



Town of Wainwright
"The Buffalo Capital of Canada!"



Town of Wainwright Heritage Inventory

**Adopted:
November 16, 2010**





Town of Wainwright

"The Buffalo Capital of Canada!"

The Town of Wainwright gratefully acknowledges Government of Alberta in supporting the Town of Wainwright's participation in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program.

Gord Snyder on behalf of the Town of Wainwright Planning and Development would like to thank the Town of Wainwright, the Town of Wainwright Executive Staff, the Battle River Historical Society,



Municipal Heritage
Partnership Program

The Town of Wainwright would like to thank the Province of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program for its assistance in the development of its Municipal Heritage Inventory.



Town of Wainwright Heritage Inventory



Town of Wainwright Heritage Inventory

	Page
1.0 Town of Wainwright Final Report	4
1.1 Introduction	5
1.2 Wainwright Inventory Project Objectives	5
1.3 Wainwright Committee of Stakeholders Role	5
1.4 Description of Report Content	5
1.5 Heritage Site Locations in Wainwright	6
2.0 Wainwright Context Paper	7
3.0 Wainwright Proposed Heritage District	11
3.1 Wainwright Proposed Heritage District Map	12
3.2 Wainwright Draft Statements of Significance	13
3.3 Wainwright Municipal Heritage Places of Interest	41
3.4 Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms	43



Town of Wainwright Final Report



Introduction

The Town of Wainwright Historic Inventory Project received funding from the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and the Town of Wainwright to prepare an inventory of Wainwright's heritage resources that would meet the prescribed criteria for significance and integrity. The criteria used for this study to determine significance and integrity were identified by the province as meeting the requirements for listing on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

Wainwright Inventory Project Objectives

The main objectives of this project were:

- To complete a thorough review of potential historically significant sites within and around the Town of Wainwright
- To create a Context Paper that described Wainwright's major historical themes and trends
- To document, research, and conduct fieldwork to develop the Wainwright Historic Inventory
- To evaluate selected sites in accordance with the provincial Municipal Heritage Resource Management Program
- To prepare Statements of Significance for the selected resources

Wainwright Committee of Stakeholders Role

A number of members from the Town of Wainwright, local historical organizations and community businesses volunteered their time for this project. After the initial research and consultations with various historic community organizations, a number of meetings were held with the committee to assist with identification of buildings and structures to be evaluated as potential candidates for the Wainwright Historic Inventory. 92 resources were identified for evaluation, of which 20 buildings and structures met the criteria for significance and integrity.

Description of Report Content

Town of Wainwright Municipal Context Paper

The preparation of the Context Paper is a requirement of the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program to establish a framework for the evaluation of historic resources. The Context Paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events associated with the Town of Wainwright. The paper is used as an historical reference point for the review and evaluation of the town's historic resources.



Town of Wainwright Statement Of Significance Area

It was evident that the downtown historic sector (Main Street) was an historic resource that played a very significant role in the history and development of the town. Discussions with provincial representatives resulted in the understanding that, although the process was still under development, it was possible to prepare a Statement of Significance (SOS) for an historic area.

The boundaries described are based on encompassing the most significant heritage resources. Establishing boundaries and other “area” characteristics require further research such as a study that would identify a process to determine a Historic District for the Town of Wainwright. It is also noted that there is also an historic district of residences associated with the early origins of the town that are significant to the local community but most of these do not fulfill the provincial requirements for designation.

Including an area as part of the Wainwright Historic Inventory poses a number of questions that need to be addressed, such as what are the parameters for designation of an area, what is the public consultation process, and how should it be implemented?

Town of Wainwright Draft Statements of Significance

20 Draft Statements of Significance (SOS) have been prepared for the heritage resources selected through the Wainwright Heritage Inventory. Each historic resource was researched and photographed. An SOS was prepared for each resource and includes the three major sections required by the MHPP; a description of the heritage resource, a description of the heritage values associated with the resource, and identification of the character defining elements.

Town of Wainwright Evaluation (Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms)

A review of the heritage survey (approximately 92 buildings), as well as the historic resources proposed by the Advisory Board, has identified 20 places of interest to be considered for further evaluation. These 20 historic resources have been evaluated using the significance and integrity criteria with reference to the Town of Wainwright Municipal Context Paper. Once the five criteria for significance had been evaluated and significance was determined, an onsite review and further research is conducted to determine if the resource retained sufficient integrity to be considered for listing on the Wainwright Heritage Inventory and the Alberta Register of Historic Places.

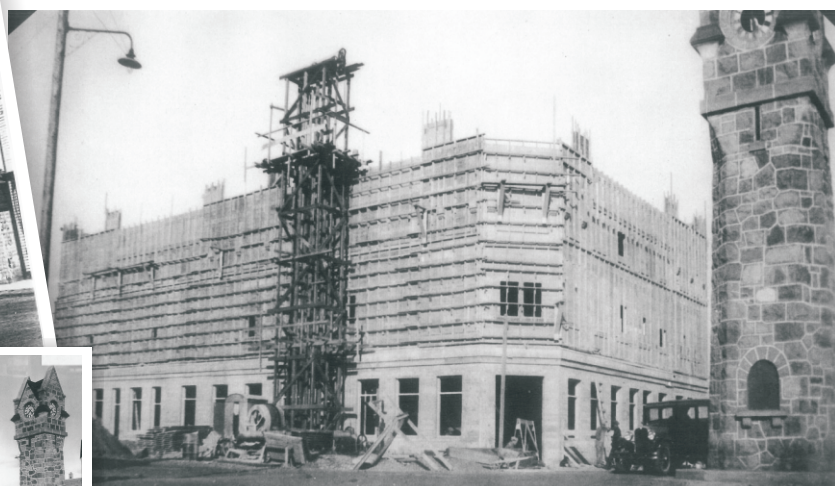
Recommendations

- The 20 historic resources with Draft Statements of Significance should be considered for inclusion on the Wainwright Historic Inventory.
- The Town of Wainwright historic downtown sector (Main Street) is identified in this report as a potential historic resource area and should be further researched to determine possible listing of this resource on the Wainwright Heritage Inventory and the Alberta Register of Historic Places.



Town of Wainwright

MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PAPER



A BRIEF HISTORY

Prior to the arrival of white settlements, the Blackfoot and Cree Indians roamed the area in search of their primary source for food, the plains bison (commonly known as buffalo). By the early 1890s the buffalo had all but disappeared from the prairies and settlers were starting to homestead in their place.

