

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory

Final Report

Prepared for: City of Camrose

June 25, 2026

Project Number: 160941233

Stantec Consulting Ltd.



Limitations and Sign-off

The conclusions in the Report titled City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the Report, and concerning the scope described in the Report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the scope of work was conducted and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The Report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the Report was prepared. The Report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorized use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from the City of Camrose (the "Client") and third parties in the preparation of the Report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

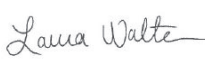
This Report is intended solely for use by the Client in accordance with Stantec's contract with the Client. While the Report may be provided to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and others for whom the Client is responsible, Stantec does not warrant the services to any third party. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written consent of Stantec, which may be withheld at Stantec's discretion.

Prepared by:  Digitally signed by Giansante, Christian
Date: 2026.06.25 10:17:14 -04'00'

Signature

Christian Giansante, CAHP

Cultural Heritage Specialist

Reviewed by:  Digitally signed by Walter, Laura
Date: 2026.06.25 10:19:36 -04'00'

Signature

Laura Walter, MA, CAHP

Cultural Heritage Specialist

Approved by:  Digitally signed by Rivard, Meaghan
Date: 2026.06.25 10:25:52 -04'00'

Signature

Meaghan Rivard, MA, CAHP

Associate, Senior Cultural Heritage Specialist



Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Camrose (the City) to complete an update to the City's Heritage Survey and Inventory, originally completed in 2011 by Heritage Collaborative Inc. The purpose of this update is to review the 40 sites included in the 2011 inventory, evaluate changes in physicality or integrity, and identify additional properties constructed in 1945 or earlier that may possess historical, architectural, or cultural value. The updated inventory incorporates designated, non-designated, and potential heritage resources, some of which hold intangible heritage significance. It also includes altered or demolished sites in a comparison review with the 2011 inventory.

The *City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory* provides an updated, comprehensive record of the community's built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Building upon the original 2011 inventory, this 2026 update expands the number, accuracy, and contextual understanding of Camrose's historic places, reflecting the city's evolving built environment and the community's continued commitment to cultural heritage conservation. The inventory documents a broad spectrum of places encompassing residential, commercial, civic, institutional, religious, and agricultural structures, and cultural heritage landscapes.

A public survey conducted in late 2025 collected resident perspectives on heritage places, themes, and priorities for conservation. Respondents consistently emphasized the importance of historic homes, the downtown core, long-standing institutions, and distinctive cultural landscapes. A Public Open House occurred in spring 2026 to present the final draft of the Heritage Survey and Inventory. Attendees were supportive of the findings of the report.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.



Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose	1
1.2	Policy Framework.....	1
1.2.1	Alberta Historical Resources Act	1
1.2.2	City of Camrose Heritage Policy Framework.....	1
1.3	Field Program.....	2
1.4	Background Review and Historical Research.....	2
1.5	Introduction to Statements of Significance.....	2
2	Heritage Inventory.....	3
2.1.1	Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Provincially Designated)	3
2.1.2	Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Municipally Designated).....	12
2.1.3	Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Non-Designated).....	28
2.1.4	Inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Non-Designated)	79
2.1.5	Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	87
2.1.6	Altered and Demolished Built Heritage Resources	102
3	Survey and Consultation Results.....	106
4	Conclusion.....	107
5	References	108

List of Tables

Table 2-1: Provincially Designated Heritage Resources	3
Table 2-2: Municipally Designated Heritage Resources	12
Table 2-3: Non-Designated Residential Properties	28
Table 2-4: Non-Designated Commercial Properties	49
Table 2-5: Non-Designated Places of Worship, Institutional, Civic, and Other Properties	65
Table 2-6: Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes	87



Acronyms / Abbreviations

BHR	Built Heritage Resource
CHL	Cultural Heritage Landscape
HAC	Heritage Advisory Committee
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
SoS	Statement of Significance



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by the City of Camrose (the City) to complete an update to the City's Heritage Survey and Inventory, originally completed in 2011 by Heritage Collaborative Inc. The intent of updated Heritage Survey and Inventory is to review, update, and expand on the findings of the 2011 report. This includes a review of the 40 sites currently on the inventory, and identification of additional properties that date from 1945 or earlier that may have historical and architectural significance within the community.

Through the update to the Heritage Survey and Inventory, the City of Camrose strengthens its ability to coordinate municipal planning objectives with provincial heritage requirements, reduces uncertainty during development review, and supports informed decision-making consistent with Alberta's legislative framework for heritage conservation.

1.2 Policy Framework

1.2.1 Alberta Historical Resources Act

Heritage resources in Alberta are governed by the Historical Resources Act (RSA 2000, c H-9), which establishes the legal framework for identifying, managing, and conserving archaeological, palaeontological, historic, and cultural resources across the province (Government of Alberta 2000). The Act applies to both public and private lands and confirms that historic resources are under Crown ownership, regardless of surface ownership. The Act sets out the roles and authorities of the Minister responsible for heritage resources and provides tools to ensure that heritage considerations are addressed as part of land use planning and development approvals. These tools include the designation of historic resources and historic areas, regulation of research and excavation activities, and requirements for review where land-disturbing activities are proposed.

1.2.2 City of Camrose Heritage Policy Framework

The City of Camrose recognizes heritage resources as an integral part of community identity and long-term planning. Through its Official Plan, the City commits to identifying, conserving, and integrating buildings, sites, structures, and cultural landscapes of heritage value into municipal decision-making. Heritage considerations are supported through tools such as the Heritage Survey and Inventory, municipal heritage designation, and the involvement of the Heritage Advisory Committee (HAC) in planning, development, and demolition review processes, ensuring that change is managed in a way that respects historically significant resources (City of Camrose n.d.).

This policy direction is implemented through the City's Heritage Management Plan (HMP) (2021–2031), which serves as Council's guiding framework for heritage conservation and program delivery. The HMP establishes clear goals to grow and protect Camrose's heritage program, integrate heritage into broader municipal planning, encourage adaptive reuse through incentives, and align heritage conservation with



economic development, tourism, and public education. The Plan also emphasizes the use of recognized conservation standards, community engagement, and partnerships to support informed and sustainable management of heritage resources over time (City of Camrose 2021).

1.3 Field Program

A site assessment was undertaken on November 3 and 4, 2025, by Christian Giansante and Meaghan Rivard, Cultural Heritage Specialists with Stantec. Weather conditions were seasonably cool and with sun. The site visit consisted of a pedestrian and vehicular survey of the City, along with individual assessments of potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes from the public right of way. Photographs were taken with a Canon Rebel EOS T7 at a resolution of 6,000 by 4,000 pixels.

1.4 Background Review and Historical Research

To understand the historical context of Camrose and of its built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes, primary sources and secondary sources were reviewed. Primary sources reviewed included land registry records, newspaper articles, historical mapping, topographic mapping, and aerial photography. Secondary sources included local history books covering the development of Camrose, and the previously completed Heritage Survey and Inventory.

1.5 Introduction to Statements of Significance

Following the completion of background research, Statements of Significance (SoS) were reviewed for existing inventoried properties or were written for newly identified properties. The SoS is guided by the *Writing Statements of Significance: General Guidelines* (CHP 2006), and is comprised of three sections:

- **Description of Historic Place:** Includes an introduction to the heritage resource and describes the physical character and components of the resource.
- **Heritage Value:** Includes an overview of what components of the site matter and why. The purpose of this section is to explain why a heritage resource matters to a community and what is important. The identified heritage value of a site is typically categorized by its design value, its historical value, and by its contextual value. This may include architectural style, building type, building materials, historical associations, significant owners, builders or architects, or contextual connections with another property or the streetscape
- **Character-Defining Elements:** Includes the main built and landscape components of a site that contribute to its heritage value. They represent the tangible heritage value of the heritage resource. Character-defining elements are those features which most clearly convey the meanings and importance of the place. A character-defining element is not required to be original building fabric but can be something that has become significant over time.

Where changes are proposed to heritage resources identified in this inventory, it is recommended that the property owner consult with City Staff regarding the proposed changes. Ongoing discussions between City Staff and the property owner should aim to conserve the identified character-defining elements, either through retention, repair, or sympathetic replacement.



2 Heritage Inventory

The City of Camrose Heritage Inventory is a list of built heritage resources (BHRs) and cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) that includes both designated, non-designated and potential resources.

A designated resource (Section 2.1.1 and Section 2.1.2) is a property that is protected under Alberta's Historical Resources Act (RSA 2000, c H-9). Its designation is registered on the property's land title which gives it legal protection from demolition or inappropriate alteration. Non-designated resources (Section 2.1.3 and Section 2.1.4) are properties that have heritage significance but are not formally designated. For the City of Camrose, non-designated resources have had a statement of significance developed for them and may be candidates for designation.

Potential BHRs and CHLs are properties within the City of Camrose that were identified to have potential heritage significance but have not been identified as exceptional candidates for designation but may be considered for some form of protection in the future (Section 2.1.5).

The Heritage Inventory also includes a list of altered and demolished BHRs that were previously included in the 2011 Heritage Survey and Inventory (Section 2.1.6). Their inclusion on the updated inventory is to acknowledge their intangible cultural heritage value, while being reflective of their altered or non-extant state.

2.1.1 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Provincially Designated)

Where a property has been designated at the provincial level, the statement of significance for the property is included verbatim from its designation by-law. A summary of provincially designated resources is included in Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1: Provincially Designated Heritage Resources

Property Address	Name	Date of Recognition
4407 47 Avenue	Canadian Northern Railway Station	2007/06/01
4919 47 Street	Camrose Feed Mill	1985/05/31
4857 50 Street	Camrose Old Courthouse	1978/01/24
4612 53 Street	Normal School/Rosehaven	1977/03/15



2.1.1.1 4407 47 Avenue (Canadian Northern Railway Station)



Description of Historic Place

The Canadian Northern Railway Station site includes a 1911, one and one-half storey train station, a 1919 section tool shed, and a 1918 watchman's shed, all situated on approximately 10 hectares of land in the east end of Camrose. The main building is a "Third Class" station constructed according to Canadian Northern Railway Plan 100-29 and features a hip roof, gable dormers, stucco exterior, a substantial baggage area extension, and wide eaves with large brackets extending along the trackside elevation. The two sheds are simple wood frame structures with red exterior walls and yellow trim.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Canadian Northern Railway Station lies in its architectural significance as one of the oldest and finest examples in Alberta of a standard plan, third class railway station and in its symbolic value as an emblem of the central role of railways in opening the province to settlement and agriculture.

