[25] Heritage Mile, 43.

eastern shore of North Cooking Lake but was moved north to take advantage of better soil conditions. With the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the southern end of the reserve was opened to homesteads and resort development. The reserve boundaries continued to change over the years and the size was eventually reduced to the 97 square kilometres that exists today.[26]

From 1895 to 1912, Forest Ranger William Henry Stephens was in charge of the Cooking Lake Forest Reserve. Stephens had taken a homestead in Strathcona in 1882 and his new appointment made him the first forest ranger in Alberta. He was instrumental in the development of the North Cooking Lake resort area. Charles Bailey took over the forest reserve from 1912 to 1921 and was later replaced by Freeman Kelley. Kelley continued with the reforestation project until 1930, when the reserve was turned over to the pincial government and the reforestation program was discontinued.[27]

A lookout tower was built in the reserve around 1900 on Deer Mound, the second highest point in Strathcona County. It was replaced in the 1940s with a steel tower, and is marked by a geodetic bronze survey tablet installed in 1928 as part of the Geodetic Survey of Canada.[28]

Like timber, bricks were another building material used in Strathcona County. Many of the quality homes constructed between 1904 and 1917 would have been built with bricks from the Fort Saskatchewan Brick Company. This company was established by Mr. Léon Moret to take advantage of a 23 foot deep clay bed near Fort Saskatchewan. The company manufactured two million Clinker and Red Sand Mould bricks per year and advertised that it had the capacity to increase production to 35,000 bricks per day. Many were used locally in and around Fort Saskatchewan but others were shipped to places like Lamont, Vermilion, Vegreville, Lavoy and even outside the province.[29]

Transportation

The first means of transportation in Strathcona County were by foot on the trails and by boat. The trails were created by the First Nations people. These were well-worn trails between two important locations, and were regularly travelled. The North Saskatchewan River and other waterways were also important means of travel, as they could be navigated more quickly than overland routes, particularly if there was freight involved. The trails followed the high spots as much as possible, avoiding steep hills and sloughs. Early trails included the Cooking Lake Trail, Baseline Trail, Calgary Trail, and Koney Island Trail.[30]

[26] Mildred Stefiszyn, Local Historian, personal correspondence.
[27] Mildred Stefiszyn, Local Historian, personal correspondence.
[28] *Journey Back in Time*, 24.
[29] Ream, 402-403.
[30] Redekop, 40-41.

Victoria Trail was established in 1863 by the McDougalls, a family of Methodist missionaries.[31] Around the northern edge of the Beaver Hills was the South Victoria Trail, the name given for the last section of the Carlton Trail from Winnipeg. This trail was travelled by the North West Mounted Police when they came in 1874, as well as by such notable old timers as Frank Oliver. It was used by freighters going to Edmonton, as well as by the regular mail carriers from 1876 until 1883.[32]

During early settlement (1880s) new trails developed as the need arose, from homestead to homestead, and from homestead to market. Many of these trails were just slashes in the brush.[33] Even the most heavily used trails were difficult to navigate for early settlers, which discouraged unnecessary travel.[34]

Some speculators settled in Strathcona County in anticipation that the railway would soon come through the area, with the most optimistic referring to Clover Bar as Clover City.[35] However, the CPR went through Calgary instead, and area residents had to wait until 1891, when the Calgary-Edmonton line was completed to South Edmonton.

In 1905 the Canadian Northern Railway reached Mundare, then came west through Fort Saskatchewan and on to Edmonton.[36] When the line arrived in Fort Saskatchewan a half day holiday was declared for everyone in celebration.[37] The jubilations were short-lived. Despite finally having a railway nearby, people soon became frustrated by the Canadian Northern Railway monopoly on rail traffic and began demanding competitive railways in the region.[38]

In 1909 the Grand Trunk Pacific crossed through the county, going through Deville, North Cooking Lake, Ardrossan, Bremner and Clover Bar.[39] The Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific were both taken over by the federal government in 1919, though their routes continued to operate.[40] In 1928 the Canadian Pacific Railway came through the county at Josephburg.[41]

[31] MacDonald, 115; *Journey Back in Time*, 6. The trail went through Philip Krebs homesteaded, and he and his brother established Krebs stopping place, where travellers could eat and rest.
[32] Redekop, 11.
[33] Redekop, 41.
[34] Redekop, 38-40.
[35] Redekop, 9. Other communities were more fortunate. For example, Deville and North Cooking Lake were settled first in 1906 by Adams, Coleman, Dickie and Morrow, who had correctly suspected that the railway would pass through.
[36] MacDonald, 116.
[37] Redekop, 45.
[38] Redekop, 44.
[39] Mildred Stefiszyn, Local Historian, personal correspondence.
[40] Redekop, 47.
[41] Redekop, 46.

The arrival of the railway greatly facilitated the shipping of goods, and travel to Edmonton was far more convenient.[42] These changes had a drastic impact on agriculture, industry and leisure in Strathcona County.

As farmers built fences to keep their herds contained, the fences cut off established trails. Travellers would either open the gate provided, or would have to cut the fence. As a result the trail system was no longer an effective means of travel. Rather, roads began to develop. Farmers were made responsible for clearing the sixty-foot road allowances between their sections, and were charged a property tax. Rather than pay cash, many chose instead to spend extra hours on road construction crews.[43] The number and quality of roads increased with the advent of the automobile. First available in 1908, in the 1910s and 1920s vehicles became more common.[44] In 1919 the Provincial Public Works Department suggested a road between Edmonton and Lloydminster. The Council of the northern Local Improvement District rejected the proposal, but proposed an alternate route, following in part what is today Highway 16. The road was built in 1922, gravelled in 1932, and hard topped in 1947.[45] The only early road through the central region was one which headed east, then southeast to Tofield. It was called Baseline Road because it was at the bottom of the 53rd township.[46] Wye Road was built in 1929, and gravelled in 1930.[47] Highway 14 followed the old Cooking Lake Trail. It was built in 1920, gravelled in 1928, and hard topped in 1950.[48] Highway 21 was paved in the 1980s.[49] Despite the development of roads, some old timers never learned to drive, and stayed with horse and buggy. In the 1930s many others reverted to horses due to the high price of gas.[50]

During the depression when there was mass unemployment, relief projects were established to provide employment and wages. The Cooking Lake Seaplane Base was one of these relief project built in 1933-36.[51] The base was needed to accommodate the miners, geologists, and others who flew to the remote north. The site was selected to accommodate float planes, which were best suited to travelling north, as they could easily land on the many lakes throughout northern Canada. It was built by the City of Edmonton and still operates as an airport today.[52]

Agricultural Development

The Palliser Expedition passed through what is now Strathcona County in 1858 and was one of the first signs that western expansion was imminent.[53] The expedition was led by John Palliser

[42] Redekop, 46.
[43] Redekop, 43.
[44] Redekop, 47.
[45] Redekop, 48.
[46] Redekop, 20.
[47] Redekop, 48.
[48] Redekop, 48.
[49] Redekop, 49.
[50] Redekop, 47.
[51] Redekop, 49.
[52] *Journey Back in Time*, 20.
[53] MacDonald, 49

and a team of scientists, and one of their main goals was to evaluate the west for future settlement. Palliser observed that the area could support a farming population and within ten years the Dominion government had begun plans for settlement in the west.

Surveying in Strathcona County began in 1882, with the first sections laid out along the South Victoria Trail.[54] However, the first land known to be occupied by homesteaders was at Clover Bar, where, the year before the first surveys, Richard Ottewell, Thomas Jackson, Ed Langrell and William Carscaden chose to settle in 1881.[55] Word spread of the good soil in the area, as well as its proximity to Edmonton. More settlers arrived and settlement of Clover Bar was largely complete by 1894.[56]

While individuals were drawn to the area, so too were corporations. In anticipation of the possibility of the Canadian Pacific Railway coming through the area, Surveyor George A. Simpson and two helpers created the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company, and were given the odd numbered sections of four townships in return for their promise to find settlers for the even numbered sections. The company built a store, boarding house and barns, but the expected railway did not come, nor did the settlers. The company owners were allowed to keep their land, and the sections were sold in the late 1890s for five dollars an acre.[57]

Strathcona County is remarkable for the diverse nationalities and religious backgrounds of those who arrived between the 1890s and 1920s.[58] They were attracted to the area for a number of reasons. The availability of land – 160 acres for only ten dollars – was a major incentive. There were also major homestead advertising campaigns encouraging immigration. Later there were special land offers given to discharged soldiers after the Boer War and the First World War.[59]

Although there were a number of bachelors and individual families who settled in the area, settlers also came in large groups. In 1891, fifty-three families of immigrants from Galicia, in the Austro Hungarian empire, settled around Edmonton. They had first settled at Dunmore, in southern Alberta, but they were unhappy with their land and therefore requested their land grants be transferred north, closer to Edmonton. When they arrived the group split up between Stony Plain, St. Albert, Horse Hill, Rabbit Hill, and South Victoria Trail in Strathcona County.[60]

By 1894 the *Edmonton Bulletin* reported that the Josephburg district had forty-five settlers, 1000 cultivated acres, 600 cattle and twenty-four horses. The family names included Becker, Berg, Bomerlan, Frey, Gauf, Geislinger, Graeser, Henning, Krebs, Krieger, Kulak, Mohr, Rippel,

[54] Redekop, 12. This area was first to be surveyed because of the relatively large amount of traffic which crossed it.
[55] Redekop, 8. They did not file a claim until 1883, after the land had been surveyed.
[56] Redekop, 10.
[57] Redekop, 8-9.
[58] MacDonald, 76.
[59] Redekop, 19.
[60] Redekop, 13.

Schmidt, Thomas, Untershultz, Manz and Koroluk.[61] More Austrians, but of Ukrainian descent, arrived in Josephburg in the 1890s, but most moved further east to be with others of Ukrainian background.[62]

Groups of settlers also arrived from Parry Sound, Ontario, 298 arrived in 1892, and another 146 arrived two years later. These groups had reserved Townships 53 and 54, Range 21, but they did not limit themselves to that area. They soon spread to the areas around Partridge Hill, Agricola, Good Hope, Brookville and Pleasant View.[63]

A marketing campaign for settlers aimed at eastern Canada and the United States was quite successful. Settlers from Nebraska, the Dakotas and Michigan settled around Ardrossan, Baker, Bremner, Wye and Yorkville. The family names included Ball, Bready, Briggs, Dowling, Garbe, Harrison, Hughes, Lackey, Marler, Parker, Sheers, Storm and Sword.[64]

Settlement agents were sent to the United Kingdom and eastern Canada as well, and those who chose to come west homesteaded around Ardrossan, Wye, Uncas, and Salisbury.[65] From 1893 to 1906 mostly Irish and Scottish settlers arrived in the southern portion of the county, though no formal surveys had yet been completed.[66]

The lower west of the county was settled largely by German-speaking immigrants from Volkynien, Russia Moravians looking to freely practice their religion began arriving in 1894. They went to Bruderheim, Colchester, Ellerslie and East Edmonton. Common family names were Busenius, Dreger, Fenske, Harke, Henschel, Hoppe, Kartz, Kittlitz, Martin, Riske, Schultz and Seutter. Other German families of Lutheran descent included Lueders and Schiewe, and yet others of Poland of German extraction included the Klatt, Neuman and Schlaak families.[67]

Homesteading made a dramatic mark on the land. Large swaths of land were cleared by hand or razed by fires that were deliberately set by settlers hoping to clear their land more quickly.[68] Ironically, fire was a concern for early settlers. Since the bison were gone, the wild grasses grew high, and were much more susceptible to devastating wild fires.

The first temporary homes were sometimes an upturned cart or a sod hut while a log house was built, although more fortunate settlers could stay with friends.[69] The logs for these homes were felled with an ax or hand sawn. Fewer log homes were built after sawmills opened in the area. A portable mill arrived in Josephburg in 1894, and another in Agricola in 1898. In 1899

[61] Redekop, 14.
[62] Redekop, 15.
[63] Redekop, 15.
[64] Redekop, 18.
[65] Redekop, 19.
[66] Redekop, 23.
[67] Redekop, 21.
[68] MacDonald, 7.
[69] Redekop, 27.

another opened in Fort Saskatchewan, and in 1902 yet another was established on Ross Creek in the Ypres Valley district.[70]

Settlers first obtained their water by hauling it from the nearby slough or creek, but the availability of better tools soon enabled the digging of wells. Because the water table in the area was high, they only had to excavate or drill to about thirty feet before they reached water. Today, the water table is lower because of a general drying of the area, due to the removal of trees and brush for agriculture.[71]

Mixed farming was the most common type of agriculture practiced by settlers in Strathcona County.[72] Wheat was taken to Edmonton for milling until a mill opened in Fort Saskatchewan in 1896, a far more convenient option for farmers in the north of the county.[73] In 1906 a creamery, butter and cheese factory was established at Bremner, which continued to operate until the Edmonton City Dairy opened around 1926, after which time farmers hauled their milk to the city.[74]

Bremner House Municipal Historic Resource (photo provided by Strathcona County)

Organizations also developed to support area farmers. The South Edmonton Agricultural Society was established in 1929 and promoted better farming through sales and events.[75] Between 1929 and 1942 thirteen plowing matches were held by the society, as well as many agricultural fairs.[76]

Except for 1933 and 1936, the area avoided the severe droughts that hit other parts of Alberta.[77] Although prices were low, crops could still be grown. As a result there was always a lot to eat, but little disposable income.[78] Farming remained the main industry in Strathcona County until the post-War oil boom of the 1950s.

Urban Development

[70] Redekop, 28-29.
[71] Redekop, 32, 34.
[72] Redekop, 71.
[73] Redekop, 32.
[74] Redekop, 72.
[75] Redekop, 74.
[76] Redekop, 69.
[77] MacDonald, 139.
[78] Redekop, 72.

While the major service centres in the area were Edmonton, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan, many small communities developed around railway lines. Some of the earliest buildings in these communities were often a store, church, school or post office. Of these early service centres, several all but disappeared (or picked up and moved) if they were bypassed by a railway. Those fortunate enough to be included in the rail plans, such as Josephburg and Ardrossan, had elevators built, and attracted small businesses and centralized schools.[79]

As stated in *The Beaver Hills Country*: "The 1920s were years of relative prosperity... a time when small-scale commercial town life took hold and second generation properties were improved."[80] By this time people were even making use of mail order houses from companies such as Sears, Roebuck and Company, and T. Eaton Co. Limited.

Today the major urban centre in Strathcona County is Sherwood Park. In 1951 John H. Campbell first began planning a town site, conceived as a suburban community that would remain under the jurisdiction of the MD of Strathcona. After several years the Council approved the plan and in 1955 the first ten lots were registered, with the first five show homes opening later that year.[81] By 1961 the area had expanded to four sections.[82] Originally called Campbelltown, the development was renamed Sherwood Park in the early 1960s.[83]

Sherwood Park is still a hamlet, and remains under the jurisdiction of the County. And although as of 2013, it has a population of over 64,000, some of its rural roots are still visible. The Maurice Smeltzer house, built in 1920, now houses the Strathcona County Visual Arts Centre.[84] Likewise, Ottewell Centre was the 1916 home of Arthur J. Ottewell and family. Ottewell was born in the area and purchased a quarter section in today's Woodbridge Farms area.[85]

Smletzer House Municipal Historic Resource (photo provided by Strathcona County)

After the end of the Second World War there were applications to subdivide

[79] Redekop, 16; Margaret Quest, *The First One Hundred Years, 1898-1998: Ardrossan, County of Strathcona*, (Sherwood Park: Margaret Quest, 1998), 62. Ardrossan had two elevators, though both are now gone. The Leclair family built one of the first homes in the hamlet, around 1910. Mrs. Leclair made hot meals for farmers who came to deliver grain to the elevators, and provided a place for girls to change before dances at the Orange Hall. The home was torn down after it was sold in 1953.
[80] MacDonald, 118.
[81] *Sherwood Park: The First Twenty-Five Years*, Ed. Kate Harrington (N.p.: County of Strathcona, 1983), 190.
[82] Redekop, 77.
[83] Redekop, 78.
[84] Dodds and Matichuk, 40-42.
[85] Dodds and Matichuk, 30-31.

land in the county into acreages from landowners wishing to sell off portions of their property. This change in land use was allowed in areas with poorer soil and has resulted in smaller acreages of forty or so acres. They are being used for tree nurseries, poultry production, market gardens and cattle feed lots. Land with no agricultural income potential is typically used for residential or light industrial uses. [86]

Politics and Government

Between 1850 and 1870 the administrative centre of the upper North Saskatchewan area was the HBC's Fort Edmonton.[87] In 1869 the Hudson's Bay Company accepted compensation from the Dominion government for the loss of its fur trade area, Rupert's Land, to settlement (much of modern western Canada). When Clover Bar was declared Statute Labour and Fire District Number Two by the territorial government in Regina in 1893, it became the first rural self-governing area in Alberta.[88] The territory took measures to secure herds and protect people from fire; and residents paid taxes, took care of roads and trails and fought fires when necessary.[89] In 1903 the Statute Labor District was renamed a Local Improvement District, and by 1912 modern Strathcona County was composed of two of these districts: #517 in the north, and #518 in the south.[90] The Local Improvements were renamed as Municipal Districts in 1918. The local government continued to provide services and helped manage the land. For example, in 1922 the district reacted to increased gopher numbers by offering a three-cent bounty on gopher tails.[91] In 1943 the two Municipal Districts merged to become the Municipal District of Strathcona.[92] On January 1, 1962 the MD of Strathcona merged with the Clover Bar School Division to become the County of Strathcona.[93] In 1996 the county became the Specialized Municipality of Strathcona County, reflecting its large urban centre and significant rural population.[94]

Much of the modern county infrastructure is now located in Sherwood Park. The first municipal district building was located at 10426 - 81 Avenue in Edmonton, but in 1976 a new concrete County Administration Building was built in Sherwood Park to house the county offices, court house, library and other government offices.[95]

Another of the county's important pieces of infrastructure was the fire hall. It was built in Sherwood Park in 1959, and ten years later an RCMP detachment moved in as well. In 1975 the fire department moved into a new building, designed by Peter Hemingway, and in 1992 the

[86] Redekop, 75-76.
[87] MacDonald, 55.
[88] Redekop, 80.
[89] Redekop, 81.
[90] Redekop, 81.
[91] Dodds and Matichuk, 38.
[92] Redekop, 82.
[93] Redekop, 82.
[94] "Specialized Municipality Status," Strathcona County, accessed September 12, 2013 http://www.strathcona.ca/local_government/specialized-municipality-statu.aspx
[95] Redekop, 82-83; *Sherwood Park the First Twenty-Five Years*, 158. This building contains a mural commissioned by world famous First Nations artist Alex Janvier.