This was followed by a period of great development and settlement in the West. From 1901 to 1911 the population of the Prairie Provinces tripled. By 1913, when things began to slow down, 2,500,000 new Canadians had arrived. Half of the new increase on the prairies had moved in from Eastern Canada.

Dominion government used to draw settlers from Britain and Europe that falsely portrayed the Canadian West as prosperous agricultural land. It was not long after settlement began that farmers realized they could not grow fruits or vegetables on most of the prairies. The growing season was too short and water too scarce. This meant that cash crops such as wheat for outside markets would be the foundation of western agriculture.

The railway formed the basis for business, industry, the grain trade and social life in Western Canada. The very route chosen by a railway could determine the face of the West. Small towns such as Selkirk and Winnipeg tried to outbid each other to attract the railway. In cities like Regina and Calgary, decisions taken by the railway in boardrooms far to the east made and broke fortunes in real estate speculation and changed the urban geography of the West. Towns and cities grew where stations, division points and repair shops were built. The route chosen by a railway usually determined which western towns would thrive and Wainwright was no different.

Wainwright started with neither fuss, nor ceremony, in 1908. An engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company decided on this spot for a town site. Wainwright was a divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, named to honor a vice-president of the company. Plans for the town called for it to be a centre of activity and act as the hub for many branch lines running to major centres in Western Canada.

The choice of this location came as bitter blow to the hardy and optimistic group, including Mr. J.H. Dawson, who had built a village called Denwood the year before about two and one half miles east. This thriving community was located on excellent land and boasted a hotel, lumber yard, two stores, and a post office as well as having two doctors in residence.

Since the railroad would not come to them, Denwood packed up bag, baggage and buildings and resettled in Wainwright (including the original Wainwright Hotel). The rails arrived in July 1908, and on March 25th, 1909 Wainwright was incorporated as a village by Alberta Government Order-In-Council No. 186/09 and three councilors elected. There are still many families in the community whose relatives were the first to settle one hundred years ago.

During this boom, Wainwright took second place to no one and in 1910 the community was granted town status. The first buffalo for Buffalo National Park had arrived in June, 1909. There were two hotels, two banks, three churches, stores and shops of every kind, two brick yards, and a band. Recreational activities included 5 fraternal groups, hockey, baseball, an opera house, gun club, tennis, bowling and even a hunt club. The population was nearing 1000.



By 1912 the big brick school was open, fire hall completed, the covered rink was in operation, and everyone and everything was really moving. This was the year of the first big fire. It took out half of one of the business blocks, but was prevented from spreading further by the fire brigade.

More men from this town and district enlisted during World War One than from any area of comparable size. In 1925 the Memorial Clock Tower was built to commemorate those lost in the first Great War. It was during this period too that phones and electric power were installed. Natural gas was installed in 1927 and a hospital built in 1928.

Perhaps the most significant year of all was in 1929, for on July 21st, the entire business section of Wainwright as well as many residences were virtually wiped out by fire. The Great Fire of 1929 was one of the worst fires in the history of Alberta towns. This, coupled with the depression of the thirties, almost finished off the town for good. Likely all that saved the town was the fact that since this was a CNR divisional point, and thus had a fair number of railway employees, and also the government employees of the Buffalo National Park, there was some money circulating in the district. It is doubtful any business could have survived the fire and depression, had not these few regular pay-rolls been spent locally.

With the help of insurance and a whole lot of work and willpower, the business district was rebuilt from fall 1929 through to 1931. Of the 51 buildings in our designated historic downtown area, twenty eight heritage buildings date back to that period. Seven others were built between 1932 and 1950. A further ten heritage buildings fall outside of the designated area but are still in the main street - downtown district. The Memorial Clock Tower built in 1925 withstood the fire and the CN Train Station (1929), Wainwright Hotel (1930), Wainwright Pharmacy (1929), Old Town Hall (1929) and a number of other businesses still exist in the same form today.

It is a strange but tragic fact that the Second Great War brought Wainwright back to life. In 1939 all the animals (except the experimental Cattalo at the Park Farm) in Buffalo National Park were slaughtered. In nearly 30 years, over 40,000 buffalo had been handled. It is interesting to note that from the time of opening, to closing of Buffalo National Park, no visitor had been hurt or injured. By 1942, the area, today known as Canadian Forces Base, Area Support Unit Wainwright, was a training ground for thousands of young Canadian soldiers. Business boomed and jobs were plentiful. The horror of war actually benefitted Wainwright economically.

Aside from a brief period in 1945-46, when German Prisoners of War were held there, CFB/ASU Wainwright has continued to be a big factor in town growth. In 1950 the Cattalo that remained were shipped to Manyberries, Alberta.

Since the war, despite the removal of the oil refinery, and the steady decrease in resident Railway employees, growth has been slow but steady. It appears, in fact, that we may yet attain the growth and status our pioneer settlers expected of us, when they arrived in the area one hundred years ago.



Wainwright Alberta “The Buffalo Capital of Canada”

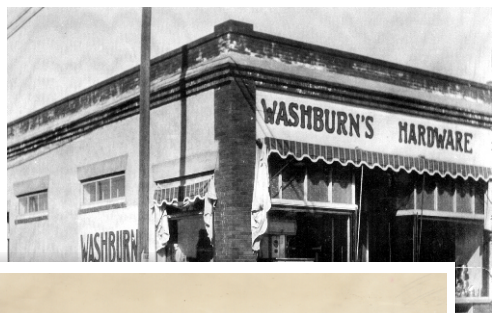
After the turn of the century, the Dominion Government of Canada can be credited with the decision to save the Plains Bison from extinction. In 1908, the government created Buffalo National Park on 160 square miles of land adjacent to Wainwright and stocked the area with several hundred head of buffalo purchased from Montana rancher, Michael Pablo. Under protection, the herd grew to such an extent that annual round-ups and culls began in 1922 to keep the herd at a manageable level. From 1925 to 1928 over 6000 buffalo were shipped to Wood Buffalo National Park. Plains Bison from Buffalo National Park were also shipped to parks and zoos all over the world. In 1923 footage for the Hollywood movie “The Last Frontier” was filmed at Wainwright. The Park Riders were used as stunt men and extras.

