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4935 47th Avenue

Recycle Depot



Description of the Historic Place

The 1950 one-storey Recycle Depot is a commercial garage with a square parapet, a smooth stucco finish, and a rounded corner with “RECYCLE DEPOT” painted in blue above a curved window. It is located just south of and adjacent to the railroad tracks, on Main Street (50th Street) in the Village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Recycle Depot is significant for its Moderne influenced design.

The Recycle Depot is important in Holden for its Moderne influenced design. The Recycle Depot was originally built as a garage to serve the highway and local traffic. It was originally located on what was the old highway that ran through Holden. Moderne style was particularly popular after the Second World War, and emphasized a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. Moderne design influences are often found on gas stations and car dealerships because the ‘futuristic’ appearance reflected the modern functions of the business within. Strong horizontal lines are typical of Moderne design, and this is incorporated into the Recycle Depot through elements such as the square parapet with two painted horizontal lines directly beneath the roofline. Other Moderne design elements of note are the smooth stucco finish and the curved northwest corner with a curved window.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1950 one-storey garage include:

- The flat roof
- The square parapet
- The smooth stucco finish
- The curved north west corner with a curved window
- The two garage doors on the north façade

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- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, and window and door openings

4935 47th Avenue

Recycle Depot

Description	One-storey commercial building with a square parapet, a smooth stucco finish, and a rounded corner with “RECYCLE DEPOT” painted in blue above a curved window.
Significance Criteria	C: Design – Moderne influences
Context	Located directly south of and adjacent to the railroad tracks, on 50 th Street in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1950, the Recycle Depot was part of the oil boom development in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1950 – 1959
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The square parapet ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The curved north west corner with a curved window ▪ The two garage doors on the north façade ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, and window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4916 49th Avenue

Holden Lutheran Church



Description of the Historic Place

The 1915 Holden Lutheran Church is a one-storey church with a front-facing gable roof, white clapboard siding, an apse, and tripartite tower with a square base and belfry, and octagonal steeple topped by a Roman cross and a weathervane. The church is located just off Main Street, on a residential avenue in the Village of Holden.

Heritage Value

This structure is significant for its association with early religious development in Holden, for its association with the Lutheran church, for its Gothic Revival influenced architectural style and as a landmark in Holden.

Holden Lutheran Church was constructed in 1915, and is significant as a representation of the early religious development that occurred in the village. In 1914 the Holden Lutheran Ladies' Aid purchased three lots in Holden for \$237.50, and in 1915 the church was constructed under the supervision of Harold Hurum, Einar Arneson and Paul Kjosness. Holden Lutheran Church was the second dedicated church constructed within Holden, and it was regularly attended by the Lutheran congregation until it closed in the spring of 2010.

Holden Lutheran Church is valued for its early origins and association with the Lutheran Church. The Holden Lutheran congregation was organized in 1910, when the Bethania and Vermillion congregations met in Holden and decided to merge into a single congregation known as the Holden Scandinavian Lutheran Church. The presence of a

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Lutheran congregation in Holden exemplifies the Scandinavian background of many of the new settlers in the area. The congregation remained active in Holden until the spring of 2010. The church has since closed and has since been purchased by the Village of Holden.

The Gothic Revival influenced style of the Holden Lutheran Church is an important contribution to the village of Holden's built heritage. Gothic Revival elements seen on the Holden Lutheran Church include the tower with a tall spire and weathervane, the pointed arch coloured glass windows with tracery and the steeply pitched gable roof. The steeple was rebuilt using the original design in the 1980s and still contains the original 2000 pound bell.

The Holden Lutheran Church is valued as a landmark within the village of Holden. The tall church spire can be seen from Highway 14, and is visible throughout much of the community.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1915 church include:

Exterior

- The steeply pitched front-facing gable roof with wood shingles and exposed rafters beneath the eaves
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The five-sided apse with two pointed arch windows
- The tripartite tower (base, belfry and steeple) with pointed arch windows and double doors
- The square belfry
- The octagonal steeple topped by a Roman cross and weathervane with '1915' in the tail
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, including all pointed arch and coloured glass windows

Interior - Main Floor

- The original wood flooring on the main level
- The painted burlap covering with chair rail on lower portion of the exterior walls
- The decorative newel posts and balustrade on the staircase access to the basement
- The tongue and "V" groove finish on the basement walls and ceiling
- The 2000 lb church bell from Chicago