RCMP built new quarters and also moved out. The old fire hall is now occupied by the Strathcona County Museum and Archives.[96]

Health

Pre-contact medicine in Strathcona County was characterized by the use of locally available medicinal plants based on thousands of years of indigenous knowledge. Due to their relative distance from urban centres during the early years of settlement, settlers had to be self-reliant in matters of health. Home remedies were the norm, and those settlers skilled in such practices were highly sought after. Midwives were common as well until 1923 when the government prohibited anyone from providing medical service or delivering babies except for medical doctors or registered nurses.[97]

Health nurses visited one-room schools, checking on children and teaching nutrition and hygiene. When a doctor was necessary he had to travel to the patient's home. Dr. Tofield was in the north until 1903, after which time doctors from Fort Saskatchewan tended the needs of the rural areas.[98] This became much easier after the development and widespread adoption of telephones. After the Second World War, because of road improvements and the widespread adoption of the automobile, it became the norm to attend medical appointments in either Fort Saskatchewan or Edmonton.

Work, Entertainment and Leisure

Farming was the main industry in Strathcona County until the post-World War II oil boom of the 1950s. In the early years, all the work was done by hand or with horse labour. Equipment was in short supply and many of the jobs were labour intensive so neighbouring farmers often worked together; some farmers hired labourers to assist with the work. Technology gradually changed the way farm work was done. The Bodell family got a milking machine in 1941, the Wunderley family purchased their first truck and tractor in 1947 and didn't get a milking machine until their new barn was constructed in 1953.

Entertainment was mostly homemade and took place in a school, church or home.[99] Indoor events included Christmas concerts, community dances, quilting bees and box socials.[100] Outdoor activities were also popular. Picnics, berry picking, sports days, carnivals, skating parties, swimming and fishing were all ways to spend leisure time and build community ties.[101]

[96] *Journey Back in Time*, 36; *Sherwood Park the First Twenty-Five Years*, 78.
[97] Redekop, 37.
[98] Redekop, 37.
[99] The Garden School (1911-1954), located south of Ardrossan, was a one-room school house that was used for dances and whist drives. (*Journey Back in Time*, 13.)
[100] Redekop, 52-53.
[101] Redekop, 51, 53.

As schools became centralized, many former school houses were converted to community halls, where dances and other social events could continue. As of 1981 there were twenty active community leagues in the county.[102]

Due to its many lakes and proximity to the City of Edmonton, Cooking Lake became a holiday destination. In 1894 some prominent Edmontonians bought Pine Island, and renamed it Koney Island due to the many cones on the spruce trees, as well as in reference to the amusement park in New York. Koney Island became an exclusive club with canoes, sailboats, cottages and a club house.[103] North Cooking Lake became a holiday spot after the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway came through in 1909.[104] In 1910 Mary McMenomy opened a general store, and around 1912 a post office.[105] In 1914 she constructed a new two-storey store and hotel.[106] She continued to operate North Cooking Lake Hotel as well as the store and post office until 1956.[107] The Lakeview Pavilion was built in 1930, and served as a dance area and lounge. Popular orchestras played there and it was considered to be the best dance floor in Alberta. It was demolished in 1987.[108]

Like other leisure activities, sport in Strathcona County was organized on a community level. Horse racing, polo, rodeos and horse shows were common, and reflected the agricultural character of the area. The ubiquitous game of hockey was played on sloughs and small lakes.[109] Football (soccer) was also played, likely due to the number of settlers of British origin.[110] Baseball was popular as well, and in 1920 there was a league that included teams from Bremner-Clover Bar, Yorkville, Fort Saskatchewan, Ardrossan and Partridge Hill.[111]

Spiritual Life

Churches were important in new communities, as they reflected the settlement's development and provided a sense of permanence. Services were typically held in homes until a church was built, and worship was led by an itinerant minister.[112]

Most churches in the county were Anglican, Methodist or Presbyterian, due to the Anglo-Saxon roots of most of the settlers. However, the German settlers established the Lutheran, Moravian and Church of God, the Hutterites brought their own church.[113]

[102] Redekop, 56.
[103] Redekop, 24.
[104] Redekop, 24.
[105] Journey Back in Time, 16. The hotel is now a private residence.
[106] Land Among The Lakes, 317
[107] Mildred Stefiszyn, Local Historian, personal correspondence.
[108] Journey Back in Time, 19.
[109] Redekop, 53.
[110] Redekop 53. In 1899 Agricola fielded a team to play Calgary and won the match.
[111] Redekop, 53.
[112] Redekop, 65; Dodds and Matichuk, 18. Early services were held in both the Ball family home and the R.P. Ottewell home.
[113] Redekop, 65.

Many early churches were used by congregations composed of multiple denominations. There was a Methodist student minister at Agricola by 1893. A church was built that year called St. Paul's Presbyterian, although it held services led by all Protestant congregations on a rotating basis.[114] Similarly, the church at Partridge Hill had a congregation that included Methodists, Presbyterians and Anglicans.[115] In 1894 German-speaking immigrants arrived in the Josephburg area. They wanted a church; however, they represented three distinct denominations. Ultimately they decided that a united congregation would be best, and named themselves the Peace Congregation in 1901. The congregation is now known as the Josephburg Community Church.[116]

St. Margaret's Church is located in a rural area of Strathcona County near the northeast shore of Hasting Lake. St. Margaret's Church and Cemetery are valued as physical evidence of the Métis community which predated homesteading of the land in 1909. It was these Métis families who built St. Margaret's Church in 1912 on the advice of travelling Oblate missionary Patrice Beaudry, himself Métis. Beaudry gave the church the name it was originally known as which was St. Marguerites. These families made up an important part of the original congregation and their presence in the community is still visible in the names found on the commemorative plaque placed during the 100th year anniversary of St Margaret's.

St. Margaret's Church Municipal Historic Resource (photo provided by Heritage Collaborative Inc.)

The post war economic boom enhanced by the discovery of oil provided incentive for the young people to move to larger centres for work, precipitating the decline of the rural churches. During the post 1950s a series of amalgamations and closures occurred as the smaller churches were less able to support themselves with declining populations. An exception to this were the Hutterites, who purchased land just south of Scotford in 1953, and have since expanded to several sections around the community. Hutterites live in communal circumstances and their lifestyle is based on their interpretation of biblical teachings.

Religion has characterized the built environment in ways other than churches. Many churches also built manses for their ministers, and some of these buildings still remain, representing the importance of religion to Strathcona County's developing communities. For example, Ardrossan

[114] Redekop, 66.
[115] Redekop, 67.
[116] *Journey Back in Time*, 5.

United Church, erected in 1910, had an addition built in 1915 to provided accommodation for a student minister.[117]

Another impact religion has made on the landscape is the various cemeteries that dot the county. Some were products of churches, such as Colchester Cemetery.[118] The Clover Bar Cemetery, established in 1901 behind Clover Bar Methodist Church sold plots through the Clover Bar Cemetery Company.[119] Calvert Cemetery was a non-religious cemetery. It was located on a plot of land donated by Robert Calvert and Harry Calvert, and provided a final resting place for family and neighbours.[120]

Business and Industry

The local store and the post office were often the first businesses to be established in new communities. These businesses served the needs of local settlers and, in Strathcona's lake area, visitors as well.

Families could not always get all their goods at the local stores. As a result, travelling merchants were a welcome sight for homesteaders. Watkins and Rawleigh dealers went from farm to farm selling medicinal aids, shoe polish, and brushes. Henry Horton also went to farms, selling staples and taking orders to deliver on his next time out. In 1900 he established a store at Bremner Corner (known as Hortonburg at the time) where he stayed for ten years.[121]

Agriculture was the first prominent Industry in the region. Most settlers established small mixed farms. The land was cleared by hand and the field work was done by hand and horse labour. Over-time, as new farming techniques were introduced, farmers often acquired additional land, increasing the size of their farm businesses.

Since the 1950s industry in Strathcona has been synonymous with the refining of oil. When oil was discovered near Leduc in 1947, and Alberta's fate was irrevocably changed. That same year Imperial Oil decided to relocate its refinery in Whitehorse further south. After being rejected by Edmonton, they chose to move to Strathcona County, at Clover Bar.[122] Soon more industry began arriving in the county, and today Strathcona County is part of Alberta's Industrial Heartland – a massive hydrocarbon processing region representing over forty major companies and more than $25 billion in investments.[123]

[117] Quest, 19-24. In 1997 the little 1910 church was renovated and restored, and is the oldest building in the hamlet.
[118] *Journey Back in Time*, 23. Colchester Cemetery is all that remains of the 1901 St. Stephen's Anglican Church, which closed and moved to South Edmonton, where it was renamed the First Church of St. John the Evangelist.
[119] Dodd and Matichuk, 54-56. Clover Bar Cemetery was taken over by the City of Edmonton in 1996.
[120] *South of the North Saskatchewan*, (Edmonton: Josephburg History Book Committee, 1984), 321-322.
[121] Redekop, 31.
[122] Redekop, 85.
[123] "Industrial Development," Strathcona County, accessed September 12, 2013 http://www.strathcona.ab.ca/departments/Economic_Development_and_Tourism/EDT-Alberta%27s-Industrial-Heartland.aspx

Law Enforcement

The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction Act of 1821 set out the Hudson's Bay Company's jurisdiction of the west; however, the company informally agreed that aboriginal law was recognized for the domestic concerns of indigenous people.[124]A police administration was organized in 1874 when Division A of the North West Mounted Police arrived at Fort Edmonton. Their territorial mission was to end the liquor trade, administer the law, and enforce the rules that governed the aboriginal reserves, the land established by treaty for aboriginal peoples in advance of settlement. The following year they went to Fort Saskatchewan, where Edmonton Division would remain until 1911.[125]

The presence of the NWMP gave settlers more confidence in homesteading south of the North Saskatchewan River, and provided comfort to some newcomers during the Second Riel Rebellion in 1885.

Although the NWMP (renamed the Royal North West Mounted Police in 1904) upheld the law in rural areas, some municipalities chose to appoint their own municipal policemen. Such was the case in Fort Saskatchewan, Tofield and Lamont.[126] Other experiments with law and order that affected life in the county included the creation of the Alberta Provincial Police (1918-1932), and prohibition, which was unpopular and unenforceable.

Military

Strathcona County, like Alberta, has not seen a great deal of military action. During the mid-1800s there were skirmishes between indigenous groups in the Beaver Hills area as pressure on resources mounted. The North West Rebellion in 1885 had little direct military impact on the area but had a lasting effect on the people of the western Canada as to the nature of Canada as a peaceful settled nation and the rights of its people. When news of the fighting at Duck Lake was transmitted to Edmonton via telegraph, the NWMP gave settlers refuge at Fort Saskatchewan.[127]

The main impact of the military in Strathcona County came through young men and women enlisting, training and fighting overseas in the Boer War, World War I and World War II. Many did not return: some made the ultimate sacrifice, while others chose to settle in other places when they returned to Canada.

Training exercises were sometimes held in the county. Military Point, now a residential community at North Cooking Lake, was named after a military encampment of the 101st Fusiliers that was located there in 1910.[128] The 101st was started by Colonel E. B. Edwards, who

[124] *In Time and Place: Master Plan 2005 for the Protection, Preservation and Presentation of Alberta's Past*, (Edmonton: Alberta Community Development, 2005), 131-132.
[125] MacDonald, 65.
[126] August planning charette with HCI.
[127] Redekop, 13.
[128] *Land Among the Lakes: A History of the Deville and North Cooking Lake Area*, (Edmonton: North Cooking Lake Historical Society, 1982), 103.

was responsible for several waterfront developments along the north side of North Cooking Lake.[129]

The wars fought by young men from the county are commemorated in various places. The Ypres Valley was named after the Second Battle of Ypres in 1915. Near Hastings Lake stands the Legion of Frontiersmen cenotaph, erected in 1935 to commemorate the Frontiersmen lost in WWI. As stated in *Journey Back in Time*: "The Legion was founded by a group of Imperial era adventurers, patriots and Boer War/Imperial Campaign veterans in 1904 to act as an emergency force of mounted rifles, scouts and guides especially in lightly populated or supported areas."[130] Many of the members of the Legion of Frontiersmen joined the Loyal Edmonton Regiment during the First World War.[131]

Education

Early efforts in education were meant to instill loyalty and Anglo-Saxon values and identity. School was meant to be free, universal and mandatory. Formal education in Alberta began with the education of First Nations and Métis children by religious orders, which opened denominational schools after the North-West Territories Act was passed in 1875.[132]

Schools were important to new communities, and often there was a school in the area within two years of settlement and built for less than $1000.[133] The first school in the county was East Edmonton #98 was built in 1887. Clover Bar School #212 opened in 1891, Josephburg #296 in 1893, Partridge Hill #280 in 1894, Mill Creek #355 and Deep Creek #367 both in 1895, Wimbledon #399 in 1895 and Colchester #452 in 1897. These school houses were small; only a single room with two or three windows on the sides, with a cloakroom at the back and a stove for heat.[134]

In 1901 the public and separate school systems were instituted. District trustees acquired buildings, raised taxes and hired teachers, while the Province set the curriculum and hired school inspectors.[135]

Often after building a school, the community found constructing an accompanying teacherage too great a financial burden. Lacking staff accommodations, teachers boarded with local families, but after the First World War it became harder to find families willing to house teachers. In more progressive communities, teacherages were built. Josephburg for example had a well-built teacherage completed by 1922. Castle School District built a teacherage in

[129] *Land Among the Lakes*, 123.
[130] *Journey Back in Time*, 17.
[131] "The Legion of Frontiersmen of the Commonwealth, Canada," The Frontiersmen Historian, accessed September 8, 2013 http://www.frontiersmenhistorian.info/canada.htm
[132] *In Time and Place*, 142.
[133] Redekop, 60.
[134] Redekop, 61.
[135] *In Time and Place*, 142.

1925. There was also a teacherage at Partridge Hill, and one built in 1928 at Deep Creek School.[136] The Cooking Lake teacherage was built in the 1940s and is now used as a house.

Schools were divided by districts until 1936 when the Social Credit government enacted legislation that merged school districts to create school divisions with a central School Board. This created centralized schools to which students had to be bussed, thus starting the decline of the one-room school house.[137] An official amalgamation of school districts in 1939 created the Clover Bar School Division #13.[138]

In 1962 the County of Strathcona was formed by the merger of the Municipal District of Strathcona and the Clover Bar School Division, meaning that administration for school and local government would be overseen by the same individuals.[139]

Today many of the early school houses are gone, though a number are commemorated with plaques. These include East Clover Bar School, Agricola School, Castle School, Uncas School, Hillsdale School, Ypres Valley School, and Salisbury School.[140] Other former schools were converted to new uses, such as Partridge Hill School and Deep Creek Schools which are now residences; and Brookville School and Good Hope School, which are now community halls.[141]

[136] *The Schools of Strathcona County: A Success Story*, (Sherwood Park: The Strathcona County Retired Teachers' Association, 1999), 19; *Journey Back in Time*, 7.
[137] Redekop, 61-63; *In Time and Place*, 143.
[138] Redekop, 63.
[139] Redekop, 63-64.
[140] *Journey Back in Time*, 1, 2, 6, 10, 14, 25; Dodds and Matichuk, 61.
[141] Ardrossan Unifarm. *Cherished Memories*, (Ardrossan: Ardrossan Unifarm, 1972), 102-103; *Journey Back in Time*, 4, 7, 9.

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Strathcona County Heritage Inventory

Statements of Significance

HERITAGE COLLABORATIVE

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1. Métis Log House

NE 16-51-20-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

The 1970 restored Métis Log House (circa 1890) is a one and one half storey log building with a medium pitch side-facing gable roof. It has wood shingle roofing and cladding on the gable end. It is located on NE 16-51-20 along with a log barn and outbuilding constructed in the 1970s. The site is near Hastings Lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the Métis Log House.

Heritage Value

This restored 1890 log cabin is significant for its association with the themes of aboriginal life, and agricultural/residential development in Strathcona County, and for its log construction.

The Augustus Gladue family had a well-established ranch on Hastings Lake, and many travellers stopped at Gladue's to rest. This building was moved from the Gladue ranch to its present location circa 1908 and was restored and additions constructed post 1969.

There has been a Métis presence in Strathcona County since the 1840s, however after the trouble in the Red River colony began in 1870 an increasing number of Métis moved out of the colony to the prairies and parkland, including to the southeast part of Strathcona County. They kept farms and engaged in seasonal work in the fur trade and in transport. Mixed farming was the most common type of agriculture practiced by settlers in Strathcona County.