The round-ups continued until 1939 when all the buffalo were removed and the park was turned over to the Department of National Defense (DND) for use as an army training facility. Today the DND maintains the “Bud Cotton Buffalo Paddock” which houses approximately 35 Plains Bison as a reminder of the history of the park.

The buffalo has become the symbol of Wainwright and is prominently displayed in the Town crest which was officially adopted when the Town was incorporated on July 14, 1910. The buffalo is also the feature element of the CFB/ASU Wainwright crest. Over the years the town has distributed over 60,000 buffalo pins, some reaching to the far parts of the world.



Town of Wainwright PROPOSED HERITAGE DISTRICT





Town of Wainwright

"The Buffalo Capital of Canada!"

PROPOSED HERITAGE DISTRICT



WAINWRIGHT DRAFT STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CONTENTS

Draft Statements of Significance

There were 20 sites selected for the Wainwright Historic Inventory to include:

	Address	Name	Page
1	1001 – 1 Ave	CN Station (Wainwright Museum)	14
2	10 St & 2nd Ave	Memorial Clock Tower	16
3	109 – 10 St	Billings Block (General Paint)	17
4	121 – 10 St	OK Shoe Repair (The Cash Store)	18
5	124 – 10 St	A.C. Armstrong Building (Fields)	20
6	202 – 10 St	The Wainwright Hotel	21
7	205 – 10 St	Clark Building (Wainwright Association for Community Living)	23
8	207 – 10 St	Ganderton Building (Donair Stop & Subs)	24
9	215 – 10 St	Cork /Walker Building (Royal LePage Stalco Realty)	25
10	217 – 10 St	Mackenzie Kenny Law Office (Wainwright Travel Centre TPI)	26
11	218 – 10 St	Morgan Building (Jack's Place)	27
12	224 – 10 St	Union Bank of Canada Building (Voila!)	28
13	302 – 10 St	Washburn Building (Toys and Treasures)	29
14	304 – 10 St	Patterson Building (Your Dollar Store with More)	31
15	318 – 10 St	Carsell Building (Wainwright Credit Jewellers)	32
16	320 – 10 St	Tory Building (Wainwright Flower Cart)	33
17	1014 – 2nd Ave	Wainwright Old Town Hall	34
18	Petroleum Park	Pumpjack	36
19	1018 – 4th Ave	Watson / Mackenzie House	37
20	309 -10 St	Wainwright Post Office	39



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. CN Station (Wainwright Museum)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 1001 -1st Avenue, the CN Train Station is an exceptional piece of railway architecture. The building stands as the centre point to the town and is situated at one end of Main Street. The CN Station continues to service the community as the railway station, bus depot, museum and restaurant.

Heritage Value

The two- storey, stucco CN Station was officially opened on February 3, 1930 after a fire destroyed the original station on November 28, 1928.

The heritage value of the Train Station lies in the role it played in settling the community. Since 1909, this has been the site of the railway station in Wainwright. The station is located as a centre point on the main street of this Alberta community.

Very few train stations of this period and character have survived in Alberta in such perfect condition with few renovations to the original design of the building. The station demonstrates the central role of a train station in Alberta's rural communities. The site remains as the Wainwright Museum and retains original rail artifacts that demonstrate the workings of the railway; and its historic relationship to the community.

Key heritage elements in the building have been maintained and the original architectural quality is, for the most part, intact. The heritage value of the Train Station lies in the role it played in settling the community. The initial town site of Denwood was moved to the current location because the GTP decided to run the rails through this region.

The station demonstrates the central role of a train station in Alberta's rural communities. The site remains as the Wainwright Museum and retains original rail artifacts that demonstrate the workings of the railway; and it's historic relationship to the community.



Character-Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- building is situated in centre of historic business district and surrounded by other historic buildings of the same era and built around or after the Great Fire of 1929;
- The placement of the building in relationship to the railroad tracks and to the main street of the town;
- Remains as the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one- and one-half-storey, long, asymmetrical form;
- hipped roof with broad, overhanging, flared eaves; open eaves with wooden tongue-and-groove soffits, exposed rafter tails and triangular, timber braces; lower cross gables; flared, hipped-roof dormers; eyebrow dormers; wood-shingle roofing;
- wood-frame construction with rough, cement-stucco cladding; exposed concrete foundation; mock half-timbering in gable overhangs;
- asymmetrical fenestration; multi-pane, wooden-sash (hung- and fixed-sash) windows, storm sashes, and transom lights; track-side, angled, bay window;
- numerous doorways containing panelled, wood doors with multi-pane glazing;
- interior configuration comprising ground-level public areas, offices, baggage and freight rooms; second-storey residential-quarters arrangement;
- interior features comprising plaster walls throughout with fir trim, doors and casings (extant, original, dark stain); tongue-and-groove wainscot (throughout ground floor); wide-board wood floors (ground floor); maple floors and battleship linoleum (upper storey); staircase with hard-wood balustrades; wicket; interior window wall; and
- original, focal-point and track-side location at the end of Main Street.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

2. Memorial Clock Tower



Description of Historic Place

The Memorial Clock Tower is a fieldstone monument erected in 1925 to commemorate those who died in the First and Second World Wars. It stands at the intersection of Main Street and Second Avenue surrounded by the central business core.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Memorial Clock Tower was built to honor those who lost their lives in the First World War and later to include World War Two. Each Remembrance Day, citizens of Wainwright along with the Royal Canadian Legion, gather around this memorial and pay tribute to those who fell in the wars. The Memorial Clock Tower was the only structure left standing after the worst fire in the history of small town Alberta swept through Wainwright destroying 70 businesses and 8 homes in the summer of 1929.

Described as a “Roman tower”, the monument was designed and built by Frank Bailey. The clocks in the tower were purchased from Gillett and Johnson, Croydon, England. The bronze tablet set in the masonry which lists the dead was designed by Morris Norburg, Edmonton.

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Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location in central Wainwright historic district;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the monument and important heritage buildings;

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- prominent situation in the middle of the main street at the primary intersection;
- four-faced clock;
- irregularly-coursed (granite) fieldstone construction with polygonal base and four sided upper portion;
- cross-gable-roof top with metal, standing-seam covering; parapeted ends; encircled by decorative pent roof; and
- inset, bronze, memorial tablets.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3. Billings Block (General Paint)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 109 – 10 Street the two-storey stucco General Paint building (Billing Block) was built in 1930. The structure is located close to the CN Train Station on the Main Street.