In 1911, the Canadian Northern Railway (CNoR) constructed a "Third Class" station in Camrose according to the company's Plan 100-29. Plan 100-29 was the third of four "Third Class" station designs developed for the CNoR by influential architect Ralph Benjamin Pratt. Each of the "Third Class" stations designed by Pratt was distinguished by its hip roof - a unique feature that immediately branded the stations as CNoR constructions. The main floor of the building accommodated a waiting room and office, while the upper level contained living quarters for the stationmaster. The station also possessed a sizable, single storey wing that served as a baggage area. Initially, the building featured a shingled exterior as per CNoR architectural plans. In 1918, the Canadian Northern Railway was amalgamated into

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

With the gradual disappearance of early train stations from Alberta's communities, buildings like the Canadian Northern Railway Station at Camrose have gained increased historic significance as structural reminders of the essential role that the railways played in establishing settlement and agricultural economy in the province.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Canadian Northern Railway Station include such features as

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

Section Tool Shed

- mass, form, and scale;
- red exterior with yellow trim;
- door and fenestration pattern.

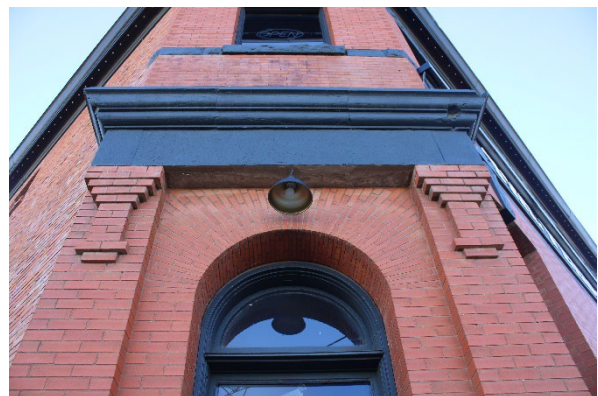
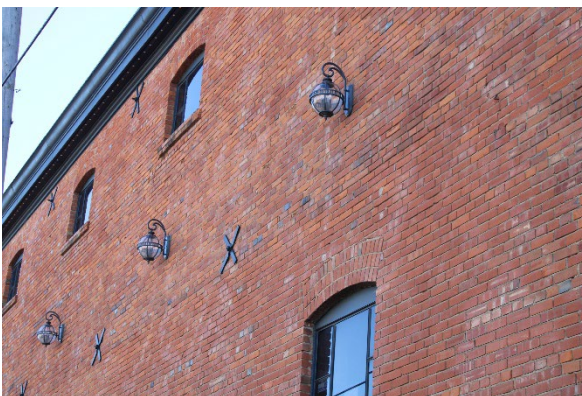
Watchman's Shed

- mass, form, and scale;
- red exterior with yellow trim;
- door and fenestration pattern.

(HeRMIS 2007)



2.1.1.2 4919 47 Street (Camrose Feed Mill)



Description of Historic Place

The Camrose Feed Mill is an early twentieth century, two-storey rectangular building located on a single lot southeast of Camrose's central business district. It features red brick facing, a chamfered front corner entryway, and numerous segmentally arched windows.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Camrose Feed Mill lies in its association with the development of wholesale facilities in Camrose and its example of typical warehouse architecture in early twentieth century Alberta.

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

The architecture of the Camrose Feed Mill embodies many of the typical elements of Alberta warehouses from this period. Its basic rectangular design, brick facing, and simple detailing were common in the province's warehouse constructions of the early twentieth century. The building is distinguished by its chamfered corner entryway and its decorative details, including large segmentally arched windows, a cornice on the facades facing the street, and stone sills, lintels, keystones, and stringcourses on the building's front facade. The typical design and spartan decoration emphasize the building's utilitarian purpose.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Camrose Feed Mill include such features as:

- form, massing, and style;
- flat roof with cornice on two facades facing the street;
- predominantly red brick facade with diachromatic decorative brickwork;
- fenestration pattern, including segmentally arched windows and historic frames and sashes;
- stone sills, lintels, keystones, and stringcourses on the front facade;
- chamfered front corner containing entryway composed of a doorway with round arched transom and a stone porch roof supported by corbelled brick brackets;
- exposed structural elements on the interior, including timber post-and-beam assembly with steel connectors.

(HeRMIS 1985)



2.1.1.3 4857 50 Street (Camrose Old Courthouse)

The property at 4857 50 Street is designated with the “Camrose Public Library” name. Given that the library is no longer located at this location, the naming convention in this report has been updated to reflect the property’s history as the Camrose Old Courthouse.



Description of Historic Place

The Camrose Old Courthouse is an early twentieth century, two-storey wood frame structure situated on approximately two lots on the city's mainstreet. The building is architecturally eclectic, embodying design elements from several styles. The classical revival style of architecture is especially evident in its symmetrical facade and slender columns accentuating the front entryway. Other prominent architectural elements include a flat roof with parapet and a second-storey balcony featuring a pedimented doorway.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Camrose Old Courthouse lies in its architectural style and its association with the development of early Camrose society.

The Camrose Old Courthouse exhibits an eclectic architectural design. The classical revival style is particularly prominent in the two columns that flank and accentuate the main entryway and the building's symmetrical facade and window pattern. Other architectural elements contribute to the building's

character, including the flat roof with parapet, and the pedimented second storey doorway exiting onto a balcony.

The Camrose Old Courthouse has been a significant structure in the social history of the city. Built in 1908 to house the Canadian Club of Camrose, this building offered the city's prominent businessmen a place to read, play billiards, and socialize. It was sold in 1918 and was later occupied by a Provincial Courthouse and Treasury Branch. In 1957, it was moved one block to its present location and transformed into the Camrose Public Library.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Camrose Old Courthouse include such features as:

- mass, form, and style;
- flat roof, eaves with bracket supports, and crenellated parapet;
- clapboard siding on first and second storeys and vertical siding above fascia and on parapet;
- central projection featuring slender columns accentuating the front entryway and second-floor pedimented doorway leading to balcony;
- fenestration pattern;
- double door entryway.

(HeRMIS 1978)



2.1.1.4 4612 53 Street (Normal School/Rosehaven)



Description of Historic Place

The Camrose Normal School building, which now houses the Rosehaven Care Centre, is a three and one-half storey brick building, constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, and located on an entire block of park-like grounds in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Normal School/Rosehaven lies chiefly in its association with the history of teacher education in Alberta, and particularly with its founding principal, Dr. C. Fred McNally. It is also significant as a good example of the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture and as a landmark building in the town of Camrose.

Constructed by the province in 1915 as the second institution in the province dedicated to educating teachers, the Camrose Normal School served this role for twenty three years. In first decades of the twentieth century, the children of Alberta's largely rural population were often educated in one-room schoolhouses. Before this time, teachers were certified on the basis of their own secondary education and their Normal School training, a course usually lasting four to six months. Literally thousands of Alberta schoolteachers received training at the Camrose Normal School between 1915 and 1938, when the building was turned over to the Department of National Defence.

C. Fred McNally, a pioneer educator in Alberta, was the founding principal of the Camrose Normal School. He later went on to serve as deputy minister of education under Premier William Aberhart. Dr. McNally's initiatives, informed by his experiences training teachers for the challenges of rural school

realities, led to the integration of the more than three thousand tiny school districts into fifty larger school divisions, thereby creating programs that allowed more rural students to attend high school.

The Camrose Normal School building is a typical example of the Collegiate Gothic style, a popular choice for academic buildings across North America during the early decades of the twentieth century. The building, situated prominently on a slightly raised bluff on a well-landscaped campus, is a well-known landmark in the central Alberta region.

Character-Defining Elements

The character-defining elements of the Normal School/Rosehaven building include such features of the Collegiate Gothic style as:

- form and massing;
- battlemented parapets, octagonal four storey stairwell towers, square headed mullioned windows, crenellated cornice, stone lintel and sills;

Other character-defining elements include such features as:

- hipped roof construction;
- arched main entry with 'stepped' voussoir pattern;
- oak entrance doors;
- the location, siting and plan of the building.

(HeRMIS 1977)

2.1.2 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Municipally Designated)

Where a property has been designated at the municipal level, the statement of significance for the property is included verbatim from its designation by-law. A summary of municipally designated resources is included in Table 2-2 below:

Table 2-2: Municipally Designated Heritage Resources

Property Address	Name	Date of Recognition
4706 48 Street	Frank Farley Residence	2023/02/27
4810 48 Street	Irving and Signe Hills Residence	2022/11/21
4831 48 Street	Ofrim Residence	2022/11/21
4801 49 Street	Dr. Nordbye Residence	2022/11/21
4802 49 Street	Harold Manning Residence	2022/11/21
4813 49 Street	Dr. P.F. Smith Residence	2014/10/06
5041 50 Street	The Bailey Theatre	2000/01/24



2.1.2.1 4706 48 Street (Frank Farley Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1929 two storey residence include:

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

(HeRMIS 2023)

2.1.2.2 4810 48 Street (Irving and Signe Hills Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

(HeRMIS 2022a)

2.1.2.3 4831 48 Street (Ofrim Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

This 1918 residence is valued for its association with Almar Ofrim. Almar Ofrim purchased this residence in 1919 which was the same year he started a general hardware store with Adolf Maland. A prominent and successful business, Ofrim and Maland Hardware was considered one of the best in the town's history. The residence continued to be owned by a member of the Ofrim family for eighty-three years after Almar acquired it.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1918 two storey residence include:

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

(HeRMIS 2022b)

2.1.2.4 4801 49 Street (Dr. Nordbye Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

This residence is significant for its foursquare design. The foursquare design was popular in the early twentieth century for its functional floor plan and its affordability. Like the standard foursquare design this house has a square footprint, a symmetrical façade, and the original interior would have been typically arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The exterior decorative elements of the foursquare often originate with different revival design influences such as the use of the classical Doric columns supporting the roof of the open front porch in this building.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

(HeRMIS 2022c)

2.1.2.5 4802 49 Street (Harold Manning Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

The two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Harold Manning who built this house in 1928. Manning co-owned Manning Sutherland Lumber with Dave Sutherland, which they former in 1909. The Manning Sutherland Lumber Company was later absorbed by Beaver Lumber Co. Ltd. Harold and Norma Manning sold the residence to Al and Ann Schloss in 1935.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two and one half storey residence include:

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

(HeRMIS 2022d)

2.1.2.6 4813 49 Street (Dr. P.F. Smith Residence)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

This 1911 residence is significant for its association with Dr. P. F. Smith. Dr. Smith along with Dr. Stewart operated the Stewart-Smith practice on Main Street in Camrose which began in 1912. This is the beginnings of the Smith Clinic, a well known medical practice in Camrose. The Smith Clinic opened in

1935 when Dr. P.F. Smith's son, Dr. Mac Smith, joined his father's practice. Dr. P.F. Smith's other son, Dr. C. H. (Hamp) Smith, joined the Smith Clinic after being wounded in World War II. Dr. Allan Smith, son of Dr. Mac Smith, joined the clinic in 1966. It is noted that "the Smith Clinic in its development, purpose, and operation has been a tremendous asset in the development of the City of Camrose."