Hewn log structures like this one were typical of the area and were composed of logs worked flat with a broad axe on the two vertical sides with the upper and lower edges left in the round. The spaces between the logs were chinked with a mixture of mud, clay, grass and moss. Regular maintenance was required to repair gaps in the chinking. These buildings have been restored and the original chinking has been replaced. Dovetail joints were a typical cornering technique. The use of dovetail joints on this building illustrates the skill and craftsmanship of the builder. The floor for the second storey of the cabin was installed using mortise-like sockets cut into the logs topping the first floor. The ends of the joists are visibly bedded into the walls.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the restored circa 1890 one and one half storey log house include:

- The medium pitch gable roof
- The horizontal finished log construction with dovetail joints
- The bedded floor joists
- The wood shingle roofing and cladding in gable
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

- Finished log construction

- Medium pitch gable roof
- Wood shingle roofing and cladding in gable
- Four over four windows

- Finished log construction with dovetail joints
- Bedded floor joists
- Plain flat window trim

2. Frontiersmen War Memorial

SE 18-51-20-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This fieldstone monument has a white cross on top and five plaques dedicated to the memory of Frontiersmen who fell in the First and Second World Wars, as well as the Dominion Commandants. It is located along Highway 14 near Hastings Lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the open area surrounding the monument which is bounded by the access road on the north and the highway on the south.

Heritage Value

This 1935 monument is significant for its association with the Legion of Frontiersmen, for its association with the theme of Military: World War I in Strathcona County, for its design and construction, and for its importance as a local landmark.

This monument was erected by the Legion of Frontiersmen in 1935. The Legion was founded by Roger Ashwell Pocock in 1904 to gather information for the British War Office. Units were established throughout the Commonwealth. The Legion was most active prior to World War I when it trained and prepared its members for battle. Canadian Units were established in Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, Vernon, Asquith, Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and possibly other locations, and the Legion contributed significantly to units such as Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 19th Alberta Dragoons, and the 49th Battalion

(Loyal Edmonton Regiment). Over 9,000 Frontiersmen lost their lives in WWI. The Legion was revitalized in the 1930s prior to WWII.

Many young men from Strathcona County enlisted, trained and fought overseas during World War I and World War II. This monument commemorates those members of the Legion of Frontiersmen who made the ultimate sacrifice and never returned. It therefore is significant in relation to the theme of Military in Strathcona County. In 1930, under the leadership of Colonel Louis Scott, the Frontiersmen procured approximately 200 acres of land (SE 18-51-21-4, NE 18-51-21-4) in this location at Hastings Lake. Volunteers cleared the land to build a Field Headquarters which was named Fort Scott. In 1935 this cenotaph at the Fort's entrance was unveiled by Captain Pocock to commemorate the Frontiersmen's fallen comrades. There are five bronze plaques on the monument. The first plaque reads: *"Dedicated to the memory of Frontiersmen who fell in the Great War 1914-1918, erected by their comrades July 1935."* The second plaque reads: *"In memory of those who fell during the Second World War."* Additional plaques commemorate Dominion Commandants, Brigadier A. Mack, (Oct. 5 1898-Oct. 9 1990) and Colonel Lewis Scott (died 1965).

A cenotaph is a commemorative monument to honour a person or group of people whose remains lie elsewhere. The design of this monument utilizes traditional stoneworking techniques and local materials, primarily fieldstone, held together with mortar. Although the style is rustic, this type of construction requires time and skill. The shape of the monument is a truncated pyramid on a square base. The monument is quite large, features several bronze plaques and it is topped by a white cross. It is surrounded by white concrete posts of a similar shape to the monument.

This monument is a local landmark. It is the only marker in Canada representing the history of the Frontiersmen War veterans. It is clearly visible from Provincial Highway #14 and is known to travellers and residents throughout the county.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1935 monument include:

- The white cross
- The fieldstone construction
- The square base and tapered sides
- The five plaques
- The flag pole
- The concrete white posts
- The open landscape

- Fieldstone construction
- White cross
- Flag

- Stone Monument with square base and tapered sides
- White concrete posts

- Plaque:
  "Dedicated to the memory of Frontiersmen who fell in the Great War 1914-1918, erected by their comrades July 1935"

- Plaque:
  In Memory of
  Brigadier A. Mack
  Dominion Commandant
  (1964 to 1990)

- Open landscape
- Visible to Provincial Highway 14

3. Deville Store and Post Office

NE 32-51-20-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two storey building has a medium pitch side-facing gable roof. It is located in the community of Deville, near Hastings Lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1930 building is significant for its association with the Morrow family, for its vernacular design, and for its association with the theme of business and industry in Strathcona County.

The Morrow family were long time residents and important community members of Strathcona County. This store and residence was constructed by Alex Morrow and is important because of its association with the family. Alex came from Ireland in 1907 to join his brother John in the Cooking Lake Area. In 1917, he married Gertrude McMenomy, daughter of Mary McMenomy, the post mistress and store keeper in Cooking Lake. They settled on a farm near Deville but their son John Douglas (J.D.) Morrow was born in North Cooking Lake in 1920 during the two years his parents helped his grandmother with the North Cooking Lake Store. The Morrow's returned to the Deville farm where they raised their family of five. In 1930, they built this store and residence south of the railway station in Deville. Their children helped out in with both the store and farm and in 1966 their son J.D. and his wife Doreen took over both businesses. In addition to being a farmer and store keeper, J.D. was well known in the community as a politician. He was elected to the Strathcona County Council in 1972 and

became Reeve in 1975. During the next six years he led the County through a period of unprecedented growth and development and successfully fought to keep the City of Edmonton from annexing the entire county.

This store and residence is an example of vernacular architecture typical to Strathcona County in the 1930's. Design features like the wood shingle gable roof, brick chimney, clapboard siding, wood windows and doors and the concrete foundation were all commonplace. Even the more decorative elements like the contrasting wood corner boards, frieze and skirt boards were not unusual. The design of this building reflects its use as a store, post office and residence. The façade is asymmetrical. The offset front entrance with its platform and adjacent gas pumps are part of the commercial aspect of the building, as are the larger paired double hung windows. The family's need for living space expanded along with the family business and two large additions were added to the original building, the rear shed roof addition and the hip roof side addition. The side addition, with its prominent covered entrance provides a separate entrance to the family home. Other design elements on the addition, like the hip roof and decorative roof brackets, are indications of the family's prosperity.

Local stores, like this one, were an important component of many new communities within Strathcona County. The first store was built in Deville by Jim McCaskill in the winter of 1912-1913. It burned shortly after. In 1914, Mr. McIntosh built another store to serve the needs of area residents. The store was subsequently sold to Jack Curlett and then to Jack Curllett Junior. When Alex and Gertrude Morrow first established their farm near Deville they built a log home and had cattle, horses, chickens and a few turkeys. In 1920, they leased the farm and went to North Cooking Lake to help with Gertrude's mother's store. When they returned two years later, they continued farming and opened a store in their home. In 1930, Alex decided to expand his store business by constructing this building; it was the same year that the Curlett store was lost to fire. The new Morrow store served the community and the post office was located here on February 24, 1931. Alex and Gertrude still maintained their farm and their daughter Eileen recalls milking the cows before taking the mail to and from the train station every morning. The Morrow's tried to keep the store closed on Sundays, but living in the same building, they could never turn away customers who would knock on the door. Farmers would come from near and far away for their supplies and mail. The store would give credit or "trick" to many people who relied on relief payments, cream cheques or harvest to pay their bills.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of this 1930 two storey residence include:

- The two storey residence
- The one storey shed roofed rear addition

- The two story side addition with hip roof and a prominent covered entrance
- The medium pitch gable roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The wood fascia
- The wood shingle roofing
- The clapboard siding
- The asymmetrical design
- The contrasting colour wood frieze, corner boards and skirt board
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Gable roof
- Concrete foundation
- One storey addition with a shed roof and clapboard siding

- Brick chimney
- Projecting eaves and verges
- Wood shingle roofing
- Clapboard siding
- Contrasting colour wood frieze and corner board
- Double hung windows

- Clapboard siding
- Plain flat wood window trim
- Paired double hung wood window
- Contrasting colour skirt board

- Two storey addition with clapboard siding, a hip roof and wood shake roofing
- One storey enclosed entrance with clapboard siding, gable roof and wood shingle roofing
- Double hung wood windows

- Platform at front entrance
- Gas pumps
- Double hung wood windows
- Wood panel door
- Metal storm door
- Plain flat wood trim on door and windows

4. Heitmann Farm Site

SE 22-51-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

The Heitmann Farm site includes a log house and a barn. The one and one half storey log residence has a medium pitch front-facing gable roof. The barn has a gambrel roof and clapboard siding. They are located on a quarter section of land near Cooking Lake in the Minisitik area of the southeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the buildings.

Heritage Value

This circa 1910 residence and circa 1950 barn are significant for their construction and design, and for their association with the theme of agricultural development in Strathcona County.

These buildings are important for their method of construction as well as their vernacular design characteristics which were typical for Strathcona County in the early 1900s. Vernacular characteristics exhibited in the residence include: the gable roof with projecting eaves and verges; the wood shingle roofing; the brick chimney; the double hung windows with plain flat trim; and the hewn log construction. Hewn log structures like this one were composed of logs worked flat with a broad axe on the two vertical sides with the upper and lower edges left in the round. The spaces between the logs are filled with a mixture of mud, clay, grass and moss. Regular maintenance was required to repair gaps in the chinking. The original chinking on this building has been replaced.

Vernacular characteristics of the barn include: the bellcast gambrel roof; the shiplap siding with corner boards; the wood windows with plain flat wood trim and the concrete foundation. Gambrel roof barns such as this one reached the height of their popularity in the early 1900s. The design permitted a larger capacity hay loft without increasing the side walls of the barn.

Both the residence and barn illustrate the theme of agricultural development in Strathcona County. Johann Peter Heitmann (1874-1949) obtained an agricultural degree through a German University and was a Commander in the army of King Frederick Wilhelm I before settling near Cooking Lake. Like most of the area's early settlers, Peter and his brother Henry were attracted by the availability of land. They filed their homesteads in 1906. Peter settled on this property and built this log home. He was married in Canada and lived here with his wife. She died with child and both were buried on this homestead; Peter never remarried. When Peter passed away in 1949, the homestead was passed on to Henry's grandson, John Heitman. In 1966, John's brother Richard lived in the log house.

Mixed farming was the most common type of agriculture practiced by settlers in Strathcona County. Gradually the land was cleared by back-breaking hand and horse labour. Wheat was grown and taken to Edmonton or Fort Saskatchewan for milling. Horses pulled the plows, harrows and seeders. Many farmers in the area also milked cows, by hand, and sold either cream or whole milk to the dairy in Edmonton. Consequently the barn was an important component of many homesteads. This barn was not the first to be located here. Peter Heitmann was dismantling an older barn in 1949 when it collapsed. The accident resulted in his death.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of these buildings include:

Circa 1910 Log Residence:

- The one and one half storey design
- The medium pitch gable roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The wood fascia
- The finished (hewn) log construction
- The wood shingle roofing
- The brick chimney
- The wood shingles
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Circa 1950 Gambrel Barn:

- The bellcast gambrel roof
- The flush verges
- The projecting eaves

- The cupola
- The symmetrical façade
- The shiplap siding with corner boards
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Log Residence:

- Medium pitch gable roof
- Projecting eaves and verges
- Wood fascia
- Wood shingle siding
- Brick chimney
- Wood panel door

Log Residence:

- Log construction

Log Residence:

- Two over two, double hung wood windows
- Plain flat wood window trim

Gambrel Barn:
- Bellcast gambrel roof
- Flush verges
- Symmetrical façade
- Sliding wood door and hayloft door
- Corner boards

Gambrel Barn:
- Cupola
- Plain flat wood window trim
- Concrete foundation

Gambrel Barn:
- Projecting eaves
- Shiplap siding
- Plain flat wood window trim
- Bellcast roof
- Two over two windows

5. South Cooking Lake Store and Post Office

7-22106 South Cooking Lake Road

Description of the Historic Place

This one storey concrete block building has a flat roof and prominent front windows. It is located on a commercial street in the hamlet of South Cooking Lake in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1965 building is significant for its association with the themes of business and industry, and urban development in Strathcona County, for its design, and for its importance as a local landmark.

While the major service centres in the area were Edmonton, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan, many small communities developed around rural crossroads. The earliest buildings in these communities were often a store, church, school, or post office. As both the store and post office for the community of South Cooking Lake, this building has significance to the theme of urban development, and business and industry in Strathcona County. Charles and Matilda Upright established the original store and service station business at this location in South Cooking Lake around 1929. The business changed hands several times over the years. In 1960, it was sold to Gordon and Isabel Bell to be run as Gordie's Service. The Bells put in footings for a new store but never finished the project. The business was sold in 1964 to Hugh and Mildred Cameron. The Cameron's enlarged the business by building this Convenience Store with attached living quarters. The original store continued to be used as Cameron's Service

station. In 1983, Hugh and Mildred's son Keith and his wife Debbie purchased the business.

In 1960, the Post Office was in the neighbouring home of Ed and Mildred Nettrouer. Mildred Nettrouer was the Post Mistress until retiring in 1970. In 1974 the Post Office was relocated to Cameron's Service Station and in 1983 Debbie Cameron took over as Post Master. In 1987, the Post Office was relocated to this building from Cameron's Convenience Store.

This circa 1965 building is significant for its design**.** During the building boom that followed WWII, precast concrete blocks gained in popularity as a building material. They had many advantages; the blocks were fire resistant, they absorbed sound and they were immune to decay. The 8 inch x 8 inch x 16 inch blocks allowed builders to build faster reducing the ultimate cost of erecting the structure. Decorative blocks such as those found on this building were used to provide interest. During this period the modernist architectural style rejected historical architecture in favour of simple unornamented buildings. They were characterized by rectangular geometry and functional and logical floor plan like that found in this building. Glass, steel and concrete were commonly used materials.

The South Cooking Lake Store and Post Office is a landmark within the community. It was located along Provincial Highway 14 before the highway was relocated. It remains situated in a visible location in the commercial area of the South Cooking Lake hamlet and has served the needs of area residents and visitors since 1929. When the Cameron family purchased the Service Station in 1964 the summers were particularly busy. The local campsite and beaches were full every weekend and hundreds of young people came to attend Rock and Roll dances at the Lakeview Pavillion. Everyone knew where the store was. In the fall when summer residents left and there was only a handful of people in the community, the local farmers, who stayed away during the busy summer season, would return to buy their goods.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1965 one storey building include:

- The one storey
- The flat roof
- The concrete block construction
- The horizontal band of textured concrete block along roof line
- The linear raised concrete block design features around windows and over door
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Concrete block construction
- Flat roof
- Linear raised concrete block design feature around windows and over door

- Prominent windows with metal trim
- Linear raised concrete block design feature around windows

- Horizontal band of textured concrete blocks along roof line
- Linear raised concrete block design feature over door

6. Percy Manning Cottage

225-22106 South Cooking Lake Road

Description of the Historic Place

This one and one half storey cottage has a front-facing gable roof with a shed roof dormer. The cottage is located on a residential road overlooking the lake in the hamlet of South Cooking Lake, in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1910 residence is significant for its design, and for its association with the themes of urban development, and work and leisure in Strathcona County.

This residence exhibits many characteristics typical of the Craftsman-style bungalow design which became popular across North America in the early 1900s. Craftsman influences featured in this residence include its one and one half storeys, its gable roof with deep eaves and decorative brackets, its dormer, and its large front porch. The original open porch would have been in-keeping with the Craftsman style however, the porch was closed in and new windows were installed.

Urban development is determined by the amenities that attract visitors and residents to a specific location and by the work and leisure activities these people take part in. Due to its many lakes and proximity to several urban centres, Strathcona County became a holiday destination. When this residence was built, South Cooking Lake was an up and coming resort area. Early vacationers came from Edmonton by horse and buggy along

mud roads. With the advent of the motor car and improved gravel roads, the trip could be made in one and one half hours and many families would come for a day on the beach. The area offered many amenities: the beach was tilled and raked every other week by a local farmer with a team of horses; there was a large pier and a cruiser to take people for rides; there were sailboat races on Sundays; and there was a dance hall, general store and tennis courts.

This building was one of many cottages built along the lake shore. It was constructed by Percy Manning in around 1910. Mr. Manning was a prominent businessman who owned a lumber company in South Edmonton. Vacation homes such as this had no running water or electricity, but there was a pump at the corner where people obtained water and they used coal oil lamps for light. When WWII began in 1939 people stopped coming to the lake and the dance hall, general store and tennis courts were closed. In 2011 it had a small business district and 140 dwellings. It once again has a community hall and there is a day use area for picnics, boating and windsurfing.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The one and one half storeys
- The medium pitch front-facing gable roof with shed roof dormer
- The deep projecting eaves and verges
- The clapboard siding and wood frieze
- The contrasting colour brackets
- The two brick chimneys
- The enclosed porch and asymmetrical façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings
- The contrasting colour wood trim
- The field stone retaining wall

- Medium pitch front facing gable roof
- Deep projecting eaves and verges
- Contrasting trim and roof brackets
- Frieze
- Asymmetrical front façade
- Clapboard siding

- Brick chimneys
- Shed roof dormer
- Contrasting trim and roof brackets

- Asymmetrical facade
- Large twelve light windows
- Contrasting trim
- Fieldstone retaining wall

7. North Cooking Lake Store and Hotel

NW 6-52-20-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two storey building has a flat roof and two storey open porch. It is located along Wye Road (Highway 630) in the hamlet of North Cooking Lake, in the southeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1914 store and hotel building is significant for its association with the themes of community development, and work and leisure in Strathcona County, for its association with Mary McMenomy, for its association with the theme of business and industry in Strathcona County, and for its importance as a local landmark.