4916 49th Avenue

Holden Lutheran Church

Description	One-storey church with a front-facing gable roof, white clapboard siding, an apse, and a tripartite tower with a steeple at the front of the building that is topped by a Roman cross and a weathervane.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early religious development in Holden B: Institution – Lutheran Church C: Style – Gothic Revival influenced E: Landmark
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Constructed in 1915, the church was part of the early religious development in Holden. The steeple was taken down and rebuilt using the original design in the 1980s.
Period of Significance (POS)	1915 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<p>Exterior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The steeply pitched front-facing gable roof with wood shingles and exposed rafters beneath the eaves ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ The five-sided apse with two pointed arch windows ▪ The tripartite tower (base, belfry and steeple) with pointed arch windows and double doors ▪ The square belfry ▪ The octagonal steeple topped by a Roman cross and weathervane with ‘1915’ in the tail ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, including all pointed arch and coloured glass windows <p>Interior</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The original wood flooring on the main level ▪ The painted burlap covering with chair rail on lower portion of the exterior walls ▪ The decorative newel posts and balustrade on the staircase access to the basement ▪ The tongue and “V” groove finish on the basement walls and ceiling ▪ The 2000 lb church bell from Chicago
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4924 50th Avenue

Holden United Church



Description of the Historic Place

The 1910/1911 Holden United Church is a one-storey church with a full basement, a front-facing gable roof with a central quarefoil coloured glass round window in the gable end, vinyl siding, an offset tower with a flat top on the left of the front façade, and a brick foundation. The church is located just off Main Street (50th Street) in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

Holden United Church is significant for its association with early religious development in Holden and for its association with the United Church of Canada.

Holden United Church was the first church built in Holden, and is valued for its association with early religious development within the community. The church was originally known as the Holden Methodist Church, and by 1910 the foundation was complete and services were held in the basement. The church itself was dedicated in 1911 by Reverend Charles E. Blaud, Professor of Church History in Alberta College South. The Holden United Church building was used by other early congregations in Holden, including the Lutherans and Presbyterians. The building's contribution to religious development in early Holden is therefore linked not only to the United church, but also to other Christian denominations within the village during the first part of the twentieth century.

Holden United Church is important for its association with the United Church of Canada. When the church was first constructed in 1910, the congregation was Methodist. In 1925 the Holden congregation voted in favour of Church Union and the Holden Methodist Church officially became the Holden United Church. The Holden United congregation continues to play an active role in the village of Holden.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910/1911 church include:

- The front-facing gable roof with wood shingles
- The round window in the gable end with a quatrefoil coloured glass
- The offset tower with a flat roof on the exterior left of the front façade
- The main entrance in the tower with one door and a pointed arch transom
- The brick foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, including all pointed arch and coloured glass windows

-Interior elements that reflect the values identified.

4924 50th Avenue

Holden United Church

Description	One-storey church with a full basement, a front-facing gable roof with a central quatrefoil coloured glass round window in the gable end, vinyl siding, an offset tower with a flat top on the left of the front façade, and a brick foundation.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early religious development in Holden B: Institution – United Church of Canada
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Constructed from 1910 to 1911, the Holden United Church was part of the early religious development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1910/1911 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof with wood shingles ▪ The round window in the gable end with a quatrefoil coloured glass ▪ The offset tower with a flat roof on the exterior left of the front façade ▪ The main entrance in the tower with one door and a pointed arch transom ▪ The brick foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, including all pointed arch and coloured glass windows
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory, except for the vinyl siding.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the vinyl siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the vinyl siding.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4927 50th Avenue

Mumford Residence



Description of the Historic Place

The 1907 Mumford Residence is a two-storey house with a hipped roof and flat top, a bottle glass stucco finish, and a partially enclosed verandah with a hipped roof. It is located on 50th Avenue across from the Holden Museum, just off Main Street (50th Street) in the Village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Mumford Residence is significant for its association with Suddie and Sarah Mumford, for its association with early development in Holden, and for its large scale residential design.

The Mumford Residence is valued for its association with early entrepreneurs Suddie and Sarah Mumford. Suddie and Sarah Mumford came to Holden in 1907 with seven of their eight children. Their eldest daughter, Susan, had moved to Vegreville two years earlier. Suddie Mumford quickly established a cartage business and constructed this seven bedroom, two-storey home on what was then known as 3rd Avenue East. The residence was originally known as Holden House and served as a boarding house for travellers and homesteaders with Sarah Mumford as proprietor. The Mumford family was also active in civic life. Suddie served on the Village Council, participated in local sports and played the snare drum in parades. Sarah and her eldest daughter, Susan, helped organize the first Ladies Aid Group. Suddie and Sarah retired and moved to Edmonton in 1929. Suddie passed away in 1940, and Sarah in 1955.

The Mumford Residence is significant for its association with early residential development in Holden. Talk of the railroad coming through the area attracted early entrepreneurs such as Suddie and Sarah Mumford to the Holden area in 1907, two years before the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad arrived and Holden was officially incorporated as a village in 1909. It was both a personal residence and a boarding house, which reflected Suddie and Sarah's optimism for Holden's future as a place to raise their family and start a business.