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

(HeRMIS 2014)

2.1.2.7 5041 50 Street (The Bailey Theatre)



Description of Historic Place

The Bailey Theatre (a.k.a. the David Theatre) is a wood and brick frame building with stucco exterior in Camrose. Built in 1910-11 the theatre is one of the oldest existing purpose-built theatres in Alberta. It is located on two lots on the city's main downtown street. It is distinguished by an Art Deco marquee tower and a projecting canopy.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Bailey Theatre lies in its association with Camille David (DAH-vid), the local rancher and entrepreneur who established the theatre, and in its architectural value as a representation of an early twentieth-century performing arts venue.

In the late 1880's Camille David drove a herd of cattle from Manitoba to his ranch just southeast of Camrose. He was a partner in the first Camrose hotel, and owned a cigar and liquor store. He financed the construction of the David Theatre for use by local and visiting performers. Over the years it was used for musical performances, theatre productions, silent movies, vaudeville shows, dances, Sunday school, boxing and wrestling matches and Remembrance Day ceremonies. David sold the building to Stan Bailey in 1913, and it was re-named the Bailey Theatre in 1921. The significant remaining vestiges of the David Theatre are the pressed metal panelled auditorium walls and ceiling, the stage, the wood trusses supporting the ceiling and roof and the writings on the walls in the dressing rooms under the stage. The

writings on the wall are especially interesting. In the early part of the last century, vaudeville performers travelled the country by train stopping to perform in communities along the rail line. Performers such as the Georgia Minstrels, The Winnipeg Kiddies and New York-based San Carlo Opera Company signed the walls in the dressing rooms and left messages for other performers.

In the 1930s, the Bailey Theatre's facade was extensively altered from the Edwardian Style to the Art Deco Style reflective of cinema architecture of the period. The changes included the addition of the exterior marquee tower, stucco, speed lines and black carrera glass, as well as the addition of a 120-seat curved balcony with stepped rows in the interior.

Character-Defining Elements

The heritage value of the Bailey Theatre resides in the following character-defining elements:

Site:

- location on the city's main street near the former CPR train station.

Exterior:

- mass, form and scale of the building;
- marquee tower, its projection from the building face, the decorative horizontal banding and upper angled termination of the tower, and the supporting canopy projection anchored back to the roof structure;
- wooden main entrance doors with curved glass inserts;
- wooden hopper windows above entrance doors;
- smooth textured stucco with speed lines on the facade;
- low and elongated form of the building and its frontage;
- two-storey structure with a raised parapet and the massing and hierarchy of roof forms;
- radial design of the pressed tin ceiling in the auditorium;
- original rhythm to the arrangement of doors and windows in the front facade;
- recessed raked Terrazzo main entrance to the theatre and the stepped recessed entry immediately south of the main entrance;
- large Terrazzo letter "B" on the raked entrance to the theatre;
- original metal attic vents on the upper exterior parapet of the facade.



Interior:

- pressed metal panels on walls and ceiling in auditorium;
- curved stairways to balcony, including the curved handrails and supporting hardware;
- raked balcony with curved front;
- metal reinforced wooden trusses above stage and auditorium;
- decorative rose and vine pressed tin medallion at the centre of the radial pressed tin ceiling;
- Art Deco wall sconce light fixtures in auditorium;
- autographs and messages on walls in dressing rooms under the stage written by vaudeville performers;
- mural painting on wall above door between lobby and auditorium;
- sloped lobby floor that rakes up from the main entrance to the auditorium entrance;
- auditorium mass, form and scale;
- sequence of spaces, such as the sequence from the entry to the lobby to the auditorium and to the stairway that leads to the upper balcony of the theatre.

(HeRMIS 2000)



2.1.3 Inventory of Built Heritage Resources (Non-Designated)

The Statements of Significance included from the non-designated properties are derived from the 2011 inventory (Heritage Collaborative Inc. 2011).

2.1.3.1 Residential Properties

Table 2-3: Non-Designated Residential Properties

Property Address	Name
4623 48 Street	N/A
4702 48 Street	N/A
4707 48 Street	N/A
4720 48 Street	N/A
4803 48 Street	N/A
4806 48 Street	N/A
4707 49 Street	Freeman Residence
4716 49 Street	N/A
4717 49 Street	G.P. Smith Residence
4720 49 Street	N/A
4825 49 Street	N/A
4704 50 Street	C.G. Corneille Residence
4717 51 Street	N/A
4902 52A Street	John Russell Residence

2.1.3.1.1 4623 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4623 48 Street has a hip roof and a front-facing hipped gable dormer with stucco exterior and an enclosed front porch with a half pyramid roof. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4623 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in the City of Camrose. Following the First World War, the Camrose area experienced an economic boom. This boom resulted in a population increase and a need for additional housing. As a result, many residences, including many bungalows, were constructed in the Camrose area. During the early 20th century, the bungalow was a popular architectural style amongst Camrose residents due to its economical design and ease of construction. This residence built in 1929 maintains representative features including a hip roof, intersecting gables, and the original triple double hung windows with storm windows.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1929 one storey residence include:

- The hip roof with front-facing hipped gable dormer
- The stucco exterior
- The three-over-one double hung windows
- The six-over-one windows
- The enclosed front porch with the arched doorway
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

2.1.3.1.2 4702 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4702 48 Street has a truncated pyramid roof and a front-facing hip dormer with a full length open front porch with a balcony above. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4702 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. At the time of development in the Park Hill Addition, the foursquare design had become popular in Alberta for its functional design, affordability, and large living areas. Generally, foursquare style residences have a square footprint and symmetrical façade. The interior includes four rooms of equal size on the main floor and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. This residence built in 1910 displays features including a low-pitched hip roof with a hipped dormer and an open front porch.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.1.3 4707 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4707 48 Street has side-facing main gable with an intersecting front-facing center gable with return eaves and has an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4707 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with community member Waldo Hill Murray. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. By 1905, the British Arts and Crafts (or craftsman) style was growing in popularity across Canada. This style was characterized by broad and low proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. Arts and Crafts design features in this residence built in 1920 includes the wood brackets on the eaves, the wood shingles under the front gable, and the side flared eaves.

The residence at 4707 48 Street is significant for its association with Waldo Hill Murray, who moved to Camrose in 1913 and later resided in this house. He established a dentistry practice which continued to operate in Camrose for over twenty-five years. Murray was a prominent citizen in Camrose and was involved in many town organizations including the Hospital Board, Board of Health, Board of Trade, and the Red Cross, as well as also serving as town councillor.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1920 two storey residence include:

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

2.1.3.1.4 4720 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4720 48 Street has a front and side-facing gable roof with clapboard siding and a wraparound front veranda. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4720 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. The construction of this residence was typical of the types of houses built as homesteads during the late nineteenth century reflecting the desire for simpler inexpensive houses which often had exterior embellishments in revival architectural styles. Design influences in this house include the classical front-facing high pitched temple style gable roof with enclosed eaves with frieze board. Homestead elements visible in this residence built in 1906 includes the front-facing gable roof, with two second storey windows, and the wraparound veranda with decorated columns.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1906 two storey residence include:

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

2.1.3.1.5 4803 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4803 48 Street has a large octagon window in the front-facing gable roof and return eaves. The residence has clapboard siding with fishscale shingles under the gable and an open porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4803 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. By 1905, the British Arts and Crafts (or craftsman) style was growing in popularity across Canada. This style was characterized by broad and low proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. This residence built in 1919 displays these characteristics including an octagonal window in the front-facing gable, fish scale shingles, return eaves, and an open front porch with a gable dormer and squared tapered pillars.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.1.6 4806 48 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4806 48 Street has a hip roof with a front-facing pediment dormer. The residence has an enclosed front porch and stained glass windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4806 48 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. During this period, the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence, was developed because of its location near the commercial center of Camrose. In the early 20th century, the foursquare design became popular in Alberta for its functional design, affordability, and large living areas. Generally, foursquare style residences have a square footprint and symmetrical façade. The interior includes four rooms of equal size on the main floor and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Elements of the four square style in this residence built in 1912 includes the hip roof, the front-facing pediment dormer, and the full length front porch.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.1.7 4707 49 Street (*Freeman Residence*)



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4707 49 Street has a side facing gable roof with flared eaves, and a front-facing shed dormer. The residence has an open front porch with paired Doric columns. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4707 49 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its craftsman design, and for its association with Harry Freeman. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this property is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. By 1905, the British Arts and Crafts (or craftsman) style was growing in popularity across Canada. This style was characterized by broad and low proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. Elements of the Arts and Crafts style of this residence built in 1919 includes the one and one half storey design, the side facing gable with front flared eaves, and front-facing shed dormer, the exposed purlins, the wide open porch with stone piers and round paired Doric columns.