The development of the North Cooking Lake community was influenced by the work and leisure activities of Edmonton residents and by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. North Cooking Lake was an attractive vacation spot because of its sandy beaches, good swimming, sailing, boating and fishing, and its charming wooded scenery. It was close enough to Edmonton to travel to by horse and buggy or wagon so cottage development began at the turn of the century. When the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad was built here in 1909, it opened the doors for major recreational development. The train trip could be made in about an hour giving vacationers lots of time to enjoy the area's amenities. By 1911, the beach resort had become so popular that specific trains brought hundreds of people to the North Cooking Lake Station.

Mary McMenomy, merchant and post mistress, was an important member of the North Cooking Lake community. She was born in Kempville, Ontario in 1873 and came to Edmonton in 1907 with her husband Joseph and five daughters. The family operated two grocery businesses in Edmonton before hearing of the need for a store in North Cooking Lake. Around 1909 Mary relocated her family and set up a business in this prospering vacation community. Her first store was a large tent with wooden walls. It had an attached winterized room for the family to live in. In addition to operating her general store, Mary was appointed as post mistress, a position she held until retiring in 1956.

The local store and the post office were often the first businesses to be established in new communities. These businesses served the needs of local settlers and in Strathcona's lake area, visitors as well. In 1914, Mary purchased this lakeside lot from William Ross for $800 and had this building constructed. On the main floor this two-storey store-hotel had a large dining room, kitchen and living quarters, as well as the general store. Upstairs there were twelve guestrooms that could also accommodate teachers seeking boarding. Rooms could be obtained for $1.25 a night and meals, including desert, tea or coffee were $0.50. Although the hotel and restaurant were established to meet the needs of vacationers and weekend campers, the store and post office also served cottage owners and settlers in the area. Mail was brought in and sent out daily by train and the store stocked everything from food, boots, ice cream, and hardware and cattle supplies. Row boats and canoes could also be rented.

The North Cooking Lake resort area gradually lost its appeal. Many families stopped coming during the war years. The water level in lake also dropped at this time, so when the Canadian National Railway took over from the Grand Trunk Pacific, they decided to expand the Jasper tourist area rather than invest in North Cooking Lake. Improved motor cars and highways also reduced the number of weekend campers and cottagers coming to the area. Vacationers could now easily drive to larger, cleaner lakes. Despite the downturn, Mrs. McMenomy continued to operate the North Cooking Lake Store and Hotel for forty-seven years. She sold the business and retired in 1956. The store and post office were kept open by several owners and operators. Between 1976 and 1982, Bill and Joanne Sylvester completed renovations to the store and residence. The store would eventually be closed in 1991, but the post office remained open until 2005.

The building is now a private residence; however it remains a landmark in the community because of its prominent location on Wye Road (Highway 630) and its unique design. Area residents remember its long history as a post office, hotel and local store.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The two storeys
- The flat roof
- The two storey open porch with hip roof and square tapered posts
- The bay window
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
- The visible location of the former corner door

- Two storey
- Flat roof
- Two storey porch with hip roof and square tapered posts
- Bay window

- Two storey
- Flat roof
- Location of the former corner door

- False front
- Location of upper storey windows

- Commemorative plaque

8. Wunderly Farm Site

SE 19-52-22-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This farm site is located in a residential subdivision southeast of the hamlet of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County. The circa 1928 barn has a side-facing gambrel roof and shiplap siding. The circa 1928 granary consists of two adjoining buildings with gable roofs, wood shingle roofing and shiplap cladding. The 1953 barn has a rainbow roof, shiplap cladding and contrasting colour wood trim. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the three buildings.

Heritage Value

This site is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development, and business and industry in Strathcona County. The two barns are significant for their design and the site is significant for its association with George Wunderly.

This farm was developed later than most in Strathcona County. The land was held by the CPR until around 1928 when this 160 acre parcel was sold to John and Theresa Wunderly. The Wunderly's built a small shack and moved in with their young son John junior. Their two other children, George and Viola Ann were born a short time later. The Wunderly's improved the property, which meant cutting and clearing brush and trees to get some land under cultivation. Like most area settlers they established a mixed farm and in time had five or six cows and several hundred chickens. They sold eggs, cream and butter to people in Edmonton. As time went on they were able to have more cattle and hogs. Mrs. Wunderly usually had seventy-five to one hundred turkeys to sell for Christmas and the family always had lots of their own meat, eggs and vegetables.

Over the years, changes in the agricultural industry had an impact on this farm. In the early days the Wunderly family did not have a car so they travelled to Edmonton by horse and wagon or sleigh to sell their products. The trip took four hours each way. In 1947, they purchased a Ford half-ton truck. At the same time they bought a little Ford tractor, plow and cultivator. Before that all the field work, including cutting and raking hay was done with horses. The loose hay needed for winter feed was stored in the hayloft of the livestock barn to prevent rot. Pitching it into a wagon and putting it up for storage was incredibly physically demanding. The labour involved necessitated smaller farms with smaller farm buildings like the circa 1928 barn. By the 1950s the transition to baled hay was well underway. New technology had made it easier to prepare and store hay allowing farms to grow and more animals to be cared for.

In 1952, the Wunderly's started a small dairy farm, initially milking their ten to twelve cows by hand. They soon decided to expand and the following year their son George built the rainbow roof dairy barn. They did not get power until the end of the year, so all of the work was done using hand tools. By 1972, small dairies were less viable and George, who now owned the family farm, felt that he needed to either expand the business or get out. His sons were not interested in farming so he decided to sell.

The circa 1928 Barn is valuable as an intact example of a gambrel roof barn. Barns of this type reached the height of popularity in the early twentieth century. They are characterized by their two-slope gable roof which permitted a larger capacity hay loft without increasing the height of the barn side walls. Trusses are used to support the roof. There is no hay hood on this barn but the hayloft door is fairly large and hay hooks or a sling may have been used to hoist the loose hay into the barn.

The 1953 Barn is valuable as an intact example of the rainbow arch roof barn. This design was made popular throughout North America by the pattern and style books of the time. The design was visually appealing and also very functional. Like the gambrel roofed barn, the bowed arch of the rainbow roofed barn provided additional loft space, increasing standing room and storage capacity of the barn; however the laminated beams removed the need for trusses. Other design elements present in this structure are the still extant sliding barn door, the loft door and the flared eaves. The hayloft door on this barn is relatively small a conveyor or elevator was likely used to lift bales of hay into the hay loft.

George Wunderly is important as a prominent member of the Strathcona County community. He has been a land owner, a businessman and councillor. George's family lived on this farm when he was born. He later purchased it from his father and continued to operate the dairy business until 1972. After George sold the dairy, he had a variety of occupations before retiring in 1988. He worked for a local house builder, was offered a partnership in a service station, sold real estate and later cars and was elected as a councillor for one term in Strathcona County.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of these buildings include:

Circa 1928 Barn:

- The side-facing bellcast gambrel roof barn with hayloft
- The wood shingle roofing which remains on one side of the barn
- The symmetrical façade
- The frame construction
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Circa 1928 Granary:

- The one storey
- The low pitch gable roof
- The wood shingle roofing
- The asymmetrical design
- The vertical plank doors
- The shiplap cladding
- The contrasting colour wood trim and corner boards
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

1953 Barn:

- The rainbow roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The symmetrical façade
- The vertical plank sliding door
- The contrasting colour wood trim
- The corner boards
- The pattern, style and construction of all wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings
- The one story barn addition including:
    - The medium pitch gable roof
    - The brick chimney
    - The vertical plank door
    - The shiplap cladding
    - The contrasting colour wood trim
    - The pattern, style and construction of all wood windows and doors and all window and door openings

Circa 1928 Barn:
- Bellcast gambrel roof
- Wood shingle roofing

Circa 1928 Barn:
- Symmetrical façade
- Decorated door

Circa 1928 Barn:
- Shiplap cladding
- Plain flat wood window trim
- Broken pediment

Circa 1928 Barn:

- Frame construction

Circa 1928 Granary:

- One storey
- Asymmetrical design
- Gable roof

Circa 1928 Granary:

- Wood shingle roofing
- Shiplap cladding
- Vertical plank doors
- Plain flat wood door trim

Circa 1928 Granary:

- Shiplap cladding
- Corner boards
- Low pitch Gable roof

1953 Barn:

- Symmetrical barn facade with one storey addition
- Bellcast pointed arch roof

1953 Barn:

- Bellcast roof
- Projecting eaves and verges
- Shiplap cladding
- Corner board
- Vertical plank sliding door

1953 Barn:

- Shiplap cladding
- Contrasting colour plain flat wood window trim
- Six light wood windows

1953 Barn (addition):

- Gable roof
- Brick chimney
- Symmetrical façade
- Vertical plank door
- Four light windows
- Shiplap cladding

9. Charles Hill Residence

SW 2-52-23-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This one and one half storey log residence has a medium pitch side-facing gable roof. It is located on a quarter section of land south of the hamlet of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1900 residence is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development, and religious development in Strathcona County, for its association with Charles Hill, and for its log construction.

Between 1890 and 1920 settlers were attracted to Strathcona County for a number of reasons. The availability of land was a major incentive. Charles Hill came to Canada from England with his wife and baby daughter in 1873. The family lived in Ontario and Montana before coming to Alberta in 1894. Mr. Hill took a homestead in the Colchester district, but the family lived in Strathcona (now Edmonton) where Mrs. Hill and their daughters, Rosa and Emma, ran a bakery and confectionary shop known as Hill's Home Bakery. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Hill sold the bakery and moved to their homestead on this property and built this log home. They named their homestead Hill View Farm.

Growing up on a sheep farm in England, Mr. Hill was an expert with sheep and while living in Ontario he helped out on farms with sheep. The most common type of

agriculture practiced by early settlers in this area was mixed farming, usually grain, cattle, dairy, hogs, and poultry. It is possible that Mr. Hill would have had sheep. There were sheep ranches in southern Alberta as early as 1884. Gradually the large ranches disappeared but small flocks were still kept on homesteads, mostly in southern Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Hill continued to farm after moving to Mannville in 1908.

The first Anglican Church services in this area were hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Hill in their log home. The services were officiated by the Reverend H.A. Gray who later became Bishop Gray of Edmonton. Contributions from early settlers led to the construction of St. Stephen's Church in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Hill's family in England also made a large contribution.

Mr. Hill was a prominent early settler in Strathcona County and his contribution to the community is accentuated by his role in the establishment of the area's first Anglican Church.

Log structures like the Charles Hill Residence were composed of logs that were stripped of bark but left in the round. The spaces between the logs were chinked with a mixture of mud, clay, grass and moss. Regular maintenance was required to repair gaps in the chinking. Although this building has been abandoned, some chinking remains between the logs. Saddle notch joints such as those on this building were a typical cornering technique for early log structures. The floor for the second storey of the cabin was installed using sockets cut into the logs topping the first floor. The ends of the joists are visibly bedded into the walls. There was an outdoor staircase providing access to the second floor but it has been removed.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1900 one and one half storey residence include:

- The medium pitch gable roof
- The round log construction
- The saddle notch joints
- The wood shingle roofing
- The wood frieze
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic window and door openings
- The log in the gables

- Round log construction
- Plain flat door opening

- Medium pitch gable roof
- Wood frieze

- Wood shingle roofing
- Log construction
- Saddle notch joints
- Window opening

- Round log construction
- Chinking
- Ends of second storey floor joints
- Door opening

10. Deer Mound Geodetic Survey Tablet

NE 14-52-23-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This bronze survey tablet is mounted on a concrete pedestal. It is located in a residential subdivision south of the hamlet of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County. Its location on Deer Mound is the second highest elevation in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the area surrounded by the wood retaining wall.

Heritage Value

This 1928 geodetic survey tablet is significant for its association with the theme of resource development in Strathcona County and for its association with the Geodetic Survey of Canada institution.

Timber has been an important resource in Strathcona County since its early years. In 1892 the Dominion of Canada, Department of the Interior set aside six townships of land for the Beaver Hills Timber Reserve. The land was to provide building materials for the settlers who were being encouraged to locate in the North West Territories. Several saw mills were set up on the reserve and thousands of board feet of lumber were logged. The 170 square mile Cooking Lake Forest Reserve was given formal legal status in 1899. Around the same time, the great bison herds were quickly disappearing across the prairies and the ungrazed, waist high grasslands were prone to wildfire. Dry conditions in the 1890s combined with the practice of settlers using fire to clear their land proved devastating and much of the country burned. In 1895, William Henry Stephens and his assistant “Black Jack” Sanderson were appointed as fire rangers. Their

responsibilities included alerting settlers, blazing trails and marking the area. In around 1900, a lookout tower was built in the reserve on Deer Mound.

With an elevation of 2525.5 feet (769.76 metres), Deer Mound is the second highest point in Strathcona County. This feature, along with the pre-existing lookout tower attracted early surveyors and initiated the sites association with the institution of the Canadian Geodetic Survey of Canada. Two sections of land in this area were first surveyed in 1896 by J.E. Wood. In 1909, the Geodetic Survey of Canada was officially established by Order-in-Council P.C. 766 signed by Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier. Since that time, its primary role has been to maintain a three-dimensional grid on which positions (latitude, longitude and height) of any object or feature can be precisely pinpointed. These grids are fundamental for mapping, navigation and marking boundaries. The triangulation stations need to be inter-visible so they were established in locations with high elevations and lookout towers were often erected. Deer Mound was an obvious choice and in 1928 the site was surveyed by triangulation as part of a survey control network and marked by a standard Geodetic Survey of Canada survey tablet. The bronze tablet #28618 is set in a concrete pedestal which protrudes nineteen inches (forty-seven cm) above the ground. The wooden lookout tower was replaced in the 1940s with a steel tower which has subsequently been removed.

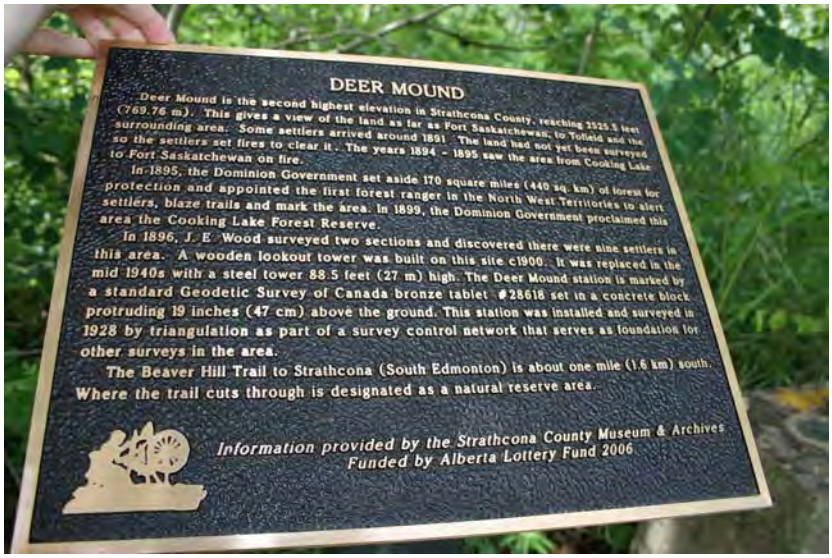
Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 geodetic survey tablet include:

- The bronze geodetic survey tablet No. 28518
- The concrete pedestal

- Bronze survey tablet No. 28518

- Concrete pedestal



- Plaque

11. Sherwood Park Fire Station

1933 Sherwood Drive

Description of the Historic Place

This fire station has an asymmetrical design with a flat roof, metal cladding and round corners and windows. It is located on a main thoroughfare in the hamlet of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1975 fire station is significant for its association with the theme of politics and government in Strathcona County, for its association with the Strathcona Fire Department, for its association with architect Peter Hemingway, for its Moderne/Streamline design, and as a local landmark.

Local government was initiated in the Strathcona County area in 1893 when Clover Bar was declared Statute Labour District Number Two by the territorial government in Regina. It was the first self-governing area in Alberta. The territory took measures to secure herds and protect people from fire, and residents paid taxes, took care of roads and trails and fought fires when necessary. Over the years, the County underwent several name changes before becoming the Specialized Municipality of Strathcona County in 1996. Throughout this time, it continued to provide services like fire protection to its residents.

Much of Strathcona County's modern infrastructure is located in the hamlet of Sherwood Park. The first fire hall in the County was opened in 1959 when the Municipal District of Strathcona first took over the responsibility of providing fire protection in the hamlet of Sherwood Park and the surrounding area. The first fire hall in Sherwood Park was located at 913 Ash Street, which is now currently being used as a museum. The fire

station was located there until 1975 when it moved to this location. At the time there were 500 homes in Sherwood Park. The fire hall was manned by sixteen volunteers who were trained to operate the new "pumper" and other equipment. By 1974 a new centrally located fire station was needed to meet the needs of the growing community. This building was constructed and officially opened on October 23, 1975. The station housed two ambulances, four pumper trucks, a water tanker and an emergency rescue truck which were operated by 14 full-time firefighters, supported by twenty-five volunteers.

This building was designed by architect Peter Hemingway and built by Graham Construction. Mr. Hemingway was an award winning architect who is well known for his design of the Muttart Conservatory and the Peter Hemingway Fitness and Leisure Centre, both are located in Edmonton. Hemingway was born and educated in England before immigrating to Canada in 1955. He settled in Edmonton and established his architectural practice. Hemingway is responsible for a number of critically praised buildings in the Edmonton area. He believed that simple yet striking forms were needed on the overwhelming prairie landscape. His designs including this structure are a testament to his views.