Statement of Heritage Value

The building is valued for historical and aesthetic reasons because it is a good example of the moderne stucco commercial establishments that were built in Alberta in the early 30s. It is one of the heritage buildings constructed after the fire of 1929 that destroyed the commercial section of the town.

The heritage value of the General Paint building lies primarily in its association with the historic Main Street after one of the worst fires in the history of Alberta towns.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- Original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- two-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form with a like one-storey extension;
- board-formed concrete construction with cement-stucco finish; scored-stucco foundation; formed-concrete detailing comprising curved parapets, cornices, and piers with impressed panels; second-storey name/date plate with 'BILLING BLOCK 1930' lettering;
- fenestration; large, rectangular, display window openings;
- central entry with associated transom light; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4. O.K. Shoe Repair (The Cash Store)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 121 – 10 Street, the O.K. Shoe Repair is a one-storey simple cement building situated on Main Street near the CN Train Station and the historic town centre.

Description of Heritage Value

O.K. Shoe Repair had cultural value to the community and to the province of Alberta and was an important example in Alberta of the type of business owned and operated by Asian immigrants. The style and working methods had not changed over decades and it is important for its historical and cultural values.

The heritage value of the O.K. Shoe Repair building has historic significance because it has a long association with Kee Mah who opened this first shoe repair in Wainwright in 1928 and located to the current location in the early thirties.

Kee Mah and then his son, Kai Mah owned and operated OK Shoe Repair on Main Street near the Memorial Clock Tower and the CN Train Station. The O.K. Shoe Repair has been in its current location since it was relocated after the great fire of 1929. Until he recently retired and sold the building, the Mah family was one of the oldest families to have operated a business in the town.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- Original location within downtown Wainwright;
- Close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.



The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat –roof form;
- concrete construction with a cement-stucco façade incised to form rectangular panels;
- large, rectangular, display-window and transom-light openings; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5. A.C. Armstrong Building (Fields)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 124 – 10 Street, the SW corner of what is now Main Street and Second Avenue, Armstrong's is a rectangular one-storey brick masonry commercial structure that was built in 1929. It faces the Memorial Clock Tower and is across the street from the Wainwright Hotel.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Armstrong's building is an important historic example in Alberta of the type of brick establishments that existed during the period of the late 20s. It was built as a department store and still exists as one and is owned by relatives of the original families that settled in Wainwright and were some of the Town's most prominent settlers. It is valued for its historical, aesthetic and cultural reasons.

The cultural significance of the building lies in the fact that it has been owned and operated by one family for a century and currently continues to exist as a department store on Main Street.

Source: Wainwright book: Buffalo Tales and Trails

Character Defining Elements:

Site features as typified by:

- Original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form with angled corner (entry);
- masonry construction with pressed red-brick façades and piers; decorative, dog-tooth brickwork at corners (entry); concrete sills; cement-stucco bulkhead panels;
- large, rectangular, display-window openings; and
- corner-lot situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6. The Wainwright Hotel



Description of Historic Place

Located at 202 – 10 Street, the Wainwright Hotel is a continuous pour, concrete, three storey stucco building built in 1929. The hotel is situated as one of four prominent buildings that surround the Town of Wainwright's Memorial Clock Tower located near the centre of town along Main Street.

Statement of Heritage Value

The historic value of the Wainwright Hotel is that it is one of the largest and earliest examples of a continuous pour concrete structure in Alberta. Rebuilt as a stucco moderne hotel after the Great Fire of 1929, the Wainwright Hotel has continued to stand as one of the major buildings in Wainwright.

Aesthetically, the Wainwright Hotel reflects elements of the Spanish Colonial era and the clean and simplified style popular in late moderne period buildings. Using materials and unique building methods for that time, the building was erected as one continuous pour as a means to avoid future loss by fire.

The cultural value of the building is that Martin Forster, a dedicated community member who served on Town Council as the Mayor for a number of terms built the first hotel and operated it for many decades. The Forster's daughter was the first baby born in Wainwright and was appropriately named Wainwright Forster.

Forster sold the original hotel to H.C. Link who built the existing Wainwright Hotel after the devastating fire of 1929 that destroyed most of Wainwright. It is of great significance that most of the historic downtown centre was rebuilt at or around the time of the Great Fire. The Wainwright Museum house the original blue prints for the hotel as designed by architect R. H. Trough of Edmonton.

Source: Buffalo Trails and Tales; HM Snyder Archives, Provincial Archives of Alberta



Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the Memorial Clock Tower.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- three-storey, 'L-shaped', flat-roof form with angled corner (entry);
- board-formed concrete construction with cement-stucco finish (rear unfinished); formed-concrete detailing comprising extended piers, first-storey and roofline cornices, parapets with battlement motif, window sills and bracket abutments;
- pent roofs with metal faux-clay tile covering; triangular, wooden braces; and wooden, tongue-and-groove soffits;
- fenestration; one and two-part window openings; ground-floor windows with transoms
- primary corner entrance; multiple secondary entrances with transom lights;
- corner-lot situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7. Clark Building (Wainwright Association for Community Living)



Description of Historic Place

Located on 205 – 10 Street, the Clark Building is a single storey brick-clad commercial property exhibiting standard large display windows.

Description of Heritage Value

The Clark building has an historic significance to the town centre as one of the brick buildings constructed after the Great Fire of 1929.

The cultural significance of the building is that it was owned and operated by William Clark, a prominent member of the community for many decades.

Character Defining Elements:

Site features as typified by:

- close proximity to historic downtown centre;
- similar time period of buildings to most others built after the Great Fire of 1929.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- façade of pressed red-brick, laid with deeply-recessed joints, and comprising a dentil cornice and framed sign plate;
- central, recessed, angled, doorway with a double set of transom lights;
- large, rectangular display-window openings with divided, wood-frame, transom lights; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8. Ganderton Building (Donair Stop & Subs)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 207 – 10 Street, the Ganderton building was constructed in 1929 and is a two-storey brick building with living quarters on the second level.

Description of Historic Value

The Ganderton Building has historic significance as it is situated in the historic downtown area near the Memorial Clock Tower and was built along with many of the other buildings on the Inventory after the Great Fire of 1929.