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 one and one half storey residence include:

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

2.1.3.1.8 4716 49 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4716 49 Street has clapboard siding and a hip roof with a front facing hip roof dormer. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4716 49 Street is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II residential development in Camrose, and for its simple foursquare design. During the Great Depression, residences constructed in Camrose were primarily modest in size due to high costs and the limited availability of goods. In the early 20th century, the foursquare design became popular in Alberta for its functional design, affordability, and large living areas. Generally, foursquare style residences have a square footprint and symmetrical façade. The interior includes four rooms of equal size on the main floor and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Elements of the foursquare design present in this residence built in 1933 includes the one and one half storey design, the hip roof, and the front facing hip dormer.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1933 one and one half storey residence include:

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

2.1.3.1.9 4717 49 Street (G.P. Smith Residence)



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4717 49 Street has a side facing gambrel roof with an intersection pediment gable and a pediment dormer. It has clapboard siding, an enclosed front porch and a number of diamond patterned windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4717 49 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, its Victorian and Queen Anne design, and its association with George Peter Smith. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. The Queen Anne architectural style became popular in the later decades of the 19th century. The goal of the Queen Anne style was to be asymmetrical and eclectic and oppose the simple, symmetrical designs of earlier styles. Elements of the G.P. Smith house built in 1915 that represent the Queen Anne design includes the asymmetrical front façade, the intersecting gambrel and gable roofs, the intersecting pediment gable and pediment dormer, the diamond shaped patterned glass windows, and the decorative corbelled brick on the chimney. This residence is associated with prominent community member George Peter Smith. G.P. Smith established *The Camrose Canadian* newspaper in 1908 and was the first person to publish a paper in Camrose. He sold *The Camrose Canadian* in 1922. G.P. Smith held a number of civic positions and was a Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) from 1909 to 1921. In 1918 he held the position of Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1915 two and one storey residence include:

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



2.1.3.1.10 4720 49 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4720 49 Street has a front facing gable roof with flared and returned eaves. The residence has an open front porch, clapboard siding and fish scale shingles in the gable peak. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4720 49 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its homestead design. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. This residence built in 1919 is a representative example of a residence with homestead design influence. Popular in Alberta in the early 1900s, the homestead design typically had a rectangular plan, high front-facing gable, and decorative elements like decorative shingle patterns in the gable peak.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 two storey residence include:

- The high pitched front-facing gable roof
- The side shed dormer and side gable dormer
- The oxeve window
- The decorative fish scale shingles in the gable peak
- The flared and return eaves
- The open front porch with solid rail, supporting Doric columns
- The central brick chimney
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

2.1.3.1.11 4825 49 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4825 49 Street has a hip roof with clapboard siding and an open front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4825 49 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. Following the First World War, the Camrose area experienced an economic boom. This boom resulted in a population increase and a need for additional housing, much of which was constructed southeast of Main Street. Many of the residences were constructed in the bungalow style. During the early 20th century, the bungalow was a popular architectural style amongst Camrose residents due to its economical design and ease of construction. This one storey residence constructed in 1907 maintains representative features including a hip roof, intersecting gables, and the original triple double hung windows with storm windows.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1907 one storey residence include:

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

2.1.3.1.12 4704 50 Street (C.G. Corneille Residence)



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4704 50 Street has a truncated pyramid roof with a front-facing pediment dormer, a single-facing gable dormer, a widow's walk, and clapboard siding. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4704 50 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member Christopher George Corneille. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Much of this early residential development occurred in the Park Hill Addition, where this residence is located, which was chosen as an early development location due to its close location to the commercial center of Camrose and because of its higher elevation and accompanying good drainage. The Queen Anne architectural style became popular in the later decades of the 19th century. The goal of the Queen Anne style was to be asymmetrical and eclectic and oppose the simple, symmetrical designs of earlier styles. Elements of the Queen Anne style that are present in this residence built in 1907 includes the truncated pyramid roof with a widow's walk, the large front facing pediment dormer, the side facing gable dormer, and the open front porch with a flat roof.

The residence at 4704 50 Street is significant for its association with prominent community member Christopher George Corneille. C.G. Corneille was a lawyer and Methodist minister who came to Camrose in 1910. In 1916, he opened a law office on the second floor of Molsons Bank on Main Street. This residence reflects Corneille's success in practicing law for nearly thirty years in Camrose, during which time he also served as town assessor and a police magistrate.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and material of the 1907 two and one half storey residence, include:

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

2.1.3.1.13 4717 51 Street



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4717 51 Street has an intersecting gambrel roof with clapboard siding and an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4717 51 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. This area was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center and the nearby power plant which was located on the reservoir. Residential designs at this time were influenced by North American trends and this gambrel roof residence built in 1912, while unusual in Camrose was found in many other areas throughout Alberta.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and material of the 1912 two storey residence, include:

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

2.1.3.1.14 4902 52A Street (John Russell Residence)



Description of Historic Place

The residence at 4902 52A Street has a hip roof with a side-facing gable dormer and an open front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The residence at 4902 52A Street is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member John Russell. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. The area was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center and the close proximity of the power plant that supplied electricity.

The residence at 4902 52A Street is significant for its association with prominent community member John Russell. John W. Russell was the first school principal in Camrose and held the position from 1907 to 1913. Russell had this house built in 1910 and while he lived here he held the position of principal of the new four room brick school. In 1917, he was the School Inspector in the Camrose District, a position he held until retirement in 1934. Russell left this residence in 1955 when he moved back to his family farm near London, Ontario. The original four room school was destroyed by fire in 1950 and the new school was built one block away from this residence and named the John Russell School. The 1910 John Russell Residence reflects Russell's status in the community as he was an active member of the Masonic Lodge and was also an important figure in the unification of Presbyterian and Methodist churches to form the United Church in Camrose in 1925.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and material of the 1910 two storey residence, include:

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

2.1.3.2 Commercial Properties

Table 2-4: Non-Designated Commercial Properties

Property Address	Name
4901 50 Street	Camrose Federal Building
4911 50 Street	Bertles Drug Store/Bert Groves Druggist
4917 50 Street	Foucar Grocery Store
4921 50 Street	Johnstone's Drug Store
4925 50 Street	Langbell's Studio
4980 50 Street	Masonic Temple
5002 50 Street	Samson Building
5029 50 Street	Molsons Bank
5078 50 Street	Alice Hotel
4710 50 Avenue	Camrose Public Library



2.1.3.2.1 4901 50 Street (Camrose Federal Building)



Description of Historic Place

The commercial structure at 4901 50 Street has three symmetrical bays on the front façade and six bays on the side façades which are defined by brick pilasters capped with cast stone capitals. The building has first storey arched window openings with keystones, and decorative cast stone detailing. It is located on a corner lot on 50 Street at 49 Avenue in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

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

The Federal Building was built by Charlie Penthar in 1932 and originally housed Canada Post and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The City of Camrose purchased the building after a new federal building was built in 1956 on 50 Avenue. The Federal Building was sold only eight years later to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) in 1964.

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1932 two storey commercial building include:

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



2.1.3.2.2 4911 50 Street (Bertles Drug Store/Bert Groves Druggist)



Plate 1: 50th Street with Bert Groves surge store in 1949 (DGL Historical Foundation n.d.)



Plate 2: Advertisements for Bertles Drug Store from 1930 (left) and Berts Drug Store 1945 (The Camrose Canadian)



Plate 3: Advertisement for Bert Groves, Druggist, from 1948 (The Camrose Canadian)



Description of Historic Place

The structure at 4911 50 Street has a flat roof with small parapets, a red brick exterior, two recessed entrances, and large shop windows. It also has retracting cloth canopies above the windows. The 1926 store is located on a commercial lot on 50 Street in the City of Camrose. It is located near the northeast corner of 50 Street and 49 Avenue, immediately north of the 1932 Camrose Federal Building (the former post office).

Heritage Value

The 1926 one storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with prominent community members Hugh Bertles and Bert Groves and for its association with the theme of post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The 1926 one storey commercial building is significant for its association with local businessmen Hugh Bertles and Bert Groves. Hugh Bertles, who was a druggist as well as a popular and energetic citizen from the hamlet of Strome, moved to Camrose and opened Bertles Drug Store in March 1926. After relocating to Camrose, Mr. Bertles took an active interest in his new community through participation in

serval organizations including being a member of the Rotary Club and Master of the local Masonic Lodge. In addition, Hugh served as 2nd Lieutenant and Commander of Platoon 17 of the Edmonton Fusiliers Reserve Army. In 1945, Bert Groves, who had a Ph. C. and twenty years of experience at other local drug stores like the Camrose Drug Company, purchased the store from Hugh. Like Hugh, Bert was an active member of the community serving as trustee on the schoolboard, sponsoring the Camrose Maroons Hockey Team, and acting as a member of the Hockey Committee.

The 1926 one storey commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of commercial development in the City of Camrose. The post World War I commercial development in Camrose was due to the economic boom in the 1920s following the war which saw an increase in commercial building construction. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the period commercial storefront, the recessed entrances, and the flat roof with parapets. A business review in the Camrose Canadian in 1932 described Bertles Drug Store as “one of the most modern drug stores to be found in the section of the Province”. Bertles drug store was known for its good quality, honest prices, courteous service, and its modern amenities like a complete soda fountain and light lunch service. Under Bert Grove’s ownership, the store maintained a reputation for personalized service and continued to be a one stop shop for a variety of everyday items including prescriptions, Elizabeth Arden Cosmetics, stationary, gifts, school supplies, veterinary instruments and vaccines, and ice cream and fountain service.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1926 one storey downtown commercial building include:

- The commercial storefront including the large display windows and the two recessed entrances
- The brick exterior
- The flat roof with two parapets

2.1.3.2.3 4917 50 Street (Foucar Grocery Store)



Description of Historic Place

The commercial structure at 4917 50 Street has a commercial storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood panelled bulkheads, and a recessed entrance. It is located on a commercial lot on 50 Street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The commercial structure at 4917 50 Street is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar and for its association with the theme of Post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Foucar Grocery Store building is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar. This site was initially the Foucar Grocery Store. Following the First World War, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. Harry Foucar was an early entrepreneur and operated several businesses in Camrose including tinsmithing and a funeral parlour. One of Harry Foucar's significant positions was as Camrose's first Postmaster.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.2.4 4921 50 Street (Johnstone's Drug Store)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

The former Johnstone's Drug Store is significant for its association with local businessman H.U. Johnstone, and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. Following the First World War, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other.