The Streamline Moderne style of architecture, highlighting the aerodynamic pure-line concept of motion and speed, emerged in the 1930s. The style was characterized by curving forms, long horizontal lines and sometimes nautical elements. Many Streamline Moderne elements have been adapted into this structure. The building has a prominent horizontal orientation which is further emphasised by its flat roof and the horizontal grooves on the metal cladding. It has a simple geometric shape with rounded edges, smooth exterior finishes and large round windows. The exposed concrete and the use of metal and glass for structural yet decorative features are also reminiscent of this architectural style.

This fire station is a landmark within Strathcona County due to its eye-catching design and prominent location on a main thoroughfare in the hamlet of Sherwood Park.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1975 Fire Station include:

- The flat roof
- The asymmetrical design
- The concrete construction
- The metal cladding
- The rounded corners
- The strong horizontal elements

- The contrasting vertical tower
- The simple geometric shape
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic metal windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Concrete construction
- Metal cladding
- Metal trim around windows

- Round windows
- Simple geometric shape
- Flat roof with rounded edges
- Strong horizontal lines

- Metal trim around doors and windows
- Wrap around window

- Flat roof
- Simple geometric shape

- Prominent horizontal features
- Contrasting tower

12. Harvey Stone Barn

NE 15-53-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This stone barn has a side-facing bellcast gambrel roof, wood shingle roofing and shiplap cladding in the gable. It is located on a quarter section of land just north of Highway 16 near the community of Brookville on the east side of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1930 barn is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development, and work and leisure in Strathcona County, and for its design and stone construction.

A diverse mix of settlers were attracted to Strathcona County by the availability of land and the prospect of establishing farms. Arthur Harvey came to Canada from Scotland at the age of fifteen. Two years later, in 1907, he enrolled in a government scheme where young men were sent to gain experience from established farmers and ranchers. Arthur's placement was in Alberta where he worked for Mr. Archie Boag in the Agricola-Fort Saskatchewan area. Arthur eventually obtained his own homestead but when his shack and possessions were lost in a prairie fire he put a down payment on this property before leaving for France to serve as a Corporal in the Loyal Edmonton Regiment during WWI.

When Arthur returned to his homestead after being wounded at Vimy Ridge he brought his new bride, Rose Chandler, with him. The couple established their farm near Brookville and it was here that they raised their two children, Joan and Gourlay. The land was cleared by hand and horse labour. Arthur and his neighbours shared machinery, traded work and came to each other's rescue in the crisis of pioneer farming. The men in the district travelled together in convoys of sleighs to haul their grain to the elevator at Ardrossan. Despite working together, the families lived in a relatively "small and isolated world." Rose was lonely in their three room shack surrounded by bush. She would go on weekly outings to visit another English bride who lived nearby and in the summer she would hitch their buggy to their mare and go to Ardrossan to fetch the mail. For the family's entertainment, Arthur built a skating rink, complete with boards, on one of their sloughs. They used a granary for putting on their skates.

Although mixed farming was the most common type of agriculture practiced by early settlers, when the Edmonton City Dairy opened in 1926, larger dairy operations became viable. This barn with its large windows and side facing roof was likely a dairy barn. The size and placement of the hayloft door is indicative of 1930's technology when baled hay could be lifted into the barn with the aid of a bale elevator.

This barn is valuable as an intact example of a gambrel roof barn. Barns of this type reached the height of popularity in the early twentieth century. They are characterized by their two-slope gable roof which permitted a larger capacity hay loft without increasing the height of the barn side walls. Trusses were used to support the roof. This barn is unique because of its fieldstone construction. It was built by Arthur Harvey with the assistance of stonemason Frank McKay. Traditional mortared stone walls like the ones in this barn are constructed with mortar to "glue" the stone together. Using this technique it is possible to build taller stone walls that do not taper inward like a dry-stacked stone wall. Knowledge and the skills of working with stone are becoming rare in Alberta.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1930 one and one half storey barn include:

- The location of doors on the long side of the barn
- The symmetrical façade
- The bellcast gambrel roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The plain flat wood corner boards, verges and facsia
- The fieldstone construction

- The wood shingle roofing
- The shiplap cladding
- The large windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all window and door openings

- Symmetrical facade
- Side-facing gambrel roof
- Wood shingle roofing

- Bellcast gambrel roof
- Projecting eaves
- Large window openings

- Bellcast roof
- Projecting plain wood verges
- Shiplap cladding
- Fieldstone construction
- Plain flat window openings
- Hayloft door

13. Ardrossan 1910 United Church

2 Main Street, Ardrossan

Description of the Historic Place

The original one storey church has a high pitch front-facing gable roof and clapboard siding. It is located on a residential street in the hamlet of Ardrossan in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the original 1910 church and its 1915 addition.

Heritage Value

This 1910 church is significant for its design, for its association with the Methodist Church, and for its association with the themes of community development, and spiritual life in Strathcona County.

This church is an example of vernacular architecture typical to Strathcona County in the early 1900s. Design features like the gable roof, wood shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood corner boards, wood windows and doors and the concrete foundation were all commonplace. Some of the more decorative elements of this church exhibit gothic revival or Carpenter Gothic influences including the high pitch gable roof, the symmetrical façade, and the pointed arch three light transoms.

This building was initially constructed as a Methodist Church. The Methodist movement originated as an 18th century revival within the Church of England. It was inspired by the teachings of John Wesley. Methodism is characterized by its emphasis on helping the poor and its systematic approach to building the person. Its missionary spirit allowed

the Methodist movement to spread throughout the British Empire. Early Methodists came from all levels of society including working class people. When early pioneers saw the need for a Methodist Church in the area, Reverend Adamson came and dedicated the log home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Parker for this purpose and the first service was held in 1901. The first church was built the following year on the north-east corner of section 12-53-22-W4.

Churches were often the first buildings to be established in new communities. It was therefore not surprising that after the railway was built in 1909, the church was placed on skids and "pulled", with the help of several teams of horses, to this site in Ardrossan. A short time later the church was destroyed by fire, so in 1910 the Methodist congregation constructed this church on the same site. Reverend Miller held the opening service. In 1915 an addition was constructed to serve as the home for the student minister. Mr. McCubbin helped with the addition and was its first occupant. Over the years, numerous student ministers spent their summers months here.

This church also represents the theme of Spiritual Life in Strathcona County. The local Methodist and Presbyterian Churches enjoyed a friendly, cooperative relationship. The two congregations held joint services in this church even before the church union became official in 1925. By 1960 the United Church congregation had out grown the "little church" and a new church was constructed beside the old one. In 1985, a two level addition was added to the church that provided direct access to the "little church" and in 1997 the "little church" was renovated and restored.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The high pitch gable roof
- The symmetrical façade
- The wood shingle roofing
- The clapboard siding
- The corner boards
- The molded wood frieze
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings
- The 1915 addition including:
    - The low pitch gable roof
    - The clapboard siding with corner boards
    - The wood skirt board
    - The concrete foundation
    - The wood panel door with multiple lights

- High pitch gable roof
- Molded wood frieze
- Symmetrical façade

- Clapboard siding with corner boards
- Wood panel door
- Pointed arch transom with three lights
- Wood shingle roofing

- Wood windows
- Pointed arch transoms with three lights

1915 Addition:

- Wood panel door with multiple lights
- Concrete foundation

14. Reynolds Residence

SE 8-53-22-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two and one half storey brick residence has a truncated bellcast pyramidal roof and centrally located bellcast hip roof dormers on the front and side façades. It is located on a quarter section of land east of the hamlet of Sherwood Park near the Ardrossan area in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1919 residence is significant for its association with the themes of agricultural development and work and leisure in Strathcona County, and for its Foursquare Georgian design influences and brick construction.

The marketing campaign for settlers aimed at eastern Canada and the United States successfully led to agricultural development in Strathcona County. In 1909, William Reynolds sold his livery stable near Sisterville, West Virginia and brought his family to Alberta. His father and brother John were already farming in the area. For the first two years, he rented land and also purchased a quarter section in what is now known as the Ypres Valley where he sowed winter wheat. Impressed with the growth of his crops William purchased this quarter section of land from Robert Gibb. He also purchased the adjacent quarter section, NE 5-53-22-W4. Both properties were east of his father's farm. William took possession of this land in March 1911. Mixed farming was the most common type of agriculture practiced in Strathcona County at this time. William sowed wheat and during the winter he butchered cattle and hogs to sell at Market Square in Edmonton.

In the early years, farm work in Strathcona County was done by hand or horse labour. Equipment was in short supply and many of the jobs were labour intensive so neighbouring farmers often worked together. William shared equipment with his father, brother and some of his neighbours. They used a Massey Harris binder to cut and tie the wheat and they had a threshing outfit that was run by a stationary steam engine that had to be pulled around by horses. Twenty to twenty-seven men worked together to do the threshing. In 1911, William purchased a new binder, new gangplow, new harrows and a new sleigh and hired a man to help cut and stook the grain. More men were hired to stack it. Their new neighbours were wonderful. Mr. and Mrs. John Williams let them use their fanning mill and everyone helped each other if an accident or illness overcame someone. It wasn't until 1918 that William Reynolds purchased his first tractor, a 15-30 Plowman. He bought an Aultman Taylor twenty-seven inch separator at the same time.

After 1900, the Foursquare design became very popular in North America because they were economical to build, comfortable to live in and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity. Typical Foursquare characteristic that are evident in this residence include its two and one half storeys, square plan; full width front porch, central dormer, and symmetrical façade. This residence also exhibits unique design features including its truncated bellcast pyramidal roof, brick construction, paired support columns on the front porch, segmental window openings with voussoirs, and six over one wood windows. Brick has long been a popular building material for high end residential construction due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. This brick residence was the second house for the Reynolds family. With the help of neighbours, the family dug and completed the basement and brought in an Edmonton company for the brickwork. The first storey consisted of three ply brick and the rest was two ply with an airspace between the inside plies. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds raised twelve children (nine sons and three daughters) in this home

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 two and one half storeys
- The truncated bellcast pyramidal roof
- The bellcast hip roof dormers with plain wood fascia
- The wood frieze
- The brick construction
- The clapboard siding on dormers and porch railing

- The full width open front porch with closed railing, paired support columns and skirt board and wooden lattice
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Truncated pyramidal roof
- Centrally located dormer
- Clapboard siding on dormer

- Bellcast roof
- Wood frieze
- Brick construction
- Segmental window opening with voussoirs
- Six over one wood window
- Plain lug sill

- Full width open porch
- Paired support columns
- Symmetrical façade
- Closed railing with clapboard siding and skirt board and wooden lattice

- Segmental door opening with voussoirs
- Paired support columns
- Four over one wood window with two over one sidelights
- Plain lug sill

- Bellcast hip roof dormer
- Paired four over one wood windows
- Plain wood fascia on dormer

15. Bodell Residence

SW 18-53-22-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two and one half storey residence has a medium pitch hip roof with a centre gable, balcony and a hip roof porch. It is located on a quarter section of land at the intersection of Highway 21 and Highway 16, near the hamlet of Sherwood Park in the Bremner area of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1910 residence is significant for its association with the theme of agricultural (rural) development in Strathcona County, for its association with the Bodell family, for its association with the theme of work and leisure in Strathcona County, and for its Foursquare design.

A marketing campaign for settlers aimed at eastern Canada and the United States attracted many families to Strathcona County. In March 1907, Andrew Bodell his mother Mary, brother Edd and sister Amelia came to Canada from Centralia, Oklahoma. The family came to Clover Bar where another brother Lewis had located two years earlier. They rented a small house and land. In 1910, Andrew bought a quarter section near Fort Saskatchewan. He married Mabel Galloway in 1915 and had a daughter, Lenora, before moving to this farm at Bremner corner in 1920. His two sons, Lewis and Glen were born here. Mary also lived here with her son until she passed away in 1931. Andrew and Mabel remained on the farm until their deaths in 1956.

The Bodell family was representative of many early farm families in Strathcona County. They ran a mixed farming operation and gradually adapted to changing technology and became more specialized.

In the late 1930s, the field work was still being done with a team of four horses hitched abreast that pulled the plow, the harrows and the seeder. At harvest time, a binder was used to cut and tie the grain; the bundles were lifted by hand into stooks and later pitched into the threshing machine. The grain was shoveled into the granary. The family also had cows; which they milked by hand until 1941 when they purchased a milking machine. They sold their cream or whole milk to the dairy in Edmonton. They raised hogs, kept chickens for eggs and meat as well as some ducks and turkeys, and a few guinea hens.

After 1900, the Foursquare design became very popular in North America because they were economical to build, comfortable to live in and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity. Typical Foursquare elements that are evident in this residence include its two and one half storeys, square plan, full width front porch, hip roof, large central dormer, double hung windows, and symmetrical façade. Foursquare style homes were usually clad in materials that were common to where they were built such as in this home with clapboard siding and wood corner boards.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The two and one half storeys
- The medium pitch hip roof
- The centre gable
- The symmetrical façade
- The hip roof porch
- The balcony with wood posts and trim
- The brick chimney
- The clapboard siding and corner boards
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Centre gable
- Symmetrical façade
- Balcony with wood posts and trim

- Medium pitch hip roof
- Gable roof rear dormer
- Brick chimney
- Corner board

- Double hung windows
- Wood slip sills
- Plain flat wood trim
- Clapboard siding

16. Partridge Hill School

NW 7-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This one storey brick school has a high pitch front-facing gable roof. It is located in the community of Partridge Hill in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1911 school is significant for its association with the theme of education in Strathcona County, and for its brick construction.

Schools were important to new communities in Strathcona County. This area was largely settled by members of the Parry Sound Colony of 1892. The settlers held a deep concern for church and school and as a result, the Partridge Hill Public School District No. 280 was proclaimed on June 15, 1893. Tenders for a new school were received later that year and a small customary frame schoolhouse with a porch was opened in January 1894. School classes were taught in that first schoolhouse for eighteen years and it is believed that early Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian Church services were also held there. In 1911, it was decided that a new school would be constructed. Trustees were authorized to borrow $2000 to purchase a site, and construct and furnish this brick schoolhouse. This site was chosen just east of the previous one and this new larger

school was constructed. It remained in use for forty-five years before it was closed in 1956 and transformed into a residence. The teacherage was built circa 1925 on the same property a short distance west of the brick schoolhouse. The school bell was sold to the Partridge Hill United Church for one dollar.

This school was constructed of brick and contained a basement and a washroom. Brick was a popular building material for high end construction during this time period. It was attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provided thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it was non-flammable. Most of the brick buildings constructed in this area between 1904 and 1917 may have obtained their bricks from the Fort Saskatchewan Brick Company. This company was established by Mr. Léon Moret to take advantage of a twenty-three foot deep clay bed near Fort Saskatchewan. The company manufactured two million Clinker and Red Sand Mould bricks per year. The bricks were sold locally, in and around Fort Saskatchewan, and shipped to places like Lamont, Vermilion, Vegreville, and even outside the province. The brick pattern in this school is English bond. There are voussoirs over the door and windows and the original windows openings have plain concrete lug sills.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The one storey
- The high pitch gable roof
- The brick voussoirs over the main entrance and front and side façade windows
- The brick construction
- The symmetrical façade
- The brick chimney
- The plain wood frieze
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings
- The concrete foundation

- Brick construction
- Gable roof
- Symmetrical façade

- Brick construction
- Voussoirs over window and door
- Plain wood frieze
- Plain lug sill

- Brick Chimney
- Location of original side and basement window openings
- Voussoirs and plain lug sills on original window openings
- Concrete foundation

17. Partridge Hill Teacherage

NW 7-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This one storey residence has a medium pitch hip roof, wood shingle roofing, clapboard siding and a brick chimney. It is located in the community of Partridge Hill near the Partridge Hill School, in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1925 residence is significant for its association with the themes of education, and work and leisure in the County of Strathcona, and for its vernacular design.

Although schools were important to new communities in Strathcona County, the Partridge Hill School District had borrowed $700 to build the original 1894 schoolhouse and another $2000 to construct the 1911 brick schoolhouse; it is likely that the community found the construction of an accompanying teacherage to be too great a financial burden. Lacking staff accommodations, teachers would have been boarded with local families. After the First World War it became harder to find families willing to house teachers and teacherages were built by several more progressive communities including Josephburg (1922), Castle School District (1925) and the Deep Creek School (1928). Partridge Hill was determined to keep up with the times and on April 3rd 1925; trustees were authorized to borrow $1400 to build a residence for the school teacher. This residence, the teacherage was presumably built that same year, in its current location a short distance west of the brick schoolhouse, on the same property.

This residence is an example of vernacular architecture in Strathcona County in the early 1900s. Design features like the wood shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood corner boards, wood windows and doors and the concrete foundation were typical of this type of construction. The hip roof was an additional design feature that reflected the current popularity of the foursquare style.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of this circa 1925 one storey residence include:

- The one storey
- The medium pitch hip roof
- The brick chimney
- The wood shingle roofing
- The asymmetrical design
- The clapboard siding and corner boards
- The plain wood frieze
- The plain wood fascia
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Medium pitch hip roof
- Brick chimney
- Asymmetrical design

- Clapboard siding
- Corner board
- Wood panel door
- Concrete foundation

- Wood shingle roofing
- Plain wood fascia
- Wood panel door
- Clapboard siding
- Plain wood frieze
- Corner board

18. Good Hope Standard Church/Holiness Movement Church

SE 14-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This one storey church has a high pitch front-facing gable roof, a brick chimney and clapboard siding. It is located on a quarter section of land in the community of Good Hope, in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1911 church is significant for its association with the Holiness Movement Church and the theme of spiritual life in Strathcona County.