The cultural significance of the buildings lies in the fact that it was built, owned and operated for many years by a prominent family in the community, the Ganderton's.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- close proximity to historic downtown centre
- same style and age as most other buildings constructed after the Great Fire of 1929.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- two-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- pressed red-brick façade with stepped parapet; brickwork detail comprising a corbelled roofline cornice, window sills and piers;
- concrete detailing comprising window lintels and parapet nameplate; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

9. Cork / Walker Building (Royal LePage Stalco Realty)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 215 - 10 Street, the Cork Building is a two-storey concrete and stucco building constructed in 1929.

Statement of Heritage Value

The building is historically significant as one of the first jeweler stores built in Wainwright. The building is an example in Alberta of the type of stucco establishments that existed during the period of the late twenties and the early thirties.

The cultural significance lies in the fact that the Cork family was a prominent family who settled in Wainwright. Earl Cork built the store to house his jeweler store and was a watchmaker and goldsmith in charge of station clocks and timing devices for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. While Cork ran his business he also served on Town Council and as Mayor and, as Mayor, he officially dedicated the Town Clock in 1925, and was responsible for obtaining and installing the time piece.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- Two-storey, rectangular, hipped-roof form;
- concrete construction with a cement-stucco-finish façade;
- storefront elements including large, plate-glass display-window and transom light openings, and an angled, recessed entry;
- upper-storey entry with rounded-arch doorway and recessed access door;
- upper-storey, symmetrical fenestration;
- metal roofline cornice;
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

10. MacKenzie Kenny Law Office (Wainwright Travel)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 217 – 10 Street, this one storey stucco covered building was constructed using board-formed concrete in 1929. The building has two doors, four bays, large display windows and a transom window above the entry. There are decorative open spaces between the cornice and the parapet.

Heritage Value

The heritage value of the old Mackenzie & Kenny Law Firm building derives from its association with the Main Street in Wainwright as it relates to the rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1929 and also with the fact that it was occupied for many years by an influential lawyer, Joseph Mackenzie, whose family held prominence in Wainwright for many years and strongly influenced the culture and social conditions of that time.

217 – 10 Street (Mackenzie & Kenny Barristers and Solicitors) is an integral part of the cultural landscape that makes Main Street Wainwright a landmark.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one storey building
- board-formed concrete
- four bays
- stucco covering façade
- pilasters
- cornice
- decorative open spaces between cornice and parapet
- large display windows in center bay openings
- transom window opening above entry
- facade built flush to property line
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

11. Morgan Building (Jack's Place)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 218 – 10 Street, the building has been serving the community and area of Wainwright from the same downtown location since 1946 and the business has always been owned and managed by the Morgan family.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Morgan family was and still is part of the community's social, cultural and political growth and they have contributed significantly to the quality of life in the Town of Wainwright. The Morgan's Building is another important example of the fire resistant concrete structures that were built in Wainwright since the late 20s to withstand fire and other damages. It is an important example in Alberta of the type of stucco establishments that existed during the forties and the fifties.

Character defining elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, symmetrical, flat-roof form;
- concrete construction with cement-stucco façade finish; concrete detail comprising defined piers (and extended), a curved parapet and impressed panels across the upper façade;
- large, rectangular display window openings;
- recessed entry;
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. Union Bank of Canada Building (Voila!)



Description of Historic Place:

Located at 224 – 10 Street, the Union Bank of Canada Building is a rectangular brick masonry one-storey commercial structure constructed in 1929 that faces onto Main Street.

Statement of Heritage Value

The historical significance of The Union Bank of Canada Building lies in its association with one of Canada's early banks, and as an important illustration of branch development of corporate banking in Canada. The Merchants Bank was founded in Halifax in 1864 and the name was changed to the Royal Bank of Canada in 1901. In 1925, the Royal Bank of Canada merged with the Union Bank of Canada. Only the vault remained standing when the original bank was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1929.

Source: Buffalo Trails and Tales

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- masonry construction with pressed red-brick facades with flat parapets; decorative brickwork comprising pilasters and soldiered lintels; sandstone detailing for pilaster capitals and bases, lintel and window sills;
- metal roofline cornices and friezes;
- fenestration; side-façade openings with transoms;
- off-centre main entry with transom light; secondary, side entry with transom light;
- interior elements such as fir floors, coved plaster ceiling cornices; open character (banking hall); concrete vaults with steel doors; rear staircase and mezzanine; and
- corner-lot situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

13. Washburn Building (Toys and Treasures)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 302 – 10 Street, the Washburn Building is a one-storey commercial brick structure built in 1929 immediately after the great fire of 1929.

Statement of Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Washburn Building is the fact that the existing brick structure is very similar to the original building constructed after the Great Fire of 1929. The Washburn Building is an important example in Alberta of the type of brick establishments that existed during the period of the late twenties and the early thirties.

The cultural significance of the Washburn Building lies in its association to the Washburn family who were early settlers to the community of Wainwright. William E. Washburn arrived from eastern Ontario in 1908 on one of the first passenger trains. He lost no time in establishing and opening a hardware store in partnership with Billy Hills. The original Washburn and Hills Hardware was situated just west of the Wainwright Hotel on 2nd Avenue. The business flourished and in 1912 Will bought out Billy Hills' share. The original store perished in the Great Fire of 1929. A new store was built and opened for business the following summer at its new address on the corner of Main and 3rd Avenue, where the building still stands today.

Source: Buffalo Trails and Tales

Character Defining Elements:

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the post office.



The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- masonry construction with a combination of pressed red-brick and cement-stucco (side) facades; brick piers, sills, corbelled cornice and low, flat parapets; cement-stucco sign band; concrete lintels;
- original, wraparound storefront comprising large, wood-framed, plate-glass display windows; wood-frame, multi-light transom lights with opaque glazing; and an angled, recessed entry with bevelled-glass wood door;
- fenestration; long and narrow, wood-frame, multi-light sashes; narrow, bulkhead windows;
- side entry with a panelled, glazed, wood door and multi-light transom light; and
- corner-lot situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

14. Patterson Building (Your Dollar Store with More)



Description of Historic Place

Located at 304 – 10 Street, the Patterson Building is a one storey brick commercial establishment in the historic district of Wainwright.