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

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.2.5 4925 50 Street (Langbell's Studio)



Description of Historic Place

The commercial structure at 4925 50 Street is a wood panelled lower storey and a faux tin concrete block design on the second storey with a recessed doorway and has a first and second storey cornice. It is located on a commercial lot on Main Street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with C.L. Langbell's photography business and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. In 1910, after six years of successful operation of his business, the Camrose Photography Gallery, C.L. Langbell built this building and moved his business to this location. Langbell's Studio was one of the best equipped in Alberta and Langbell continually updated his equipment and practices to be current with the modern developments in photography. Langbell retired in 1961, and sold the business that he had operated for fifty-five years.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.2.6 4980 50 Street (Masonic Temple)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

Character-Defining Elements

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

- The flat roof
- The second and first storey cornice
- The common bond brick on second storey
- The stone exterior on the first storey, including the cast stone quoin surround on the side entrance
- The decorative brick work on second storey
- The stone foundation
- The glass blocks around basement windows
- The six-over-one windows on the second storey
- All authentic windows and doors, and window and door openings

2.1.3.2.7 5002 50 Street (Samson Building)



Description of Historic Place

The commercial structure at 5002 50 Street has clapboard siding, large display windows with wood panel bulkheads and transom windows, a recessed doorway, and first and second storey cornices. It is located on a corner lot on Main Street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The commercial structure at 5002 50 Street is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose through its association with Duncan Sampson, and Ofrim and Maland Hardware.

When the Village of Sparling was established in 1905, Duncan Sampson moved his store from Stoney Creek to this new location on the intersection of First Street and First Avenue , which is now the intersection of 50 Street and 50 Avenue in the City of Camrose. He was the first merchant to acquire a lot on the new town site. The general store had other uses as well and served as the local grocery store, as the Post Office for two years, and in 1907 it was renamed the Flag Store. The Andrew Carruthers store on the east side of Main Street and the Sampson Building were the first buildings on Camrose's Main Street.

The elements of the building which reflect the design of early 20th century commercial buildings include the spatial arrangement of the second storey living quarters and the first storey retail store, the cornices on the first and second storey, the clapboard siding, and the design of the storefront; including the wood bulkheads, the large display windows with transoms, and the recessed entrance door.

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

The former Sampson Building is also significant for its association with Ofrim and Maland Hardware. Duncan Sampson sold this building in 1919 and in 1921 Ofrim and Maland moved their hardware

business into the building. This hardware store remained here until the 1950s and was well known for services to the residents of the Camrose and surrounding area.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.2.8 5029 50 Street (Molsons Bank)



Description of Historic Place

The former Molsons Bank brick building has a cornice on the first storey and a recessed entrance. It is located on a single lot in a commercial area on Main Street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The former Molsons Bank building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. By the early 20th century, Camrose experienced a population and economic boom. After the arrival of three rail lines, including the Canadian Pacific Railway line in the early years of the century, residential growth and commercial growth continued to influence each other and increase amenities. The bank was constructed in 1908 and operated until the 1920s. Molsons Bank was incorporated in Montreal Quebec in 1855 by William and John Molson, the sons of brewery magnate John Molson. Molsons Bank was in operation until 1925, when it was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. Main Street buildings, like this building, often had some classical influences, such as the cornice on the first storey and the brick lintels with cast stone keystones on the second storey windows.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.3.2.9 5078 50 Street (Alice Hotel)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

Following the First World War, the Camrose area experienced an economic boom. The Alice Hotel was constructed in 1928 after the fire that destroyed the Windsor Hotel on this location. The Windsor was a wood frame building and fire codes at the time were encouraging new commercial buildings be constructed using brick. The Alice Hotel formally opened on April 20, 1928 and was named after Alice Matejka, the owner's daughter. The hotel had fifty-two rooms, hot and cold running water, baths, room telephones, and a large dining room.

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 three storey Alice Hotel include:

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



2.1.3.2.10 4710 50 Avenue (Camrose Public Library)



Description of Historic Place

The Camrose Public Library building is a one storey concrete structure, constructed in the Brutalist style. It is located on a corner lot fronting 50 Avenue at the intersection of 48 Street in a commercial area in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The Camrose Public Library is significant for its association with the theme of civic development in the City of Camrose, its connection to the historic Camrose Public Library, and for its design as a representative Brutalist structure.

During the 1970s, various plans were submitted to the Camrose City Council to facilitate the construction of a larger library building in the community. The community library had been housed in the former Canadian Club Building/Camrose Old Court House structure since 1957. In November 1979, Council decided to move forward with the construction of a new library with construction in the spring of 1980.

The architecture of the Camrose Public Library is representative of late 20th century Brutalist architectural style. Its irregular massing with an asymmetrically placed circular portion establishes the Brutalist appearance of the structure. Additional Brutalist characteristics include monochromatic tones, highly textured surfaces, concrete walls, and tall vertical window openings.



Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements of the Camrose Public Library building include such elements of the Brutalist style as:

- Low-profile, asymmetrical form and juxtaposition of circular and flat massing
- The exterior concrete cladding
- The textured surfaces
- The placement and fenestration pattern of the tall vertical window openings

2.1.3.3 Places of Worship, Institutional, Civic, and Other Properties

Table 2-5: Non-Designated Places of Worship, Institutional, Civic, and Other Properties

Property Address	Name
4816 41 Street	Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator
4807 43 Street	École Sifton School
4809 46 Street	École Charlie Killam School
4901 46 Avenue	"Old Main" Camrose Lutheran College
5304 48A Avenue	Ukrainian Catholic Church
4829 50 Street	Camrose United Church
4901 50 Avenue	Camrose Federal Building and Post Office



2.1.3.3.1 4816 41 Street (Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2 Grain Elevator)



Description of the Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1965 grain elevator include:

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



2.1.3.3.2 4807 43 Street (École Sifton School)

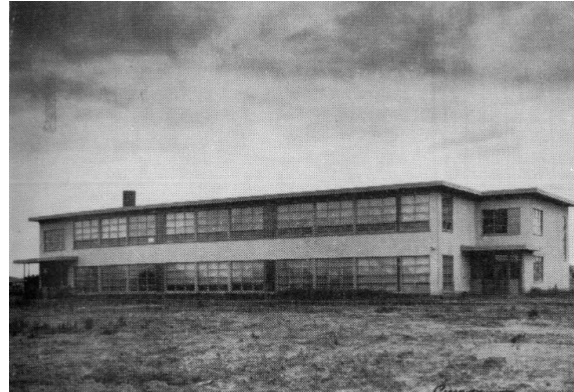


Plate 4: The Sifton School shortly after it was built in 1953 (Hambly 1980)

Description of Historic Place

The École Sifton School is a one to two storey building with a flat roof and multiple wings. It has one and two storey wings on the south end of the school. They are clad in red brick and pebble dash. The placement of the brick, pebble dash, and windows create both vertical and horizontal emphasis. A glass atrium connects the south wings to a one storey wing at the north of the building. The north wing has wide eaves with exposed beams, a red brick exterior and white pilasters. The École Sifton School property is located east of 43 Street between 49 Avenue and 48 Avenue in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The École Sifton School building is significant for its association with the theme of education in the City of Camrose and its named association with the Honourable Clifford Sifton, an influential politician.

The École Sifton School was opened on Wednesday November 26, 1952. It was created as the result of the amalgamation of 10 smaller school districts bordering on, or located near, the City of Camrose. The school was named for the Honourable Clifford Sifton who was the Federal Minister of the Interior when the district was formed. When the school was opened it had nine classrooms and 220 students. A gymnasium was added as a north wing in 1959, and a laboratory and additional classrooms were built in 1962.

The École Sifton School is associated with the Honourable Clifford Sifton (1861-1929). Sifton was a lawyer, federal politician, newspaper publisher, and office holder in Manitoba. During his political career Sifton served as the provincial Attorney General, Provincial Lands Commissioner, and Minister of Education. Sifton was appointed to the Dominion cabinet as Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of General Indian Affairs in 1896 and moved to Ottawa. During his time in Ottawa, he was a strong proponent of central government, making him an appropriate namesake for a centralized school. Before his resignation in 1905, Sifton was involved creating policies for several influential issues including increasing agricultural immigration in the west, railway development, treaties, and mining.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the building include:

- The linear, box-like form with vertical and horizontal emphasis
- The brick and pebbledash exterior
- The exposed beams and pilasters of the north wing

2.1.3.3.3 4809 46 Street (École Charlie Killam School)



Plate 5: The Charlie Killam School, date unknown (Provincial Archives of Alberta)



Description of Historic Place

The École Charlie Killam School is a one storey, U-shaped building with a hipped roof and multiple one storey additions. The school's primary cladding is red brick with stucco and exterior insulation and finish system panels on some of the additions. The original section of the school with the hipped shaped roof has some details inspired by the Collegiate Gothic style, including a stone arch around the front entrance. The hipped roof segment of the school is situated on an angle, with the front façade and entrance facing the corner of 47 Street and 48 Avenue. The school also has a "Girls" entrance off 48 Avenue and a "Boys" entrance off 46 Street. There are trees planted along the edges of the property. The École Charlie Killam School is bounded by 46 Street on the west, 49 Avenue on the north, 43 Street on the east, and 48 Avenue (Highway 13) on the south.

Heritage Value

The École Charlie Killam School is significant for its association with the theme of education development in the City of Camrose, for its Collegiate Gothic inspired architecture, and for its association with Charlie Killam

The oldest portion of the school was opened in 1930, with additions built in 1941, 1952, 1954, 1957, and 1984. Portable structures were added in 1995 and 1998. The many additions reflect the growing population of Camrose which was increased significantly between the early to mid-20th century.

The École Charlie Killam School is significant for its Collegiate Gothic inspired design. This was a popular design for academic buildings across North America during the early decades of the 20th century. Some of the Collegiate Gothic design elements evident in the École Charlie Killam School include the hipped roof, carved stone arch and keystone around the school's recessed front entrance, the fanlight above the double front doors, the recessed "Girls" and "Boys entrances with stone lintels and decorative brick surrounds, and the large windows with twenty-eight panes and associated dividers.

The École Charlie Killam School is significant for its association with Charlie Killam, a teacher and administrator in the Camrose District for 37 years. To recognize his contributions, the 1957 gymnasium addition was named in his honour. Over time the entire school became known as the Charlie Killam School.