The beliefs and practices of the Holiness Movement emerged from 19th century Methodism. The key belief being that salvation from sin can only be achieved by grace through faith in Jesus Christ. Adherents also believe that sanctification through baptism enables believers to live a holy life free of wilful sin. Holiness groups believe in the moral aspects of the law of God and Followers are expected to obey behavioural rules.

Churches are reflective of the development and permanence of a new community. Most churches in Strathcona County were Anglican, Methodist or Presbyterian, due to the Anglo-Saxon roots of most settlers. The earliest references to the Holiness Movement in the Strathcona area date back to November 5th, 1908 when the *Fort Saskatchewan Reporter* made note of the Reverend and Mrs. Adshead. The following

year, on August 9th 1909, the same paper made specific reference to the Holiness Movement in Good Hope. Old timers recall that this building, the Holiness Movement Church of Good Hope was constructed during the Ministry of Reverend S. Aikenhead. The specific date is unknown but references to Reverend Aikenhead were made in *The Weekly Chronicle* on August 17th, 1910.

In the 1920s, the church's name was changed to the Standard Church. Along with regular services, the church held summer camp meetings, which were large gatherings, similar to long services, held outdoors in a tent. The camp meetings continued until the 1940s. By 1973, a minister no longer lived in the district but services were still being held in the church. Regular services were discontinued later that decade and currently, the church is only used for special occasions.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The one storey
- The high pitch gable roof
- The symmetrical façade
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The wood fascia
- The clapboard siding, corner boards and wood frieze
- The brick chimney
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- High pitch gable roof
- Symmetrical façade
- Projecting verges
- Wood fascia

- Clap board siding
- Corner boards
- Wood frieze
- Wood panel door

- Brick chimney
- Projecting eaves
- Double hung windows
- Concrete foundation

- Two over two double hung windows
- Wood fascia

19. Lawrence Residence

NW 17-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two and one half storey brick residence has a medium pitch hip roof and an open porch. It is located on a quarter section of land south of the hamlet of Josephburg on Highway 830 in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1920 residence is significant for its modified Foursquare design and for its brick construction.

After 1900, the Foursquare design style became very popular in North America because they were economical to build, comfortable to live in and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity. Typical Foursquare characteristics that are evident in this residence include its two and one half storeys, full width front porch, hip roof, and large central dormer, however the usual symmetrical façade and square plan have been modified by the wrap-around porch and irregular building footprint. Brick has long been a popular building material for quality residential construction due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. The bricks on this residence are in a stretcher bond pattern with recessed joints. There is a round window on the front façade that is encircled with uncut header bricks with tapered joints.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The two and one half storeys
- The medium pitch hip roof
- The centrally located hip roof dormer
- The irregular footprint
- The asymmetrical façade
- The brick construction
- The concrete foundation
- The full width open front porch with brick pedestals and wood support posts
- The round window
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Brick construction
- Medium pitch hip roof
- Centrally located hip roof dormer
- Full width open porch

- Brick pedestal and tapered wood support post
- Round window

- Brick pedestal and tapered wood support post
- Plain lintel and sill
- Window opening

20. Mohr Farm Site

NE 31-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

The Mohr Farm Site includes two residences and a barn. The one and one half storey Mohr's first residence is constructed of finished logs with shiplap cladding. It has a medium pitch side-facing gable roof. The one and one half storey brick residence has a front facing gable roof with gables on each side. The "L" shaped barn has a bellcast gambrel roof with hay hoods and cupolas. It has shiplap cladding with contrasting colour trim and corner boards. All three buildings are on the Mohr Farm site located on a quarter section of land south of the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of each building.

Heritage Value

The buildings on the Mohr Farm Site were constructed between circa 1900 and 1926. The site is significant its association with the themes of agricultural development and work and leisure in Strathcona County, for its association with the Mohr family, and for the design and construction of the three historic buildings.

Henry Mohr came to Canada with his parents on May 3, 1888. The family settled near Dunmore but after two years of drought, they traded their land for farmland near Fort Saskatchewan. It was 1891 and Henry was twenty-one years old, so he filed for his own homestead on NW 36-54-21-4 and acquired an adjoining farm. By 1894 the *Edmonton Bulletin* reported that the Josephburg district had forty-five settlers, 1000 cultivated acres, 600 cattle and twenty-four horses. The family names included Becker, Berg, Bomerlan, Frey, Gauf, Geislinger, Graeser, Henning, Krebs, Krieger, Kulak, Mohr, Rippel, Schmidt, Thomas, Untershultz, Manz and Koroluk. In 1897 Henry Married Katherine Gauf. Katherine and her family had also come to Canada in 1888. Both the Gauf family and the Mohr family were from the same village, Josefburg in Austria.

For the majority of his life, Henry farmed a significant amount of land. Like most area settlers he would have utilized horses for the fieldwork and ran a mixed farming operation, but by the time Henry constructed the barn in 1926 mechanization was changing the way farm work was done. Although the large hayloft door and the hay hood could have been used to hoist loose hay into the barn for storage, the smaller door was for a bale elevator. In 1949, Henry and Katherine's son, Walter moved into the brick residence with his wife Doreen. Henry and Katherine continued to live on the farm but moved into a small one-bedroom house. Walter took over the farming operation but his main occupation was outfitting houses with electric wiring.

The Mohr family are representative of early settlers in Strathcona County. Henry and Katherine purchased this property, NE 31-54-21-W4M around 1910. The family has lived here since 1913 and the County of Strathcona has recognized the Mohr Family as a "Century Family" for their long standing residency.

Henry and Katherine Mohr first home was moved to this location, the log residence, to its present location in 1913 and added a room to make it more comfortable. All five of the Mohr children were born while the family lived in this residence: the First Residence. Log homes were widely used by settlers in the area. The logs were usually hewn by hand and fitted together with dovetail or saddle joints. Log homes constructed in this manner could be dismantled and relocated as this one was. The clapboard siding was applied over the logs to prevent decay.

By 1915, the growing family needed more space so Henry and Katherine contracted Jacob and Adolph Mohr to construct the brick residence. Fred Rippel, a carpenter from Edmonton, was also hired. Brick has long been a popular building material for quality residential construction due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. Most of the brick homes constructed here between 1904 and 1917 would have obtained their bricks from the Fort Saskatchewan Brick Company. This company was established by Mr. Léon Moret to take advantage of a twenty-three foot deep clay bed near Fort Saskatchewan. The company manufactured two million Clinker and Red Sand Mould bricks per year. The bricks were sold locally, in

and around Fort Saskatchewan, and shipped to places like Lamont, Vermilion, Vegreville, and even outside the province. Original design elements still featured in this residence include the plain lintels and lug sills and the side gables on the roof.

In 1926, Henry Mohr constructed this large barn on his property. Gambrel roof barns of this type reached the height of popularity in the early twentieth century. They are characterized by their two-slope gable roof which permitted a larger capacity hay loft without increasing the height of the barn side walls. Trusses were used to support the roof. This barn is unique for its L-shaped plan and intersecting gambrel roof.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the three buildings on this site include:

Mohr's First Residence (circa 1900):

- The one and one half storey
- The medium pitch gable roof
- The finished log construction
- The shiplap siding
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Brick Residence (1915):

- The one and one half story
- The medium pitch gable roof
- The side gables
- The brick construction
- The brick chimney
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Barn (1926):

- The "L" shaped footprint
- The bellcast gambrel roof
- The hay hoods
- The three cupolas
- The lightning rods
- The shiplap cladding
- The contrasting colour trim and corner boards
- The diamond windows

- The symmetrical placement of windows and doors
- The “1926 W.E. Mohr” in raised wood lettering on front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

Mohr's first Residence:
- Gable roof
- Vertical plank cladding in gable

Mohr's first Residence:
- Vertical plank door
- shiplap cladding

Mohr's first Residence:
- Gable roof
- Shiplap Cladding
- Two over two wood window with plain flat

Brick Residence:

- Side gable
- Brick construction
- Brick chimney
- Window openings with plain lintels and lug sills

Brick Residence:

- Concrete foundation
- Wood panel door
- Brick window openings with plain lug sill

Brick Residence:

- Gable roof
- Brick chimney

Barn:
- "L" shaped footprint
- Brick chimney
- Cupolas

Barn:
- Bellcast gambrel roof
- Contrasting colour trim and corner boards
- Diamond windows
- "1926 W.E. Mohr" in raised wood lettering

Barn:
- Hay loft doors with contrasting colour trim
- Cupola
- Lightning rods
- Diamond four light windows
- Shiplap cladding

Barn:

- 6 light windows
- Plain flat window and door trim
- Shiplap cladding
- Contrasting colour corner board

Barn:

- Location of windows
- Vertical plank doors with shiplap cladding

21. Doze Residence

NE 34-54-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two and one half storey brick residence has a bellcast medium hip roof with a bellcast hip roof dormer. The home is located on a quarter section of land near the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1928 residence is significant for its association with Joseph Doze, for its association with the themes of agricultural development, and work and leisure in Strathcona County, and for its foursquare design and brick construction.

Joseph (Joe) Doze's success as a University of Alberta Engineering Graduate, a successful farmer and an Alberta Land Surveyor made him a prominent member of the Strathcona County community. Joe's parents, Gus and Mary Doze, came to Josephburg in 1893 and filed for a homestead on this property. Joe was born in Nebraska but grew up on this farm. In 1908 he enrolled at the University of Alberta in engineering and in 1913, became one of the first five graduates of the civil engineering class. Joe received his commission as an Alberta Land Surveyor from the University's Academic Senate in 1916 and nine months later he registered with the Alberta Land Surveyors' Association; however, with the outbreak of WWI, Joe returned to the farm. On December 26, 1917 he married Ruth Graesar in the parsonage of the Josephburg Reformed Church. The service was performed by Ruth's father Reverend C.F. Graesar.

Joe and Ruth lived on the Doze homestead until 1921 when Joe's father purchased the "Olive Branch" farm and they moved into a bungalow on that property. They only stayed for four years. The workload on the main farm became too much for Mary and Gus and the couples swapped houses. Joe and Ruth returned to the original Doze homestead and in 1928 they constructed this residence. Joe occasionally took time off from farming to do some surveying but life on the farm was busy and fruitful. Joe and Ruth raised their two children here. In 1942 Joe and Ruth held an auction sale and left the farm. They moved to Edmonton, where Joe established his land surveying business. In 1945 Joe was elected as president of the Alberta Land Surveyors' Association.

A marketing campaign aimed at eastern Canada and the United States attracted settlers like Mary and Guz Doze to Strathcona County. The Doze family came from Nebraska in 1893 to establish a successful farm on this homestead. The farm remained in the Doze family until 1945 when it was purchased by Henry and Elizabeth Schoepp. The Schoepp family started a small dairy business here in 1959. Henry and Elizabeth lived in this brick house until 1964 when they built a smaller home in the same yard and their son Albert and his wife Margaret moved in to the big brick residence. Albert and Margaret continued to farm while raising their three children here. They ran the dairy until 1973. A member of the Schoepp family still owns the property.

In the early years, farm work was done by hand or with horse labour and many of the jobs were labour intensive. Neighbouring farmers would work together or hire people to assist with the farm work. During World War I farm labourers were hard to find so Joe Doze returned to the farm to help his father. When his brother didn't return from the War, Joe remained on the farm but still worked as a land surveyor when he could.

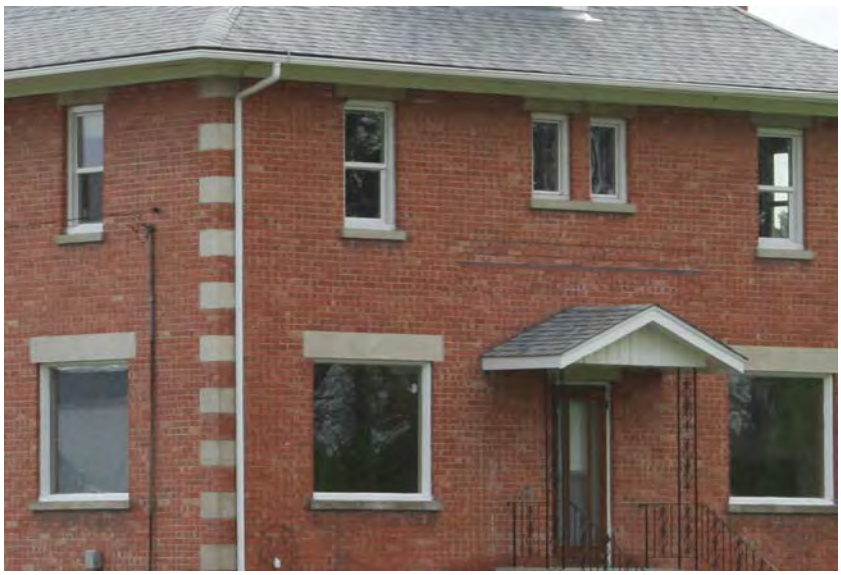
After 1900, the Foursquare design became very popular in North America because they were economical to build, comfortable to live in and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity. Typical Foursquare characteristics that are evident in this residence include its two and one half storeys, square plan, bellcast hip roof, large central dormer, and symmetrical façade. The original covered entrance has been removed; however evidence of a more dominant, possibly flat roof structure is apparent on the existing brickwork. Brick has long been a popular building material for residential construction due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. The brick pattern on this residence is stretcher bond. The contrasting quoins, lintels and lug sills add functional yet decorative elements to this home.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The medium pitch bellcast hip roof with a bellcast hip roof dormer
- The molded wood frieze
- The stretcher bond brick construction with contrasting quoins
- The brick window openings with plain contrasting lintels and lug sills
- The brick chimney
- The symmetrical façade
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Medium pitch bellcast hip roof and dormer
- Brick chimney
- Double hung wood windows



- Brick construction
- Molded wood frieze
- Quoins
- Brick window openings with contrasting plain lintels and lug sills

- Symmetrical façade
- Concrete foundation

22. Bott/Radke Residence

NE 7-55-20-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This one and one half storey residence has a medium pitch hip roof with a centrally located hip roof dormer and an open front porch. It is located on a quarter section of land in the northeast corner of Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This circa 1930 residence is significant for its design, and for its association with the theme of agricultural development in Strathcona County.

A relative of the Foursquare, similar to the Regency Cottage style, the much smaller cottage version has only one and one half storeys, a hipped roof with a central dormer, and a full width front porch supported by simple columns. This bungalow exhibits all of these characteristics. Foursquare style homes were usually clad in materials that were common to where they were built. The clapboard siding with contrasting colour wood corner boards, skirt board and frieze were typical of the detailing to be found in these wood frame houses.

The CPR held the homestead for this site but it was subsequently sold and developed as agricultural land. August Bott married Amanda Kittlitz in 1919 and they began farming this quarter section. The land was given to Amanda by her father. They retired from farming the land in 1953 and their son, Edwin Bott, and his wife Muriel (née Samson) took over the farm until 1972 when they sold the property. This residence is located on

a farm site with a treed shelter belt and other agricultural buildings. The remainder of the quarter section is cultivated as are neighbouring properties. This area of Strathcona County is predominantly agricultural.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1930 one and one half storey residence include:

- The one and one half storeys
- The medium pitch hip roof
- The centrally located hip roof dormer
- The symmetrical façade
- The clapboard siding
- The contrasting colour corner boards and skirt board
- The plain wood frieze
- The front porch with wood posts and open railing
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic wood windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Medium pitch hip roof
- Centrally located hip roof dormer
- Symmetrical façade
- Open front porch

- Medium pitch gable roof
- Clapboard siding
- Wood frieze, corner board and skirtboard
- Concrete foundation

- Wood posts and open railing on [porch
- Plain flat wood window and door trim
- Wood panel door

23. Josephburg United Church of Christ

SW 4-55-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This brick church has a high pitch front-facing gable roof and a centrally located bell tower with a bellcast pyramidal roof and finial. It is located in the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1910 church is significant for its association with the theme of spiritual life in Strathcona County and as a local landmark.

Churches were important in new communities, as they reflected the settlement's development and permanence, and were important in developing a sense of place. The German speaking immigrants who arrived in the Josephburg area wanted a church but they represented three distinct denominations. Ultimately they decided that a united congregation would be best. In 1901 the "Friedens Gemeinde" or Peace Congregation was formed and land was donated by Jacob Thomas Senior. Later that year, an 800 square foot, Sunday school building was erected using volunteer labour. The building was to be used temporarily for church services but the building of the new church was delayed.

In 1910, Jacob and Adolph Mohr were contracted to build a thirty by fifty foot church with brick veneer and a fine square tower. The expected cost was $4000. This church was constructed and officially opened on July 10th 1910. Since that time the church building has undergone three significant modifications. In 1926, it was raised by three feet and a basement was excavated under it. In 1967, a twenty foot extension was added to the front of the church; this congregational project commemorated Canada's centennial year and provided more classroom space and a much needed entrance vestibule. In 1983 the church was renovated to make it more accessible to the handicapped and expanded to accommodate sixty additional people.

Parsonage still owned by the church,

The Church and congregation also experienced changes over the years. In January of 1923, the congregation was incorporated as the "Reformed Church." In 1934 the Evangelical Synod and the Reformed Synod amalgamated and the church became known as the "Evangelical and Reformed". A second amalgamation in 1957 with the Congressional Christian Church led to the creation of the United Church of Christ.