Statement of Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Patterson Building is the fact that the existing brick structure is very similar to the original building constructed after the Great Fire of 1929. The Patterson Building is an important example in Alberta of the type of brick establishments that existed during the period of the late twenties and the early thirties.

The heritage value of the Patterson Building lies primarily in its association with the Patterson family who were prominent citizens in the community for many decades.

Character Defining Elements

- **Site features as typified by:**
 - original location within downtown Wainwright;
 - close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.
- **The character-defining elements of the property include its:**
 - one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
 - masonry construction with a pressed red-brick façade; corbelled, brick cornice
 - symmetrical storefront with large, display-window and transom-light openings, incorporating (2) recessed, angled entries;
 - narrow, bulkhead windows; and
 - mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

15. Carsell Building (Wainwright Credit Jewellers)



Description of Historic Place

The Carsell building is located at 318 – 10 Street and is a one-storey stucco structure built in 1929 immediately after the great fire of 1929.

Statement of Heritage Value

The historic significance of the Carsell Building is that it is a simply constructed cement and stucco building in the moderne style.

The cultural significance of the Carsell building is that it used to be the photographic studio of William Carsell, an important Alberta photographer who resided in Wainwright and worked out of the studio in this building.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- one-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- concrete construction with stucco façade; impressed sign band panel;
- central, recessed and angled entry;
- storefront with large, display-window and transom-light openings; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

16. Tory Building (Wainwright Flower Cart)



Description of Historic Place

The Tory Building is a two-storey stucco structure located at 320 – 10 Street constructed in 1947. Ken Tory designed and constructed the building leaving his mark, an initial T inside the diamond shaped in the top of the two tiers. Typical of other buildings on Main Street in that the primary material is concrete with a poured in face façade which was a technology considered innovative for that period.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Tory Building is an important example in Alberta of the type of structure that existed during the period of the late twenties and the early thirties. The Tory Building has cultural value to the community and to the province of Alberta.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the train station.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- Two-storey, rectangular, flat-roof form;
- concrete construction with a cement-stucco façade finish impressed with lines; formed-concrete detailing such as an impressed cornice pattern, piers with panels and diamond-shaped impressions containing the letter 'T'
- symmetrical upper-storey fenestration;
- storefront with large, display-window and transom-light openings and incorporating the second-storey access doorway; and
- mid-block situation in commercial / retail context; no setback.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

17. Wainwright Old Town Hall / Fire Hall



Description of Historic Place

Located at 1014 – 2nd Avenue, the Old Town Hall is a neo classical two storey brick building built in 1929. It is located near the centre of town one half block east of the Memorial Clock Tower and one block north of the rail line.

An addition to the east side of the Old Town Hall built in 1976 is not included in the designation.

Statement of Heritage Value

The significance of the Old Town Hall lies primarily in its status as a historic multi-function municipal government building. It is also valued for its Classical architectural elements and style, and for its significance as an important cultural landmark in Wainwright.

Rebuilt in 1929 after it was mostly destroyed by the Great Fire, the Old Town Hall is a good example of multi function municipal government buildings popular in Alberta during the period. Services housed in the Old Town Hall included a fire station, police department, jail cell, municipal offices, and council chambers.

The Old Town Hall has great cultural value to the community as it is associated with many prominent families who helped to settle the town. A example is M.L Forster who was the Mayor when the Old Town Hall was built and who was also a significant businessman in Wainwright and owner of the Wainwright Hotel. His daughter, the first baby born in Wainwright, was named Wainwright to commemorate the event.

Designed by local Edmonton architects G.H. Macdonald and H.A. Magoon, the Old Town Hall aesthetically embodies many aspects of the architectural Classicism popular in civic buildings during the early twentieth century and is representative of the firm's work. Prominent features of this style evident on the exterior of the Old Town Hall include its symmetrical façade, decorated cornice with dentil detailing, and decorative lintels above the window and door openings.

Source: Buffalo Trails and Tales; HM Snyder Archives, Provincial Archives of Alberta



Character Defining Elements

- **Site features as typified by:**
 - original location within downtown Wainwright;
 - close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the Memorial Clock Tower.
- **The character-defining elements of the property include its:**
 - two-storey, rectangular, symmetrical, flat-roof form;
 - masonry construction with wraparound facades clad in over-fired red bricks; low, flat, brick parapet;
 - sandstone detail comprising the entrance casing (inscribed `TOWN HALL`), lintels, panels sills, foundation, string courses, window casing and an inscribed commemorative tablet featuring a carved buffalo in relief;
 - classical, wooden, roofline cornice with dentil molding;
 - fenestration; multi-pane, wooden-sash windows (double-hung) and transom lights; round, multi-pane window;
 - large, front and rear fire hall doorway openings; rear fire hall doors comprising battened, wood, double doors with upper multi-pane lights and iron hardware;
 - central, roof-top flagpole;
 - louvered rooftop ventilator (for fire hose);
 - rear iron fire escape;
 - interior features comprising a side-hall plan; open staircase with wooden balustrades of squared balusters and newels; interior window-wall; second-storey vault with steel door; and
 - central, downtown situation adjacent to the main street; setback from the street.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

18. Petroleum Park Pumpjack



Description of Historic Place

Well pump unit #5 was located on the SW – 29 – 45-6 W4M from the owners using information obtained from the town and it was moved into a park on the western entrance to the town.

A Petroleum Park is currently being refurbished with one the main features of the park being the restored wooden pumpjack believed to be one of the oldest in Alberta.

Statement of Heritage Value

The Pump Jack is an important example in Alberta of the first pumps installed in the province that existed during the period of the late twenties and the early thirties. The Pump Jack has cultural value to the community and to the province of Alberta. It is valued for its historical, aesthetic and cultural values. The heritage value of the Pump Jack lies primarily in its association with the early oil industry in Wainwright.

The first heavy oil discoveries came with the pursuit of conventional light and medium crude oil. Because much of western Canada's heavy oil is in pools close to the surface, early explorers using older rigs discovered many of those pools before they came upon the deeper light oil reservoirs.

One of the first finds was in the Ribstone area near Wainwright, Alberta in 1914. The province's first significant production of heavy oil came from the Wainwright field in 1926. Producers drew almost 6,000 barrels (950 m³) of heavy oil from the field in that year. A small-scale local refinery distilled the heavy grade into usable products.