More than 700 people attended the gymnasium's opening and numerous articles in *The Camrose Canadian* indicate that the gym served as an important local venue for music and band performances, talent shows, festivals, and other community events into the late 20th century that were often sold out or standing room only. Killam made immeasurable contributions to cultural and educational life in both the school system and the community of Camrose. Killam was elected chairman of the public-school board in 1953 and served as vice-president and director for the Camrose and District Museum Society. Killam also spent over 50 years working to beautify the City of Camrose through initiatives like the Centennial Rose Garden at the Camrose and District Museum, trees planted at the École Charlie Killam School during a royal visit, and convincing City and cemetery staff to start a nursery to raise trees for boulevards and civic spaces. Killam frequently provided plants, trees, and encouragement to new homeowners starting gardens, earning him an article the paper that characterized him as Camrose's Johnny Appleseed.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the one storey building include:

- The U-shaped, hipped roof construction of the 1930s portion of the building
- The red brick exterior from the 1930s portion and carried through some of the additions
- The recessed front entrance located in a projecting bay with a carved stone arch, keystone, stone banding, and a fanlight above the doors
- The recessed side entrances with carved stone lintels reading "Girls" and "Boys" with decorative brickwork surrounds
- The large windows with small panes and wood dividers in the 1930s portion, echoed by glass block windows in some of the additions
- Mature trees lining the on the perimeter of and throughout the property



2.1.3.3.4 4901 46 Avenue (“Old Main” Camrose Lutheran College)



Description of the Historic Place

The structure at 4901 46 Avenue has a large frontispiece with pediment and has clapboard siding. “Old Main”, as it is known, has an open front porch with a pediment gable roof. It is located on the University of Alberta, Augustana Campus in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

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

The Old Main building is significant for its association with prominent Albertan, Dr. Chester Ronning. Dr. Ronning was the son of Norwegian Lutheran missionaries and was a student at the Camrose Lutheran College before attending the University of Alberta and completing a Bachelor of Science degree in Education. He later served as Principal of the Camrose Lutheran College from 1927 to 1942. Dr. Ronning is noted for his diplomatic work, including holding the position of Canada’s first ambassador to China, head of the American and Far Eastern Division in the Department of External Affairs, Ambassador to Norway and Iceland, and High Commissioner in India in 1956. He was designated an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1967 and became a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1972. In 1983 Dr. Ronning was inducted in the Alberta Order of Excellence.

The Old Main building is significant for its status as a local landmark in the City of Camrose. Old Main was the only building located on the campus until the 1940s when new dormitories were built. The existence of the college was an attraction to Scandinavian settlers and made the city the Norwegian Centre of

Western Canada. In 1979 Old Main was renamed “Founder’s Hall,” although it is still locally referred to as “Old Main.”

Character-Defining Elements

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

- The cross shape building plan
- The side gable roof with the intersecting front closed pediment gable and side open pediment
- The wooden shingles on the roof
- The open front porch with gable pediment roof and square columns with panels
- The modillions and brackets at the eaves
- The wooden corner pilasters on the first storey
- Symmetrical fenestration pattern
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings
- The placement and location of the structure within the Augustana Campus

2.1.3.3.5 5304 48A Avenue (Ukrainian Catholic Church)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 Ukrainian Catholic Church include:

- The front facing high pitched gable roof with three-storey tower and metal crosses
- The round opening on the tower with louvres
- The pointed arch openings with crosses on the tower
- The clapboard siding
- The pointed arch door openings
- The three-over-two pointed arched windows with tracery along the side and front façades
- The arched three pane transom over the double front doors
- The placement and location of the structure fronting Mirror Lake

2.1.3.3.6 4829 50 Street (Camrose United Church)



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

The 1 Camrose United Church is significant for its association with the theme of religious development in the City of Camrose. On May 26, 1925, the local Presbyterian and Methodist Churches merged to form the new United Church congregation. As a result, the congregation decided to construct a new building. The land for the new church building was donated to the congregation by the Town of Camrose. The architect for the United Church building was Mr. W. G. Blakey and it was constructed by Foote & Allyn Construction. Foote & Allyn completed the basement while the main superstructure was completed in 1926 by J.D. Desrochers. The first minister of the Church was Reverend T. A. Symington.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1926 Camrose United Church include:

- The front facing high pitched gable roof of the nave
- The triple pointed arch nave windows
- The brick exterior
- The brick chimneys
- The brick faux stepped buttress
- The front and rear arched windows and window openings
- The arched stained glass windows along the side façade
- The rectangular stained glass windows along the side façades
- The two-over-two windows along the basement
- The rear glass block windows
- All authentic windows and door, and authentic window and door openings

2.1.3.3.7 4901 50 Avenue (Camrose Federal Building and Post Office)



Description of Historic Place

The two storey 1956 Camrose Federal Building and Post Office has a red brick exterior in a common bond pattern and a curtain wall on the front façade with stone panels and prominent metal frame vertical ribbon windows. The building also has stone banding along the roof line and stone windowsills on the side and rear façades. A Federal Coat of Arms carved from stone is located above the entrance in the building's northwest corner. The building is located at the southwest corner of 50 Avenue and 49 Street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1956 Camrose Federal Building and Post Office is significant for its association with the theme of federal expansion across the country as it relates to municipal development in Canada, its association with the Canada Post Corporation, and as a structure representative of the International Style.

Prior to construction of the 1956 Camrose Federal Building and Post Office, the site contained a building constructed in 1907 that housed Camrose's fire hall, police station, and administrative offices. This 1907 building was relocated and is the former Fire Hall now located on the grounds of the Camrose and District Centennial Museum. The village and town councils held meetings in this location for almost 40 years until the site was sold to the Federal Government in 1954 for construction of a new Federal Building and post office. The early 1950s were a period of development for Camrose, with multiple new businesses and services being established alongside the corporation of the City in 1955. When the new building was completed in 1956, the post office was moved from the 1932 Camrose Federal Building on 50 Street to the new Federal Building on 50 Avenue. The 1956 Camrose Federal Building housed offices for multiple services including the Health of Animals Branch, The Farm Credit Corporation and the Canada Employment Centre. It also functioned as a Service Canada until a purpose built office was constructed on 51 Street between 2018 and 2023.

Camrose's development in the early 1950s coincided with a period of development across Canada more generally as growing suburbs required the expansion of government services. Between 1954 and 1956 the Department of Public Works built or designed 450 buildings in Canada, with post offices being the most numerous type of building commissioned by the department in the 1950s. This resulted in influences

of the International Style being incorporated into mid-20th century post offices across Canada as simplicity, modernism, and functionalism were embraced in federal design and architecture. The standard procedure was for the department to provide the architect a stock plan for a post office with the architect being responsible for designing other details, though some were designed entirely by the architect who won the contract.

The Camrose Federal Building and Post Office is significant for its association with the Canada Post Corporation. Canada Post is the Canadian crown corporation which functions as the country's primary postal operator. Canada Post was founded in 1867 as the Post Office Department of the Government of Canada. The Post Office Department was rebranded *Canada Post* in the late 1960s though it officially remained the Post Office Department until October 16, 1981, when the Canada Post Corporation Act was established. The Camrose Post Office has operated in this building since the late 1950s.

The Camrose Federal Building and Post Office is significant as a landmark in the City of Camrose. Local publications like *A Light into the Past: A History of Camrose, 1905-1980* by J.R. Stan Hambly indicate that the post office is a prominent and well known landmark by frequently describing the location of other structures in relation to the building (generally referred to as the post office). Similarly, mid to late 20th century advertisements in the Camrose Canadian for nearby businesses use the Federal Building to describe their location, often excluding an address.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1956 government building include:

- The linear, box-like form with vertical emphasis
- The common bond red brick exterior
- The stone curtain wall and metal frame, vertical ribbon windows
- The Federal Coat of Arms carved from stone

2.1.4 Inventory of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (Non-Designated)

2.1.4.1 Overview of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A CHL is a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. There are three primary types of CHLs defined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Parks Canada 2010):

- **Designed landscapes:** those which have been intentionally designed (e.g., a planned garden or, a downtown square).
- **Evolved landscapes:** those which have evolved through the use by people and whose activities have directly shaped the landscape or area. This can include a 'continuing' landscape where human activities and uses are still on-going or evolving (e.g., residential neighbourhood or main street); or in a 'relict' landscape, where even though an evolutionary process may have come to an end, the landscape remains historically significant (e.g., an abandoned mine site or settlement area).
- **Associative landscapes:** those with powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element, as well as with material cultural evidence (e.g., a sacred site within a natural environment or a historic battlefield).

When a potential CHL is identified, it shall be conserved to the same level as potential BHRs. The conservation of a CHL considers the preservation of specific features that make up the landscape and the relationships of such features inside and outside its boundaries. Consideration should also be given to the surrounding context within which a CHL is located and the need for conservation strategies such as buffer zones.

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* also contain guidelines for conserving CHLs. These guidelines pertain to cultural landscape elements or their spatial or visual relationships. Components of CHLs include, but are not limited to:

- **Evidence of Land Use:** Land use refers to the human use of the natural environment. It includes activities that significantly modify aspects of the natural environment into a built environment.
- **Land Patterns and Spatial Organization:** Land pattern refers to the overall arrangement and interrelationship of the larger-scale aspects of a cultural landscape, whether natural or human-made. Spatial organization refers here to the arrangement of spaces in a cultural landscape.
- **Visual Relationships:** Visual relationships pertain to the relationships between an observer and a landscape or landscape feature or between the relative dimensions of landscape features.
- **Ecological Features:** Ecological features vary in size but are typically studied at the scale of a pond or stand of trees. Where ecological features and vegetation are identified as contributing to the heritage value of a CHL, mitigation measures should be applied to conserve the site's heritage values.



2.1.4.1.1 *Camrose Ski Hill*



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

In 1911 the Farm Ski Club was established by Scandinavian settlers. The Nordic heritage of many of the settlers in the Camrose area and the ideal winter conditions made skiing very popular. On January 5, 1912, a 40 foot ski jump tower was completed. The first ski tournament was held in 1913 and had 3,000 spectators. In 1921 the club was renamed the Camrose Ski Club. New ski jumps were built in 1924, 1927, and 1930 after the previous ones were blown down. The ski jump was constructed in the late 1980s for the 1990 Alberta Winter Games, and was dismantled in 2016 due to safety concerns.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 cultural landscape include:

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

2.1.4.1.2 *Mirror Lake*



Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

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

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1905 cultural heritage landscape includes:

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

2.1.4.1.3 Rudy Swanson Recreation Park (Old Exhibition Grounds)



Description of Historical Place

The Rudy Swanson Recreation Park is a cultural heritage landscape comprised of Kin Park (which contains four baseball diamonds), the Camrose Aquatic Centre, the Camrose Regional Sport Development Centre (Encana Arena), the Max McLean Area, the Camrose Curling Club, a water pad, and parking lots. Prior to its development as a park, the property was the City's original exhibition and fair grounds.