Brick has long been a popular building material due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. Most of the brick buildings constructed in this area between 1904 and 1917 would have obtained their bricks from the Fort Saskatchewan Brick Company. This company was established by Mr. Léon Moret to take advantage of a twenty-three foot deep clay bed near Fort Saskatchewan. The company manufactured two million Clinker and Red Sand Mould bricks per year. The bricks were used locally, in and around Fort Saskatchewan, and shipped to places like Lamont, Vermilion, Vegreville, and even outside the province.

Located at the intersection Provincial Highway 830 (Range Road 214) and Township Road 550 within the community of Josephburg this large brick church with its prominent bell tower is a local landmark.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of this 1910 church include:

- The high pitch gable roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The wood fascia
- The brick construction
- The random width wood shingle cladding and skirt roof on the rear gable

- The bell tower with a bellcast pyramidal roof, wood shingle roofing, finial, skirt roof, clapboard siding, corner boards and pointed arch louvered openings
- The wood frieze
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic brick window and door openings

1967 Addition:

- Entrance vestibule with stucco cladding

Bell tower:

- Bellcast pyramidal roof
- Finial
- Wood shingle roof
- Clapboard
- Corner boards
- Pointed arch louvered openings
- Skirt roof

- High pitch gable roof
- Projecting eaves and verges
- Wood fascia
- Random width wood shingles and skirt roof in gable end
- Brick construction
- Wood frieze
- Plain lintel over door and basement windows

- Pointed arch window openings with voussoirs and keystones
- Pointed arch transom with three lights
- Plain lug sill

1983 Addition:

- Complimentary brick and design features including: Pointed arch window openings with voussoirs and keystones; pointed arch transom with three lights; plain lug sills; concrete block foundation

24. Josephburg United Church of Christ Parsonage

SW 4-55-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This two and one half storey brick residence has a bellcast medium pitch hip roof with a hip roof dormer and a full width front porch. It is located adjacent to the Josephburg United Church of Christ in the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County. The historic place is inclusive of the footprint of the building.

Heritage Value

This 1916 residence is significant for its association with the themes of spiritual life and work and leisure in Strathcona County, and for its foursquare design and brick construction.

Churches were important in new communities, as they reflected the settlement's development and permanence, and were important in developing a sense of place. The German speaking immigrants who arrived in the Josephburg area wanted a church but they represented three distinct denominations. Ultimately they decided that a united congregation would be best. In 1901 the "Friedens Gemeinde" or Peace Congregation was formed and land for a new church was donated by Jacob Thomas Senior. Many churches also built manses for their ministers. In this instance the manse predated the church. Well before the turn of the century, George Becker donated six acres of land and a log parsonage had been constructed using volunteer labour. When the Peace Congregation was formed the parsonage became their property.

The original parsonage was destroyed by fire on January 1st, 1916. Within the year, this two storey, brick veneer parsonage was constructed. Fred Rippel was the contractor and the congregation assisted with volunteer labour. A barn for the minister's horse and cows, as well as a hen-house was constructed at the same time. The site for the parsonage was moved across the road to church property east of the church. The parsonage is still owned by the church.

The Foursquare design that was chosen for the parsonage had become popular in North America after 1900. They were economical to build, comfortable to live in and aesthetically pleasing in their simplicity. Typical Foursquare characteristics that are evident in this residence include its two and one half storeys, square plan, full width front porch with brick pedestals, hip roof, large central dormer, and symmetrical façade. Brick has long been a popular building material for residential construction due to its quality and efficiency. It is attractive, maintenance free and weather resistant, it provides thermal and sound insulation, and most importantly, it is non-flammable. It is not surprising that brick was selected for the construction of this residence after the original parsonage was destroyed by fire. Most of the brick homes constructed here between 1904 and 1917 would have obtained their bricks from the Fort Saskatchewan Brick Company. This company was established by Mr. Léon Moret to take advantage of a twenty-three foot deep clay bed near Fort Saskatchewan. The company manufactured two million Clinker and Red Sand Mould bricks per year. The bricks were used locally, in and around Fort Saskatchewan, and shipped to places like Lamont, Vermilion, Vegreville, and even outside the province. The brick pattern on this residence is stretcher bond. The plain concrete lintels and lug sills add functional yet decorative elements to this home.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1916 two and one half storey residence include:

- The two and one half storeys
- The bellcast hip roof
- The projecting eaves
- The centrally located bellcast hip roof dormer with wood shingle cladding and wood fascia
- The brick construction
- The symmetrical façade
- The full width front porch with brick pedestals
- The wood frieze
- The brick chimney
- The bay window

- The pattern, style and construction of all authentic windows and doors and all authentic window and door openings

- Symmetrical façade
- Full width front porch
- Brick pedestals

- Wood frieze
- Bay window
- Brick chimney
- Plain lintel and sill

- Bellcast hip roof
- Bellcast hip roof dormer with wood shingle cladding and wood fascia
- Window openings with plain lintels and sills

25. Original Victoria Trail

S 21-55-21-W4M

Description of the Historic Place

This portion of the original trail is located in the northern part of Strathcona County. It runs through an agricultural area and is sometimes framed by trees. The historic place is inclusive of the existing, approximately one mile portion of the trail, located in Strathcona County.

Heritage Value

This trail is significant for its association with the themes of transportation, the fur trade, aboriginal life, and law enforcement in Strathcona County, and for its association with the Krebs Family.

Victoria Trail is one of Alberta's most historic trails. Initially a path created by nomadic aboriginal tribes, the trail would also used by early European explorers, fur traders and pioneer settlers. The original trail was an overland path from the Victoria Settlement to Fort Edmonton. The southern part of Victoria Trail followed the route of the telegraph line.

In the 1870s after Canada acquired the Northwest Territories from the HBC and opened up the area for settlement, traffic on Victoria Trail increased. After 1891, when the railway between Calgary and Edmonton was completed settlers began to arrive in the area from the west. Victoria Trail carried settlers and supplies to the region. This changed after the CNR and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways were established between

1909 and 1919. The arrival of the railroads greatly facilitated the shipping of goods and travel to Edmonton became far more convenient. The trail system was still used for local travel but the trails were often hard to navigate and when farmers started to erect fences to contain their herds, the system became even less effective. Travellers had to use gates, if they were provided, or cut the fences. Much of the south Victoria Trail was abandoned as roads were developed. This trail was surveyed as a public roadway on February 6th 1901 and registered as Road Plan 3931 J.

This portion of the South Victoria Trail, the only surviving part, ran through the adjacent homesteads of Philip Krebs and his son John. The Krebs obtained their homesteads in 1892, a time when traffic on the trail would have been high. They established a stopping place here where travellers could rest their horses and get a meal. Advice was also available and the Krebs spoke German, English, Polish, Ukrainian and their own Swabisch dialect. John was also familiar with Cree and acted as an interpreter for the Department of Immigration and the North West Mounted Police. The Krebs family still resides on this homestead and they have been recognized by Strathcona County as a "Century Family".

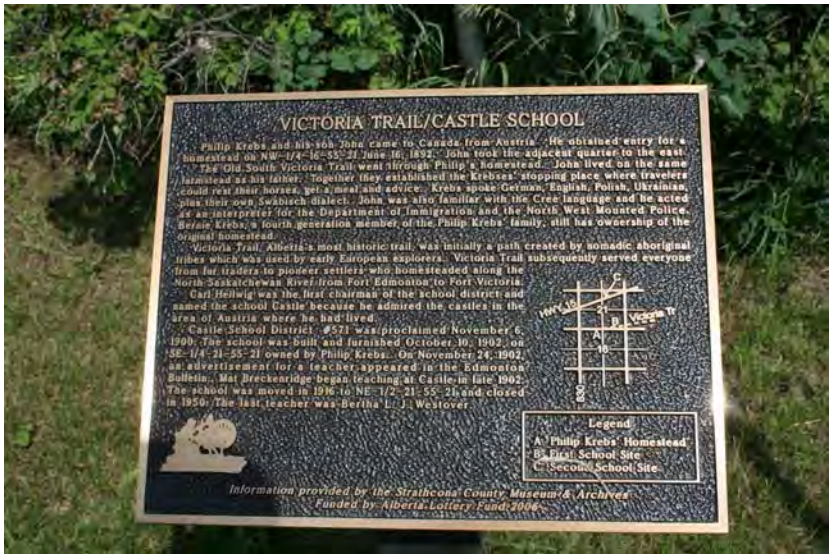
Character Defining Elements

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

- The gravel trail
- The agricultural setting

- Gravel trail
- Agricultural setting

- Gravel trail
- Tree lined



- Plaque

Strathcona County Heritage Inventory

Statements of Integrity

HERITAGE COLLABORATIVE

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NE 16-51-20-W4M 1. Métis Log House

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Aboriginal Life; A: Theme – Agricultural/Residential Development C: Construction – Log Construction B: Person: McFall, Gladue and Tough Families
Context	This site is located on a quarter section of land near Hastings Lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1891 – 1970 (estimated DOC 1891, restored in 1970)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the Cabin has changed. Mr. McFall indicates that the cabin was built on the Augustus Gladue homestead (located at SW 22-51-20-W4) at the east end of Hastings lake. Marguerite (Gladue) remembered her father building the cabin around 1891. She and her husband John Tough relocated the cabin to its present site circa 1908 and lived there until 1955. When the McFall's parents purchased the quarter section in 1969 the cabin was in ruins.
2. Design	Mr. McFall rebuilt the Gladue Cabin as a summer-home project. The main section of the cabin was retained but a shingled addition was added to the side of the cabin and a screened porch was added to the other side. The project received an Alberta Association of Architect Award for preservation. Mr. McFall also added other buildings including the log barn and outbuilding to the site.
3. Environment	Although the Gladue Cabin was relocated from its original site, it was done very early. The environment or surrounding area of this site not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for the addition of a new door and new storm windows and scroll in gable end.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

SE 18-51-20-W4M 2. Frontiersmen War Memorial

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Military: World War I C: Design and Construction E: Landmark B: Institution – Legion of Frontiersmen
Context	This memorial is located along Highway 14 near Hastings Lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1935 – 1990 (Erected in 1935, dedicated to the memory of Frontiersmen who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 and was subsequently added to until 1990.)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this monument is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the monument has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the monument has not been altered. Additional bronze plaques were added following WWII and in 1965, and 1990
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years. The site and monument are maintained.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the monument have not changed. The additional plaques are consistent with the original bronze marker.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the monument is authentic.
6. Feeling	The high retention of materials and design in this monument, and the unchanged environment has resulted in a continued feeling of respectful commemoration.
7. Association	The monument continues to be associated with the Legion of Frontiersmen and the Military.

NE 32-51-20-W4M 3. Deville Store and Post Office

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Business and Industry (commercial store and post office) B: Person – Alex, Gertrude and J.D. Morrow C: Design – Vernacular
Context	This site is located in the community of Deville, near Hastings lake in the southeast corner of Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1930 – 1966 (DOC 1930. The business continued to be operated by the Morrow family until sometime after 1966 when son, J.D. took over.)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	Two additions to this building are evident from the joints in the clapboard siding: the shed roof addition on the rear; and the two storey, hip roof addition on the side with its one storey, gable roof covered entrance. The windows and siding on these additions is consistent with the rest of the building indicating that the additions were constructed during the period of significance.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for metal roofing, which has been applied to the shed roof addition, and the eaves troughs. The metal storm door was likely installed during the period of significance.
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.

SE 22-51-21-W4M 4. Heitmann Farm Site

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development C: Construction – Log Construction Residence C: Construction – Gambrel Barn
Context	This site is located on a quarter section of land near Cooking Lake in the south east corner of Strathcona County in the Ministik area.
Period of Significance	1910 to 1950 (DOC: circa 1910 residence) (DOC circa 1950 barn)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of these buildings is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the buildings has not changed.
2. Design	The designs of both buildings do not appear to be significantly altered. The construction techniques and materials are consistent with early 20th century building techniques. The small shed roof addition on the side of the residence appears to be made of plywood and was likely constructed sometime later.
3. Environment	This farm site is located in an agricultural area and the environment has not changed significantly over the years. A small metal storage building has been constructed adjacent to the residence.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the residence building have not changed except rolled asphalt cladding was applied to protect the underlying logs on the residence and the shed addition appears to be made of plywood. The logs are exposed on the rear of the residence and the original chinking appears to have been replaced. The authentic materials of the barn have not been significantly altered except for the addition of asphalt shingles on the roof.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the buildings is authentic.
6. Feeling	The high retention of materials and design in both buildings and the rural environment has resulted in the continued feeling of early 20th century farm site.
7. Association	Both buildings continue to be associated with the theme of agriculture.

7-22106 South Cooking Lake Road 5. Store/Post Office

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Urban Development A: Theme – Business and Industry: Post Office C: Design - Modernist E: Landmark
Context	This store is located on a commercial street in the hamlet of South Cooking Lake, in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1965 to 1987. (Estimated DOC is 1965. The post office was relocated here in 1987)
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	This site was originally located on Provincial Highway 14 but the highway was relocated. It remains on a commercial street in the hamlet of South Cooking Lake and the surrounding area 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 high retention of materials, design and workmanship of the South Cooking Lake Store and Post Office and the unchanged commercial environment results in the continued feeling of a small community convenience store.
7. Association	The association of this building has not changed. It was constructed as a convenience store and the postal service was added during the period of significance. The building is still used for the same purpose.

225-22106 South Cooking Lake Road 6. Percy Manning Cottage

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Urban Development; A: Theme – Work and Leisure C: Design – Craftsman influences
Context	This residence is located on a residential road overlooking the lake in the hamlet of South Cooking Lake, in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1910 – 1950s (Estimated DOC: 1910 to 1950s estimated time when there was a decrease in tourist activity at the lake.)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	This design of this cottage has not been significantly altered. The front porch has been enclosed with windows and a shed roof addition has been constructed on the rear of the residence.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has experienced a certain amount of change. The hamlet of South Cooking Lake continues to be a small community of summer cottages; however the water levels on the lake are significantly lower than they were when this cottage was constructed. A day use area for picnics, boating and windsurfing remains but the amenities do not attract as many visitors as they once did.
4. Materials	Most of the authentic materials of this building have not changed. The clapboard siding on the addition is consistent with that on the rest of the cottage and the multi-pane windows on the front porch compliment the building's craftsman style. The authentic materials of this building have not been significantly altered except for the addition of asphalt shingles.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The high retention of the materials and design of this cottage and its lake front location within a small cottage community contributes to its continued feeling of a summer retreat.
7. Association	The satisfactory degree of integrity found in this cottage allows it to retain its association with the settlement and activities of Strathcona County.

NW 6-52-20-W4M 7. North Cooking Lake Store and Hotel

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Business and Industry; Work and Leisure; Community Development B: Person – Mary McMenomy: original owner E: Landmark
Context	This building is located along Highway 630 in the hamlet of North Cooking Lake, in the south east corner of Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1914 to 2005 (From construction in 1914 until Mary McMenomy retired in 1956. The building was purchased by new owners and renovated between 1976 and 1982. The store remained open until 1991 and the post office was open until 2005.)
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. The corner door has been removed and the corner windows appear to have been replaced by smaller ones.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years, except the lake has receded and is now quite a distance from the building.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have generally stayed the same except for the addition of vinyl siding, a steel door, new shutters, new bay window, and a shed addition at back of unknown date.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the form and scale of the building has not changed.
7. Association	This building is no longer a store and hotel, however its unique design, prominent location and long history of operation allows it to retain its association with community development; business and industry; and work and leisure.

SE 19-52-22-W4M 8. Wunderly Farm Site

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development; Business and Industry B: Person – George Wunderly C: Design – Small barn gambrel roof; large barn rainbow roof.
Context	This farm site is located is located in a country residential subdivision southeast of Sherwood Park, in the Wye District, in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	Circa 1928 – 1953 (DOC: circa 1928 Barn; circa 1928 Granary; 1953 Barn)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of these buildings is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the buildings has not changed.
2. Design	The designs of the buildings have not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The Wunderly Farm Site is now located in a county residential subdivision. Neighbouring properties are small acreages and there are no agricultural fields adjacent to this property. The farm site itself remains quite large.
4. Materials	The authentic materials have not been significantly altered except for the addition of asphalt shingles on one side of the 1902 Barn, and the metal roof on the 1953 Barn.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the buildings is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of a historic farmyard is maintained by size of the farm site combined with the retention of the materials and design of the agricultural buildings. Modern structures are situated well away from these buildings and are screened by trees.
7. Association	The site is still associated with agricultural development because it represents how the industry has changed over the years.

SW 2-52-23-W4M 9. Charles Hill Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Themes – Agricultural Development; Religious development B: Person – Charles Hill C: Construction – Log
Context	This log residence is located on a quarter section of land south of the hamlet of Sherwood Park in the Colchester area in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1895 to 1908. (DOC 1895. The Hills moved to Mannville in 1908.)
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, although the outside staircase which provided access to the second storey has been removed.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have weathered over the years; the windows, doors and outside staircase are no longer in place but the remaining materials have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the Charles Hill Residence is authentic. The logs are clearly visible. The saddle notch joints, sockets for the second floor joists and framing for the windows and doors are a display of early building techniques.
6. Feeling	The high retention of materials, design and workmanship in this residence and its unchanged rural environment contributes to the feeling of a late 1800s homestead.
7. Association	The high degree of integrity allows the Charles Hill Residence to retain its association with the agricultural and religious development of the area.

NE 14-52-23-W4M 10. Deer Mound Geodetic Survey Tablet

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Resource Development B: Institution – Geodetic Survey of Canada D: Information Potential
Context	This tablet is located in a residential subdivision south of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1928 (The Geodetic Survey Tablet was installed in 1928)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this tablet is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the tablet has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the tablet has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	Deer Mound is still the second highest point in Strathcona County. The surrounding area remains heavily treed even though it has been developed into a country residential area. The geodetic survey tablet is located in a cul-de-sac with several large homes.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the tablet have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the tablet is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the tablet has not changed.
7. Association	The association of the tablet has not changed.