Source: Buffalo Trails and Tales; HM Snyder Archives, Provincial Archives of Alberta



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

19. Watson / Mackenzie House



Description of Historic Place

Located at 1018 – 4th Avenue, the Watson House is a three-storey structure built in 1910 by a Dr. W.A. Watson and family, who came to Wainwright from Chicago in 1908. Built by one of the outstanding early carpenters in Wainwright, E.C. Buckley, the home had a full concrete basement and all the up to date conveniences of the era.

Statement of Heritage Value

The heritage value of the Watson House is the fact that when the structure was built, it became the largest building in Wainwright for its time and was used to serve both as a family home and an office. In 1911, the Watson family home became the first hospital and maternity home in Wainwright. It contained a professional nursing staff for the growing community.

In 1914 the hospital was closed because Dr. Watson left for service in WWI and the family moved. Dr. Watson's mother stayed and managed the home as a boarding house until 1931 when the Sisters of St. Joseph from Peterborough, Ontario bought the house. It served as a convent and boarding school until a new one was built a year later. In 1933 the home became the editorial rooms for the paper, the Western Catholic, where it was published and printed, and a rectory for the Blessed Sacrament Parish.

After these exciting beginnings the home became a traditional residence for numerous owners including the Mackenzie family who lived here for forty years. Mr. Joseph Mackenzie was a lawyer in Wainwright for many years. The home has operated as a bed and breakfast and is now a private residence.

Character Defining Elements

Site features as typified by:

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings.



The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- two- and one-half-storey, rectangular form;
- wood-frame construction with wood-shingle cladding; decorative, diamond-shaped wood-shingle courses in gables; exposed, poured-concrete foundation;
- steeply-pitched side-gable roof with hipped-roof dormers; open eaves with wooden tongue-and-groove soffits and ornamental, exposed purlins, rafters and beams;
- open, full-width front verandah with square, shingle-clad supports;
- fenestration; one-, two- and three-part window openings with wood mullions; plain, wooden casings;
- original situation and setback from street in mature, residential context.



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

20. Wainwright Post Office



Description of Historic Place

Under the supervision of T.W. Fuller, Chief Public Works architect, the Wainwright Post Office was constructed in 1929 as a simple rectangular, two storey brick structure with a full basement.

The Post Office was built on a large piece of property which formerly marked the northern edge of the business district. Over time, the focus of economic activity shifted, and now the site is much closer to the centre of downtown.

The Post Office and its surrounding grounds add greatly to Wainwright's downtown. The building was built on unusually large grounds which, under the watchful eye of the original resident caretaker, were nurtured into a landscaped park – like setting. The tall trees and hedges provide welcome relief along the commercial street.

Statement of Heritage Value

In addition to the building's contextual value, the Post Office has historical value. In July 1929, the Great Fire swept through Wainwright, destroying all but a handful of buildings in the business section. The postmaster managed to save all of the mail and postmarks and transferred them safely to the nearly completed Federal Building now the present day post office. The federal building was one of the few non-residential buildings to survive the fire.

A specific feature on the building itself is a reference to the history of the Wainwright area. The buffalo relief sculpture on the main post office façade alludes to the former presence of the former Buffalo National Park. Since that time, the buffalo has remained a symbol of the town, and a similar relief sculpture is also present on the town hall. The sculpture on the Post Office is a unique regional symbol on a federal building; no equivalent local reference exists on any other PWC heritage structure in Alberta.



1982 Heritage Classification: PRESERVE

On August 1, 1907, postal service was established at Denwood, Alberta, five kilometers south-west from here. Frank Bowtell was appointed Postmaster while his brother, Fred carried out the duties of mail carrier. Rail service brought the mail to Vermilion, roughly sixty kilometers to the north, where Fred would retrieve it, often on foot. The first Wainwright Post Office opened June 1, 1908, with Frank Bowtell in charge. Located on 2nd Avenue, the main business street at the time, the boomtown designed building fell victim to the Great Fire of 1929. However the mail and postmarks were saved and postal service was quickly restored in the nearly completed Federal Building, as it was then known. The present building, housed all the Dominion Government departments and agencies operating in the area including the management offices of the Buffalo National Park, was officially opened in August of 1929.

Source: Heritage Structures Alberta – printed by Public Works Canada 1982

(purpose of this report is to produce an inventory of all pre-1945 Public Works Canada – owned buildings in the Province of Alberta, and assess the heritage value of each one.)

Character Defining Elements**Site features as typified by:**

- original location within downtown Wainwright;
- close proximity and external visual relationship between the building and the other important heritage buildings including the Old Town Hall.

The character-defining elements of the property include its:

- two-storey, rectangular, symmetrical, flat-roof form;
- masonry construction with red-coloured, wire-cut-brick façade cladding and parapet; decorative brickwork comprising basket-weave spandrels, soldiered lintels and casings
- Tyndall stone detailing comprising classical-style doorway and window surrounds with entablatures and console brackets, low-profile front steps, ashlar foundation, stringcourse, sills, parapet scrolls, parapet nameplate (containing `WAINWRIGHT` lettering), and a prominent decorative panel with a buffalo in relief carving;
- classical-style, metal, roofline cornice;
- symmetrical fenestration; long, narrow basement windows with metal grills;
- secondary side entrances with single and double-door openings and transom lights;
- front entrance with double-door opening and transom light
- bronze commemorative tablet;
- formal situation in park setting with substantial street setback