Heritage Value

The Rudy Swanson Recreation Park cultural heritage landscape is significant for its association with agricultural fairs and the war effort in Camrose. The park is also significant for its association with the Camrose Regional Exhibition (CRE) and Agricultural Society.

An application to create the Camrose Agricultural Society was submitted to Alberta's Minister of Agriculture in July 1908 and the newly formed group held the first fair on October 6 and 7 of that year. Camrose purchased the property for the fairgrounds from W.J. McNamara for \$4,000, with several local businessmen assuring the purchase. The first fair was small but considered a huge success. Early records for the Camrose Agricultural Society have been lost, but by 1928, the Camrose Exhibition Association Ltd. had been formed to oversee the annual fair. As an agricultural fair, livestock shows were a program staple, and the fair provided a showcase for excellence in agricultural production along with the introduction of new technology, equipment, and production methods. The Association was having financial difficulties by 1931 and the fair struggled during the financial hardships of the 1930s.

When World War II began, the Federal Government began to search for suitable locations for army, naval, and air force training bases. The Camrose fairgrounds, along with the adjacent building from the Normal School which had been closed in 1938, were selected to become an army base in 1940. Approximately ten H-shaped huts were built to accommodate trainees along with buildings for a mess quarters, medical services, and storage. Thousands of Canadian received basic training at Canadian Army Training Centre No. 131 in Camrose with the community providing warm welcomes and entertainment for the trainees.

Following the war, the Camrose Agricultural Society was reinstated in 1946. When the military vacated the fairgrounds, multiple buildings were left behind for the town and Agricultural Society to use. Several of the buildings were sold for salvage materials that were converted into homes, one hut was relocated by the Royal Canadian Legion to be expanded and converted into a care home for Legion members, while others were kept in place and used for a variety of community organizations and purposes over the years.

A recreational complex was added to the fairgrounds in 1967 which included a large curling rink. There were successful annual fairs into the 1970s with discussions about moving the fairgrounds beginning in 1979 following assertions from health authorities that the location of the fairgrounds was becoming a health hazard. Substantial residential development had occurred around the fairgrounds and in 1980 the decision was made to relocate the fair to its present-day grounds on the east side of Camrose. The Camrose Agricultural Society continued to operate at the original fairgrounds until the construction of the Exhibition Centre was completed in 1988. The old fairgrounds were later turned into a park dedicated to Rudy Swanson, who served as Camrose's mayor for 17 years in the late 20th century.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the cultural heritage landscape include:

- The open space associated with the grounds
- Remaining buildings associated with the property's use as the fairgrounds or army training camp

2.1.4.1.4 Centennial Museum



Description of Historic Place

This property includes a museum building and eleven historic or reconstructed buildings. The museum building is a one storey brick building with a pyramidal roof that dates to 1967. The remaining buildings on the property range significantly in construction dates from 19th century structures to structures built in the early 21st century. The property is located on an entire block of park-like grounds in the City of Camrose immediately adjacent to the Camrose Community Centre and across the street from St. Mary's Hospital.

Heritage Value

Through the relocation and/or reconstruction of a series of buildings, the property has associations with themes related the development of the City of Camrose including homestead and settlement, civic development, farming, religious development, educational development, and World War II efforts.

The site maintains eleven historic buildings and replica structures that speak to a wide range of local history. These buildings include the Fire Hall (a replica of the 1907 Camrose Fire Hall which was previous located where the Camrose Federal Building and Post Office is), the Camrose Canadian building (a replica of the first building for the newspaper), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Machinery Building, the Blacksmith Shop, the Mona Sparling Building (which houses transportation and farming artifacts), the Old Timer's Hut (an army hut), the Log Hut (a replica of the original Ole Bakken's log and sod hut), the Pioneer Log House (built in 1898), St. Dunstan's Church (built in 1908), and Likeness School (built in 1906). Together, these buildings speak to the themes of homestead and settlement, civic development, farming, and religious and educational development in the City of Camrose.

The site is also significant because of its connections to the theme of wartime Camrose. During the Second World War, Camrose Normal School (currently known as Rosehaven) was converted into the headquarters for the Camrose army training base. The adjacent fairgrounds area immediately to the west, now Rudy Swanson Park, was the centre of the training program. The Centennial Museum is located on the site of the former army barracks and one of the old army huts (the Old Timer's Hut) is included in the museum site.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements of the Centennial Museum site include:

- Historic relocated and replica buildings, including the Fire Hall, the Camrose Canadian Building, the RCMP Machinery Building, the Blacksmith Shop, the Log Hut, the Pioneer Log House, St. Dunstan's Church, and the Likeness School
- The placement of the property adjacent to the former Normal School/Rosehaven and Rudy Swanson Park



2.1.4.1.5 *Jubilee Park*



Description of Historic Place

The Jubilee Park is a cultural heritage landscape comprised of the Camrose Outdoor Gym, the Stoney Creek Disc Golf Course, Stoney Creek, and Tucks Hill.

Heritage Value

The Jubilee Park cultural heritage landscape is significant for its associations with the Camrose Elks and Tucks Hill.

In 1941, the Camrose Elks, a local charitable organization that was founded in 1924 and still operates today, was granted special permission to begin work on a new park in Camrose. The organization called the property the Elks Park and began planting trees and shrubs and prepared the landscape to be seeded for grass. In 1955, the park started by the Elks was officially opened as Jubilee Park. Local individuals like Dr. Al Urschel were closely involved in the creation of this park.

Within the current boundary of Jubilee Park is the site historically known as Tucks Hill. Tucks Hill was a popular tobogganing location starting in at least the 1950s and continuing into the present. The site was likely named after Dr. John Raphael Tuck who taught at the Camrose Normal School starting in 1912 and resided at the top of the hill with his family until the residence was sold to the Kehoe family in 1940.

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements of Jubilee Park include:

- The open space bounded by 50 Street to the east, 44 Avenue to the south, 52 and 51a Street to the west, and 47 Avenue to the north
- The portion of Stoney Creek that passes through the park
- The historic Tucks Hill

2.1.5 Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Table 2-6: Potential Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4818 47 Street	1915	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front		
4826 47 Street	1925	Vernacular		
4620 48 Street	1935	Craftsman Bungalow		
4624 48 Street	1920	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front	The Lawrence House	

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4701 48 Street	1928	Craftsman		
4705 48 Street	1930	Vernacular		
4708 48 Street	1910	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front		
4711 48 Street	1927	Dutch Colonial Revival		
4714 48 Street	1925	Craftsman		



City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4715 48 Street	1928	Vernacular		
4716 48 Street	1920	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front	Has Heritage Tree (Chinese Elm)	
4719 48 Street	1920	Craftsman		
4722 48 Street	1920	Queen Anne Revival		
4802 48 Street	1920	Craftsman		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4813 48 Street	1917	Vernacular		
4814 48 Street	1915	Vernacular		
4816 48 Street	1907	Vernacular		
4817 48 Street	1920 (plaque) /1915	Craftsman Bungalow		
4818 48 Street	1918	Vernacular	The Francoeur House	

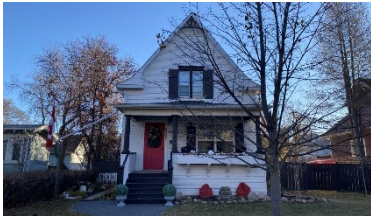
City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4819 48 Street	1916	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front		
4821 48 Street	1918	Craftsman		
4822 48 Street	1914	Foursquare		
4823 48 Street	1917	Foursquare		
4824 48 Street	1929	Vernacular		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
5402 48A Avenue	1958	Modernist	Former Battle River School Division Central Office	
4602 49 Street	1912	Vernacular		
4610 49 Street	1928	Vernacular		
4618 49 Street	1921	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4620 49 Street	1908	Vernacular		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4621 49 Street	1929	Vernacular		
4623 49 Street	1936	Craftsman		
4701 49 Street	1915	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4705 49 Street	1908	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4706 49 Street	1916	Foursquare		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4708 49 Street	1920	Dutch Colonial Revival		
4710 49 Street	1923	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4711 49 Street	1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
4712 49 Street	1928	Craftsman		
4718 49 Street	1935	Craftsman Bungalow		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4807 49 Street	1920	Craftsman Bungalow		
4810 49 Street	1918	Edwardian Vernacular Arts & Crafts Gable Front		
4812 49 Street	1918	Foursquare		
4818 49 Street	1918 (plaque) / 1907	Foursquare		
4822 49 Street	1921	Edwardian Vernacular Arts and Crafts Gable Front		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4826 49 Street	1927	Foursquare		
4841 49 Street	1915	Vernacular		
4902 49 Street	c.1900-1910	Vernacular	Former Presbyterian Church	
4910 49 Avenue	1903	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front	Former Church Manse	
5104 49 Avenue		Vernacular	Trading Post Building	

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
5318 49 Avenue	1926	Craftsman		
5320 49 Avenue	1915	Craftsman		
4624 50 Street	1911	Craftsman	Tuck Residence	
4716 50 Street	1918	Edwardian Gable Front		
4810 50 Street	1958	Modernist	Messiah Lutheran Church	

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4965 50 Street	1940	Vernacular		
4968 50 Street		Vernacular		
5006-5012 50 Street	1940	Vernacular		
4311 50 Avenue	1935	Vernacular		
4702 50 Avenue	1953-54 (relocated)	Vernacular	Elks Hall	

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4719 51 Street	1919	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4902 51 Street		Modernist	Francoeur Cleaners	
4821 52 Street		Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
4838 52A Street	1946	Vernacular		
5010 52A Street	1910	Edwardian Gable Front		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
5008 52 Avenue	1907	Foursquare		
5104 52 Avenue	1910	Craftsman Bungalow		
4205 53 Street	c.1900		Valleyview Cemetery	
4703 53 Street	1977	Modernist	Alberta Health Services	
5005 53 Street	1907	Foursquare		

City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory
2 Heritage Inventory
 June 25, 2026

Address	Approximate Construction Year	Architectural Style	Other Names	Photograph
4906 54 Street	1920	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
5316 54 Street	1928	Edwardian Vernacular Gable Front		
5321 56 Street	1967	Vernacular		
4912 57 Street	1910	Vernacular		
Stoney Creek Trestle Bridge		N/A		

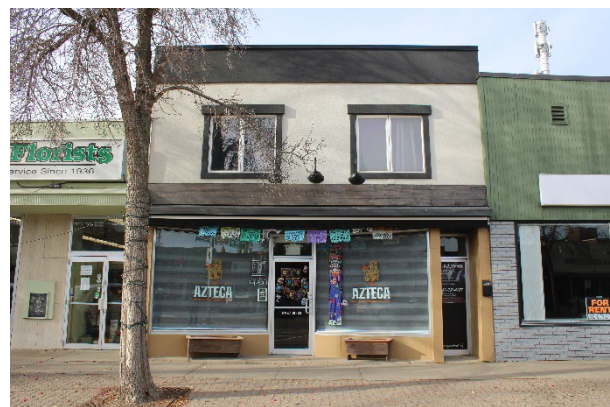
2.1.6 Altered and Demolished Built Heritage Resources

The following section includes an overview of BHRs that were previously included in the 2011 Heritage Survey and Inventory but were identified to no longer exemplify the heritage value for which they were previously identified. This may be due to significant alterations to their previously identified character-defining elements, or due to complete demolition of the property. Their inclusion in this report is to reflect the evolving character of the City of Camrose, and to capture the historical associations of these resources despite their alterations or loss.