1933 Sherwood Drive 11. Sherwood Park Fire Station #1

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Politics and Government B: Institution – Strathcona County Fire Department B: Person – Peter Hemingway, Architect C: Design – Moderne / Streamline E: Local Landmark
Context	This building is located on a main thoroughfare in Sherwood Park in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1975 – Present (DOC 1975).
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The prominent location of this building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been altered.
3. Environment	When this building was constructed in 1975 the hamlet of Sherwood Park was a growing community. This site was selected because of its central location. Since that time the hamlet has grown considerably. The site is still located on a main thoroughfare in an urban environment.
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 this building has not changed. Its modern design and visible location communicates the importance of fire protection services to the people of the County.
7. Association	This building continues to be operated as a fire hall by the Strathcona County Fire Department. It maintains its association with the Fire department and illustrates the local government's commitment to providing fire protection service.

NE 15-53-21-W4M 12. Harvey Stone Barn

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development; Work and Leisure C: Design – Gambrel roof with flared eaves C: Construction – Stone
Context	This building is located on a quarter section of agricultural land just north of Highway 16 near the community of Brookville on the east side of Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1930 (Estimated DOC 1930)
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	This barn is located in an area of Strathcona County that has remained predominantly agricultural in nature. Neighbouring properties include farm sites, treed areas and cultivated land.
4. Materials	Although the windows and doors are no longer in place, the remaining materials in this building have been retained. The fieldstone is original and no repairs or modifications were noted. The shiplap cladding and wood trim are painted and appear well maintained. The wood shingle roofing is weathered but mostly intact.
5. Workmanship	This building provides an excellent example of stone work techniques from the early 1900s. The fieldstone construction is exposed and clearly visible, yet it remains in good condition.
6. Feeling	Due to the high retention of materials, the unchanged design and the rural location, this building continues to feel like a 1930s barn.
7. Association	The location and design of the barn allows it to retain its association with agricultural development and work within Strathcona County.

2 Main Street, Ardrossan 13. Ardrossan United Church

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Community Development (Ardrossan) A: Theme – Spiritual Life B: Institution – Methodist Church C: Design – Vernacular with Gothic revival influences
Context	This building is located on a residential street in the hamlet of Ardrossan in Strathcona County (does not include the newer 1960s church that was been attached to this church)
Period of Significance	1910 – 1960 (DOC 1910. The new church was constructed in 1960)
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. The 1915 addition to house the student minister was constructed during the period of significance.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years. In 1960, a new church was constructed attached to this building.
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 this building has not changed.
7. Association	This building continues to be associated with the Methodist Church which in 1925, merged with the Presbyterian Church to become the United Church. Regular church services are now held in the adjacent new church but this building is still used for church functions.

SE 8-53-22-W4M 14. Reynolds Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development; Work and Leisure C: Design – Foursquare Georgian design influences C: Construction – Brick
Context	This building is located on a quarter section of land east of Sherwood Park in, in the Ardrossan area of Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1919 (DOC 1919)
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 this building does not appear to have been significantly altered.
3. Environment	This treed farmyard is located on a cultivated quarter section of land. There are other agricultural properties in the area, however much of the farmland south of this property has been developed into country residential subdivisions.
4. Materials	Most of the authentic materials of this building have not changed. There appears to be a small addition on the south side with vinyl cladding and metal soffit and fascia. A metal eaves trough has been added on the front porch and the addition of asphalt shingles to the roof.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The high retention of materials and design combined with the agricultural environment surrounding this residence results in a continued feeling of an accomplished farmhouse from the first decades of the 20th century.
7. Association	This building continues to be used as a residence on what appears to be an operational farm maintaining its association with agricultural development and work and leisure in the area.

SW 18-53-22-W4M 15. Bodell Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural (Rural) Development; Work and Leisure C: Design – Foursquare B: Person – Bodell Family
Context	This building is located on a quarter section of land at the intersection of Highway 21 and Highway 16, near the hamlet of Sherwood Park in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1910 to 1956 (Estimated DOC 1910. Andrew Bodell lived here from 1920 until his death in 1956)
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 except for, siding has been added to enclose the front porch and a ramp has been added to the front entrance.
3. Environment	This quarter section of land is now bordered on the south side by Yellowhead Highway 16 and on the east side Provincial Highway 21. Both highways are divided with multiple lanes and the intersection includes a cloverleaf. Despite its close proximity to Sherwood Park this site and its surrounding area is predominantly agricultural. The residence is located in a treed farmyard with agricultural buildings and structures.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for the porch siding is not consistent with the original clapboard siding on the residence, and the addition of asphalt shingle roof.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	Due to the high retention of materials, the unchanged design and the rural location, this building retains its feeling of an early 1900s farmhouse.
7. Association	This residence continues to be used as a farmhouse on an active farm maintaining its association with agricultural development, work and leisure in Strathcona County.

NW 7-54-21-W4M 16. Partridge Hill School

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Education C: Construction – Brick Construction
Context	This building is located in the community of Partridge Hill in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1911 – 1956 (DOC 1911, school closed in 1956, now a residence)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of this building has not changed. The site was selected in 1911 just east of the original schoolhouse.
2. Design	This building has undergone some modifications since its construction in 1911. An addition has been built at the back of the school, which is not consistent with the original structure and style of the building. The bell and belfry have been removed, three windows were added on the side of the school, and the platform and stairs were added to the front façade.
3. Environment	Partridge Hill remains a very small community in a predominantly agricultural area. This site is adjacent to cultivated fields.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for the addition of asphalt shingles and metal roof vents, wood shutters, metal fascia and eaves trough, new windows and a steel door. It appears from the location of the voussoirs and lug sills that only five of the side window openings are original. Three additional window openings have been added at some time. All of the windows are new.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic. New brickwork is evident around the additional windows. Brick sills were added which contrast the plain concrete lug sills on the original window openings. Voussoirs were not added over the new window openings.
6. Feeling	The building has been converted to a residence however due to its design and brick construction it retains some feeling of its original use as an early 1900 country schoolhouse.
7. Association	This building is no longer used as a schoolhouse and is now privately owned however its location, design and construction provide sufficient integrity to maintain its association with education in Strathcona County.

NW 7-54-21-W4M 17. Partridge Hill Teacherage

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Education, Work and Leisure C: Design – Vernacular
Context	This building is located in the community of Partridge Hill on the same property as the Partridge Hill School, in Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1925 to 1956 (DOC 1925, School closed in 1956)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of this building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of this building does not appear to have been altered.
3. Environment	This building is located at the corner of Township Road 542 and Range Road 220 adjacent to the former Partridge Hill School. The yard site is grassed and well maintained and there is a treed shelterbelt along Range Road 220. The small community of Partridge Hill is in a predominantly agricultural area of Strathcona County.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of this building have not changed. The brick chimney, clapboard siding, wood shingles, trim and door all appear to be original. The building is no longer used as a residence and plywood has been applied as a covering over the windows or window openings. The wood shingles are deteriorating and some are missing.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	Although it is no longer used as a residence, the retained materials and vernacular design of this building provides a continued feeling of an early 1900s residence.
7. Association	Although this building is no longer used as a residence and the adjacent Partridge Hill School has been converted into a residence, the location and construction of this building provides sufficient integrity to maintain its association with education and work and leisure in Strathcona County.

SE 14-54-21-W4M 18. Good Hope Standard Church/Holiness Movement Church

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Spiritual Life B: Institution – Holiness Movement Church C: Design – Vernacular
Context	This building is located on a quarter section of land in the community of Good Hope, in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1911 – present (DOC 1911. The church's name was changed to the Standard Church in the 1920s. Regular church services continued here until the 1970's; the church is currently only used for special occasions.)
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 this building does not appear to have been altered in any way.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years. The Good Hope Standard Church is located within the rural community of Good Hope and surrounded by farms and agricultural lands.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for the addition of asphalt shingles.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of this building is authentic. The clapboard siding, wood corner boards, wood frieze, wood windows and doors all illustrate construction techniques from the period of significance.
6. Feeling	The feeling of this building has not changed. Its rural location and the retention of its original design and materials results in the continued feeling of a small rural church.
7. Association	This building continues to be used for occasional church services and is still associated with the spiritual life of the community.

NW 17-54-21-W4M 19. Lawrence Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural (Rural) Development C: Design – Foursquare C: Construction – Brick
Context	This residence is located on a quarter section of land south of the hamlet of Josephburg on highway 830 in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1920 – present (Estimated DOC 1920)
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	This residence is located on a treed yard site adjacent to cultivated land. This portion of Strathcona County continues to be predominantly agricultural and neighboring properties also consist of cultivated land and the occasional farm site.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of metal fascia, eaves troughs, the addition of asphalt shingles, and new siding in dormer.
5. Workmanship	This building illustrates masonry construction techniques and housing design from the early 1900s.
6. Feeling	The retention of original materials and design for this residence combined with the agricultural location results in the continued feeling of a 1920 farmhouse.
7. Association	The residence retains its association with agricultural development in Strathcona County.

NE 31-54-21-W4M 20. Mohr Farm Site

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development; Work and Leisure B: Person – Mohr Family C: Construction
Context	This site is located south on a quarter section of land west of the hamlet of Josephburg and south of the Josephburg Air Field in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1913 to 1930. (The DOC for the 1st Residence is estimated to be circa 1900 but it was relocated to this site in 1913. The Brick Residence and the Barn were constructed here in 1915 and 1926 respectively.)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of these buildings is satisfactory.
1. Location	The First Residence was constructed on NW 36-54-21-4 and relocated to this site by Henry Mohr in 1913. The Brick Residence and Barn remain in their original locations.
2. Design	A room was added to the First Residence when it was relocated to this site in 1913. It continued to be used as a residence until the family moved into the Brick Residence in 1915. It has since been converted into a storage building and a shed roof addition has been added. An addition has been added to the Brick Residence and one of the side window openings has been modified to accommodate a smaller window. The original lintel remains but the lug sills were removed and the brickwork was patched. The design of the Barn has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The Mohr Farm site is part of a working farm. The yard area is protected by treed shelterbelts and it is surrounded by cultivated fields. The yard contains other agricultural buildings including metal grain bins and storage buildings which have been added over the years. The site is relatively close to the hamlet of Josephburg in an area of Strathcona County that is predominantly agricultural. Neighbouring properties include farm sites and cultivated land.
4. Materials	Most of the authentic materials of the buildings have not changed except: metal roofing has been added to the First Residence and to the 1926 barn; vinyl siding has been applied to the front gable end, roof

	dormers, and the rear façade; new vinyl windows, a metal frieze and eaves troughs have also been installed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the buildings is authentic.
6. Feeling	The Mohr Farm site has been maintained and updated to accommodate the ongoing farming operation. The new buildings and features enhance the agricultural feeling of the site. The large 1926 Barn in its central location continues to be a dominant feature within the site.
7. Association	This farm continues to operate and remains associated with agricultural development and work and leisure within Strathcona County. In 1984, a member of the Mohr Family still owned the site.

NE 34-54-21-W4M 21. Doze Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Themes - Agricultural Development; Work and Leisure B: People - Joseph Doze C: Design - Foursquare Design and Brick Construction
Context	This residence is located on a quarter section of land near the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1928 to 1942 (DOC 1928, Joe and Ruth Doze left the farm and moved to Edmonton in 1942)
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. An addition was constructed on one side; the original covering over the front entrance appears to have been replaced with a new gable roof; There are new stairs leading to the front entrance; and a side door with its associated covering was been removed. These changes may have taken place during the period of significance.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	New windows have been installed, including two picture windows, but most of the authentic materials of the building have not changed. The brick used on the addition and where the side door has been closed in compliments the original brickwork.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The new front entrance may not be as grand as the original was, however this residence still has a substantial presence and conveys the feeling of a successful farm residence from the 1920s.
7. Association	This building retains its association with the themes of agriculture, work and leisure.

NE 7-55-20-W4M 22. Bott/ Radke Residence

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Agricultural Development C: Design – Foursquare/ Regency Cottage
Context	This building is located on a quarter section of land in the northeast corner of Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1930
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	This building is located on a farm site with a treed shelter belt and other agricultural buildings. The remainder of the quarter section is cultivated as are neighbouring properties. This area of Strathcona County is predominantly agricultural.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed except for the addition of metal fascia, eaves troughs and new stairs. The dormer window has been replaced and vinyl siding was added to the dormer.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	This residence has retained its original design and materials. It also continues to be located in an agricultural setting thereby maintaining its feeling of a 1930s farm house.
7. Association	This residence is located in the yard of an active farming operation maintaining its association with agricultural development in Strathcona County.

SW 4-55-21-W4M 23. Josephburg United Church of Christ

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Spiritual Life C: Design – Gothic Design Influences C: Construction – Brick E: Landmark – Local
Context	This building is located in the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County.
Period of Significance	1910 – 1983 (DOC 1910, Basement added 1926, Addition 1967, Addition 1983)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of this church has not changed.
2. Design	Since construction, this church has undergone three significant modifications: in 1926 it was raised by three feet and a basement was excavated under it; in 1967 a twenty foot extension was added to the front of the church; and in 1983 the church was renovated to make it more accessible to the handicapped and expanded to accommodate sixty additional people. The 1967 addition to the front of the church had the most significant impact on the building's design. This horizontal feature reduces the heightening effect of the bell tower, the main entrance no longer faces the street and the windows are a more modern style. The 1983 addition includes many features that compliment the design of the original building including: the brick, the pointed arch window openings with voussoirs and keystones, the pointed arch transom with three lights, the plain lug sills and the concrete block foundation.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	Many of the authentic materials of the building have changed. The stucco exterior which was used on the 1967 addition was also applied to

	church's front façade and bell tower. Eaves troughs, asphalt shingles, and vinyl windows have also been added. The metal soffit and fascia on both additions contrasts the painted wood which remains on the original church. The brick cladding and wood frieze on the 1983 addition were chosen to compliment the original building.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The modifications which have taken place over the years have allowed this church to grow with its congregation. The need for more space also indicates the importance of spiritual life to the community of Josephburg. The building retains its feeling of a community church and a meeting place.
7. Association	This building continues to be owned by the United Church and has been utilized as a place or worship since its construction in 1910.

SW 4-55-21-W4M 24. Josephburg United Church of Christ Parsonage

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Work and Leisure; Spiritual Life B: Person – Reverend John Krieger C: Construction – Brick Construction C: Design – Foursquare
Context	This building is located adjacent to the Josephburg United Church of Christ in the hamlet of Josephburg in Strathcona County
Period of Significance	1916 – present (DOC 1916)
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, except for the addition to the rear of the building and the enclosed front porch.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The materials of this building have not changed except for the new vinyl windows and doors, asphalt shingles, eaves troughs, vertical plank cladding on the enclosed porch, metal stair brackets and the stucco exterior on the addition.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic. This residence provides a good example of brick construction techniques utilized in the early 1900s.
6. Feeling	This brick residence continues to possess a substantive presence providing a feeling of importance within the community.
7. Association	The association of the building has not changed. The parsonage is still owned by the church and is used as parsonage.

S 21-55-21-W4M 25. Original Victoria Trail

Description	
Significance Criteria	A: Themes – Transportation; Fur Trade; Aboriginal Life; Law Enforcement
Context	The one mile portion of trail is located in the northern part of Strathcona County, and is still referred to as Victoria Trail.
Period of Significance	Pre-1862 – present (Created by nomadic aboriginal tribes; used by early European explorers, fur traders and settlers. the Victoria Mission was established in 1862 as a Methodist mission to the Cree.)
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this trail is satisfactory.
1. Location	Much of the trail system was lost over the years; however the location of this one mile section of trail has remained the same.
2. Design	The trail has been improved to accommodate new forms of transportation.
3. Environment	The environment or surrounding area changed during the period of significance. Prior to 1870 the area was not open to settlement and the trail followed the telegraph route. After 1870, the area was gradually developed into agricultural land. This portion of the trail ran through homesteads that were granted to Philip and John Krebs in 1892.
4. Materials	The trail is now a gravel road but the landscape is the same.
5. Workmanship	Not applicable
6. Feeling	The feeling of the trail has changed over time. The trail is now a gravel road but the surrounding treed landscape retains the same feeling of enclosure and rugged county landscape.
7. Association	The association of the trail has not changed. It is still used for travel by locals and it serves much the same purpose.

Strathcona County Heritage Inventory

Appendix

HERITAGE COLLABORATIVE

Heritage Inventory
Strathcona County

- Inventory Sites
- Urban Service Area Boundary
- Hamlet Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

#	Site Name	#	Site Name
1	Métis Log House	14	Reynolds Residence
2	Frontiersmen War Memorial	15	Bodell Residence
3	Deville Store and Post Office	16	Partridge Hill School
4	Heitmann Farm Site	17	Partridge Hill Teacherage
5	South Cooking Lake Store and Post Office	18	Good Hope Standard Church / Holiness Movement Church
6	Percy Manning Cottage	19	Lawrence Residence
7	North Cooking Lake Store and Hotel	20	Mohr Farm site
8	Wunderly Farm Site	21	Doze Residence
9	Charles Hill Residence	22	Bott/Radke Residence
10	Deer Mound Geodetic Survey Tablet	23	Josephburg United Church of Christ
11	Sherwood Park Fire Station	24	Josephburg United Church of Christ Parsonage
12	Harvey Stone Barn	25	Original Victoria Trail
13	Ardrossan 1910 United Church		