WAINWRIGHT MUNICIPAL HERITAGE PLACES OF INTEREST

Number	Address and Name
1	1001 – 1 Ave – CN Station (Wainwright Museum)
2	10 Street/ 2nd Ave – Memorial Clock Tower
3	109 – 10 Street – Kay's Clothing/General Paint
4	118 – 10 Street – Rexall Drug Store/ IDA Pharmacy
5	121 – 10 Street – OK Shoe Repair
6	123 – 10 Street – Corral Clothing
7	124 – 10 Street – Armstrong's (Fields)
8	202 – 10 Street – Wainwright Hotel
9	205 – 10 Street – Wainwright Association for C L
10	207 – 10 Street – Ganderton's / Donair
11	209 – 10 Street – Sprouts
12	210 – 10 Street – Wainwright Eyecare
13	211 – 10 Street – Halo Hair What was this building?
14	212 – 10 Street – Wainwright Steak House
15	213 – 10 Street - which is Jabbers and which is All Source
16	214 – 10 Street – Supplements R Us / what original?
17	215 – 10 Street – Cork/ Walkers Jewelers – All Source
18	217 – 10 Street – Ice Cream Shop
19	218 – 10 Street Morgan's Department Store
20	222 – 10 Street – Four Seasons Restaurant
21	224 – 10 Street – Union Bank of Canada
22	302 – 10 Street – Washburn's / Toys and Treasures
23	304 – 10 Street – Patterson Building
24	309 – 10 Street – Wainwright Post Office
25	318 – 10 Street – Carsell / Wainwright Credit Jewelers
26	320 – 10 Street – Tory Building / Flower Cart
27	1018 – 2nd Avenue – Wainwright Old Town Hall
28	310 – 10 Street - Globe Footwear
29	410 – 10 Street - Bison Printing
30	411 – 10 Street – Barber Shop
31	Wainwright Star Chronicle
32	Pump Jack
33	Laundry World
34	Alma Theatre
35	PMC Arena
36	Wainwright Cemetery
37	1202 – 2nd Avenue – Gano Home
38	1102 – 2nd Avenue – Coleman House
39	1129 – 2nd Avenue – old barn-shaped house
40	1101 – 3rd Avenue



Number	Address and Name
41	1102 – 3rd Avenue – Robinson
42	1110 – 3rd Avenue
43	1115 – 3rd Avenue
44	1118 – 3rd Avenue – Ogilvy/stucco
45	1122 – 3rd Avenue – wood/ stucco
46	1130 – 3rd Avenue – Bisson/ Templeton
47	1215 – 3rd Avenue –
48	1218 – 3rd Avenue – Armstrong (Bell Coleman)
49	1230 – 3rd Avenue – Bowerman
50	1238 – 3rd Avenue – Bibby
51	1014 – 4th Avenue – Bruncker/ Gormley
52	1018 – 4th Avenue – Watson/ Mackenzie
53	1021 – 4th Avenue – Telford (Jack and Myrtle)
54	1025 – 4th Avenue – Laird Home
55	1033 – 4th Avenue – Laird House 2
56	1101 – 4th Avenue – RCMP Station
57	1102 – 4th Avenue – Robinson Home
58	1109 – 4th Avenue – Clark Home
59	1110 – 4th Avenue – Cardell Home
60	1118 – 4th Avenue – built Logan/ Wallace/ Washburn
61	1125 – 4th Avenue – Cook/ Snyder Home
62	1126 – 4th Avenue – St. Andrews Presbyterian Church
63	1201 – 4th Avenue – built McKay for N.S. Kenny
64	1202 – 4th Avenue – Middlemass (Gilbert and Tilly)
65	1209 – 4th Avenue – Dawson/ McLuhan/ Avison
66	1221 – 4th Avenue - McLellan (Albert and Bessie)
67	1014 – 5th Avenue
68	1017 – 5th Avenue
69	1018 – 5th Avenue
70	1034 – 5th Avenue
71	1102 – 5th Avenue
72	1114 – 5th Avenue – Pawling (Jessie)
73	1118 – 5th Avenue – Phillips
74	1122 – 5th Avenue
75	1123 – 5th Avenue
76	1133 – 5th Avenue – Crawfton / built McKay
77	1206 – 5th Avenue – Cotton (Bud and Edith)
78	1230 – 5th Avenue – small stucco
79	1233 – 5th Avenue – little house beside Foley's
80	810 – 6th Avenue
81	922 – 7th Avenue – 1910
82	926 – 7th Avenue – Phillips 1923



Number	Address and Name
83	638 – 8th Avenue
84	802 – 8th Avenue
85	837 – 8th Avenue
86	718 – 9th Avenue
87	809 – 9th Avenue – c1920s
88	918 – 9th Avenue – Convent/ Chartier
89	809 – 9th Street
90	Miss Bloom home on Main Street across from school
91	822 – 9th Street
92	906 – 10th Street

MHSRF DESCRIPTION

The following Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms (MHSRFs) were designed by the Town of Wainwright Planning and Development to provide the reader with a structure that outlines the basic information regarding a surveyed historical place.

The MHSRF form can be separated into three sections. The first is basic information including the address and name (if available) for the resource, a description, its criteria of significance, the context in which it is found and its period of significance.

There are five criteria for significance for historic places in Wainwright and these are used throughout the Province of Alberta. The Significance Criteria that correspond to a particular site are listed on that site's MHSRF. A site must be significant for one or more of the following to be included on the list.

A. Theme or Activity of Event

Resources must be directly associated with themes, activities or events that have made a significant contribution to Wainwright's history to qualify under criteria A.

B. Institution or Person

Resources must be directly or closely associated with an institution or person that had a significant impact on the Town of Wainwright to qualify under criteria B

C. Design or Style or Construction

Resources must be an excellent example of a style or type or method of construction uncommon in Wainwright; or a good representative of a significant phase in the development of a style or type or method in Wainwright to qualify under criteria C.

D. Information Potential

Resources must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to the history, prehistory or natural history of Wainwright that is not available from any other source to qualify under criteria D.



E. Landmark or Symbolic Value

Resources must be particularly prominent or conspicuous and contribute to the distinctive character of Wainwright; or it must have acquired special visual, sentimental or symbolic value that transcends its function or physical characteristics within Wainwright to qualify under Criteria E.

The second section of the form lists a resource's Character Defining Elements (CDEs) which are derived from its significance. For example, if the significance were from design, then all significant design elements would be listed. If the significance were derived from a person, then those elements of the place to which the former owner would relate would be listed. The features that provide the structure with significance are what is important.

The third section of the form is used to record integrity. Integrity is evaluated by applying the seven criteria as described below. All of the Integrity Criteria are listed on the MHSRF as they must all be satisfied.

1. Location

Location is the place where an historic activity or event occurred or the place where an historic resource was constructed.

2. Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the plan, space, structure and style of a resource.

3. Environment

Environment is the physical setting of an historic resource and pertains to the character of the place where the resource was situated during its historically significant period.

4. Materials

Materials are the physical elements in a particular pattern that were combined or deposited during the period of time for which the resource is historically significant.

5. Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.

6. Feeling

Feeling is the continued ability to convey the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

7. Association

Association is a direct link between an historic resource and a significant historical theme, activity or event; or an institution or person.