2.1.6.1 4938 50 Street – Altered



2011



2025

Description of Historic Place

This 1935 two-storey commercial building has a stucco exterior with a decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway¹. It is located on a commercial main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

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

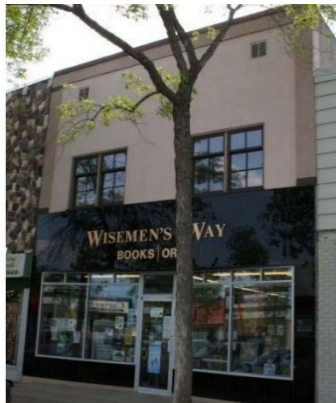
¹ The building retains its stucco exterior but no longer has a decorative cornice.

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.6.2 5028 50 Street (Dabbs Furniture) – Altered



2011



2025

Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

Character-Defining Elements

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

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

2.1.6.3 5316 49 Street (Old Army Barracks) – Demolished



2011

Description of Historic Place

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

Heritage Value

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

Character-Defining Elements

The Character-Defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1940 Old Army Barracks included:

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

3 Survey and Consultation Results

From November 3, 2025, to November 28, 2025, Stantec conducted a survey to gather public feedback on the updated City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory. The survey requested information from residents regarding potential buildings, structures, landscapes or culturally significant areas that may be important to the City, as well as identifying themes, events and institutions that are important to the evolution of Camrose. The Survey received 29 responses.

The most frequently mentioned places and themes include buildings such as the Bailey Theatre, Alice Hotel, Rosehaven, the Feedmill, the Downtown Area, and the Augustana neighbourhood, along with the general recognition of the historic homes and churches that make up the City's historic fabric.

Respondents also identified potential CHLs such as Mirror Lake and the river valley, highlighting their strong cultural and historical significance to the community.

The most frequently prioritized themes and areas are 'Homesteads and Settlement,' 'Early History,' 'Railway Junction,' 'Camrose and World War II,' and the 'Nordic Connection.' These themes consistently appear across multiple questions, indicating strong community interest in preserving these aspects of Camrose's heritage.

The Survey also identified that respondents consistently expressed concerns about the protection and respectful preservation of heritage buildings and neighborhoods, with specific worries about developers, infill projects, and the loss of architectural character. Responses noted that there is a clear desire to maintain the unique stories and heritage of Camrose, with emphasis on safeguarding historic areas and ensuring that new developments complement the existing character of the city.

A Public Open House was held on May 21, 2026, at the Camrose Chamber of Commerce Building. The Open House was attended by 11 people alongside members of the Heritage Advisory Committee and City Staff. It included poster boards with an overview of this Heritage Survey and Inventory. Copies of the Heritage Survey and Inventory were available for consultation. Attendees generally noted their support of the updated document and provided additional information on the identified and potential built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Comments received from attendees were reviewed and incorporated into the final Heritage Survey and Inventory.



4 Conclusion

The updated City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory includes a comprehensive and current record of the City's built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes. Building on the 2011 inventory, this study documents changes to previously identified resources, identifies additional properties and landscapes with heritage value, and reflects evolving community perspectives on heritage conservation. Together, the findings strengthen the City's understanding of its historic places and provide an improved baseline for informed decision-making.

The inventory is intended to support the integration of heritage considerations into municipal planning, development review, and long-term policy implementation. By aligning with the Alberta Historical Resources Act, the City's Official Plan, and the Heritage Management Plan, the updated inventory helps reduce uncertainty during development processes, supports consistent evaluation of heritage value, and provides a transparent framework for managing change.

The inclusion of designated, non-designated, potential, and altered or demolished resources acknowledges both the tangible and intangible dimensions of Camrose's heritage and reflects the dynamic nature of the city's built environment. As Camrose continues to grow and evolve, the Heritage Survey and Inventory will serve as a foundational planning tool to guide conservation priorities, inform future heritage initiatives, and support collaboration between Council, City staff, the Heritage Advisory Committee, property owners, and the broader community. Regular review and updating of the inventory provides an ongoing framework for the identification and management of heritage resources over time, supporting the retention of Camrose's historical character alongside future growth and change.



5 References

- Alberta Infrastructure. 2020. *School Facility Evaluation Project: Part II – Physical Condition*. Electronic Document: <https://www.infrastructure.alberta.ca/Content/docType354/production/Charlie-Killam.pdf>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Canada's Historic Places. 2006. *Canadian Register of Historic Places: Writing Statements of Significance*. Electronic Document: <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/5422/sosguideen.pdf>. Last Accessed: June 3, 2026.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1926. *Mr. Bertles, Druggist, Was Popular at Strome; Was Energetic Citizen*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF1VRAUC4>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1930. Bertles Drug Store Advertisement. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF1V0Y18S>. Last Accessed: February 25, 2026.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1932a. *Annual Review of Camrose Business Houses*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF14G5N90>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1932b. *Locals*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF149T7ZB>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1935. *I See By The Canadian*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF14LUH80>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1936. *Town Topics*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF13NWNWN>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1943. *Reserve Army Week*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF1VMOX0H>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1945a. Bert's Drug Store Advertisement. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF13NYQ4A>. Last Accessed: February 25, 2026.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1945b. *Hockey!*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF134DLV1>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.



City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory

5 References

June 25, 2026

- Camrose Canadian, The. 1948a. Bert Groves Druggist Advertisement. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF16LJ7UE>. Last Accessed: February 25, 2026.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1948b. *Jim Dabbs Heads Hockey Committee for Another Season*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF1Q68V2N>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1948c. *Theo. Bailey Tops Record Poll in Town Elections*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF165MVQW>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1949. *Curling*. Electronic Document: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF109PCHK>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 2025. *Sifton School Opening Date Set for November 26*.
- Camrose Canadian, The. 1958. "700 Open Gym Friday". Electronic Resource: <https://digitalcollections.ucalgary.ca/asset-management/2R3BF144F3UK?&WS=SearchResults&Flat=FP>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- Camrose Elks. n.d. *History*. Electronic Document: <https://camroseelks.ca/history/>. Last Accessed: November 21, 2025.
- Camrose Historical Society, The. 1980. *A Light into the Past: A History of Camrose 1905-1980*. Edited by J.R. Stan Hambly. Camrose: Gospel Contact Press.
- Camrose Regional Exhibition. n.d. *About the CRE*. Electronic Document: <https://cre.ab.ca/about-cre/>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.
- City of Camrose. n.d. *History and Heritage*. Electronic Resource: <https://www.camrose.ca/recreation-culture/history-and-heritage/>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.
- City of Camrose. n.d. *Camrose and District Centennial Museum*. Electronic Document: <https://www.camrose.ca/recreation-culture/history-and-heritage/camrose-and-district-centennial-museum/>. Last Accessed: November 19, 2025.
- City of Camrose. 2011. *Heritage Survey and Inventory*. Electronic Resource: <https://www.camrose.ca/media/44d1l3av/heritage-survey-and-inventory-2011.pdf>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.
- City of Camrose. 2021. *Heritage Management Plan*. Electronic Resource: <https://www.camrose.ca/media/mwhfy2gs/cam-heritage-managment-plan-summary-21apr20-lo-res.pdf>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.
- DGL Historical Foundation. N.d. *Camrose*. Electronic Document: <https://prairie-towns.com/camrose-images.html>. Last Accessed: February 25, 2026.



Hambly, J.R. Stan. 1980. *A Light into the Past: A History of Camrose, 1905-1980*. Camrose: Gospel Contact Press.

Hall, David J. 2025. "SIFTON, Sir CLIFFORD," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 15, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003. Electronic Resource: https://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/sifton_clifford_15E.html. Last Accessed: November 19, 2025.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 1977. *Normal School / Rosehaven*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4665-0440>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 1978. *Camrose Public Library*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4665-0457>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 1985. *Camrose Feed Mill*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4665-0501>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2000. *The Bailey Theatre*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0189>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2007. *Canadian Northern Railway Station*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4665-1074>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2014. *Dr. P.F. Smith Residence*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0328>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2022a. *Hills Residence*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0504>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2022b. *Ofrim Residence*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0502>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2022c. *Dr. Nordbye Residence*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0503>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2022d. *Harold Manning Residence*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0500>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.



City of Camrose Heritage Survey and Inventory

5 References

June 25, 2026

Heritage Resources Management Information System [HeRMIS]. 2023. *4706 - 48 Street*. Electronic Resource: <https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0501>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Kettle, John. April 1957. *Federal Architecture*. In *The Canadian Architect*.

Khan, Hasan-Uddin. *International Style: Modernist Architecture from 1925 to 1965*. Cologne: Taschen Verlag GmbH.

Government of Alberta. 2000. *Historical Resources Act*. Electronic Document: <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/h09>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Parks Canada. 2010. *The Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. Electronic Document: <https://www.historicplaces.ca/media/18072/81468-parks-s+g-eng-web2.pdf>. Last Accessed: February 12, 2026.

Provincial Archives of Alberta. n.d. *Item - PA8176.1 - Charlie Killian School – Camrose*. Electronic Document: <https://searchprovincialarchives.alberta.ca/image-01-8118>. Last Accessed: November 20, 2025.

Shuman, Ross. 2016. *Mr. Mayor & Council*. On file at Stantec.