The large scale residential design of the Mumford Residence is an important architectural element within the village of Holden. The simplicity of the design and economical use of interior space in the large two-storey residence is typical of the rectangular residential plan. Notable design elements incorporated into the design of the Mumford Residence include the hipped roof, the wide verandah, and the symmetry of the front façade. The Mumford family constructed this residence themselves, and the materials were shipped from Vegreville. Original interior elements include maple flooring and finishing brought from Ontario. The Mumford Residence helps to define the character of Main Street Holden, as it is located across from the Holden Museum and within sight of the Holden Cenotaph.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The location across from the Holden Museum/Old Town Office
- The rectangular plan
- The hipped roof with a flat top
- The verandah with a hipped roof and square posts
- The wide, flat wooden window surrounds
- The three symmetrical second storey windows on the front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door opening

4927 50th Avenue

Mumford Residence

Description	Two-storey residence with a hipped roof and a flat top, a bottle glass stucco finish, and a partially enclosed verandah with a hipped roof.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – Suddie and Sarah Mumford A: Theme – Early development in Holden C: Design – Residential
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1907, the Mumford House was part of the early residential and commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1907 – 1929
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The location across from the Holden Museum/Old Town Office ▪ The rectangular plan ▪ The hipped roof with a flat top ▪ The verandah with a hipped roof and square posts ▪ The wide, flat wooden window surrounds ▪ The three symmetrical second storey windows on the front façade ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door opening
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory, except for the stucco finish and partial enclosure of the verandah.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the partial enclosure of the verandah.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the application of a bottle glass stucco finish and the sympathetic replacement of the original windows and doors.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the partial enclosure of the verandah and the bottle glass stucco finish.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4928 50th Avenue

Holden Museum



Description of the Historic Place

The 1911 Holden Museum is a large rectangular two-storey hall and has white clapboard siding with corner boards, and “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE” painted in black around the Masonic Square and Compasses symbol with a G. It is located on 50th Avenue in the village of Holden, near the Holden Cenotaph.

Heritage Value

The Holden Museum is significant for its association with the Freemason’s Dynamic Lodge No. 96, for its association with early social and governmental development in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

The Holden Museum is important for its association with early social and governmental development in the village of Holden. The two storey building was constructed in 1911 as the first official fire hall, town office and jail in Holden. The governmental facilities were located on the first storey, while dances were held and silent movies shown on the second storey. The hall remained in use until 1935 when a new town hall was constructed on Main Street and the original building sold to the Freemason’s Dynamic Lodge No. 96 on a lease-to-own basis. The Holden Museum was therefore an early gathering place and governmental site, and undoubtedly served as a social hub for the early residents of Holden.

The Holden Museum is also valued in the community for its association with the Freemason’s Dynamic Lodge No. 96. In 1917 the Grand Lodge of Alberta A.F. & A.M. authorized the formation of a Masonic Lodge in Holden, and the first meeting was held in July of that year. In August, the charter to operate was obtained and signed by ten charter members. When the new Town Office was established in 1935, the original town hall and fire hall were purchased by the Masons on a lease-to-own agreement. The Masons became full owners of the building in 1956 and continued to own the hall until 1991. In that year they gave the building back to the Village of Holden when the cost of upkeep became too high. The Museum opened in the first storey in 1992, while the top floor continues to operate as a Masonic Lodge.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 two-storey hall include:

- The front-facing gable roof
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The rectangular Boomtown front with a shelf overhang
- The black painted sign reading “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE” around the Masonic Square and Compasses with a G
- The black painted sign reading “FIRE DEPT.” below and to the left of the painted sign reading “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE”
- The double door opening on the front façade
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors

4928 50th Avenue

Holden Museum

Description	Two-storey hall, whit clapboard siding with corner boards, and “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE” painted in black around the Masonic Square and Compasses symbol with a G.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Freemasons Dynamic Lodge No. 96 A: Theme – Early social and governmental development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Built in 1911, the Holden Museum is part of the early social and governmental development that occurred in the village of Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1911 – 1991
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ The rectangular Boomtown front with a shelf overhang ▪ The black painted sign reading “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE” around the Masonic Square and Compasses with a G ▪ The black painted sign reading “FIRE DEPT.” below and to the left of the painted sign reading “DYNAMIC NO. 96 LODGE” ▪ The double door opening on the front façade ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the addition to the east façade, and the new door and window on the front façade.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition to the east façade, and the new door and window on the front façade.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the addition to the east façade, and the new door and window on the front façade.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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50th Street and 50th Avenue

Holden Cenotaph



Description of the Historic Place

The 1923 Holden Cenotaph is a military memorial depicting a First World War soldier looking east with his body facing south toward the train station. On the river rock base of the cenotaph there is a marble plaque bearing the names of those who died in the war from 1914 to 1919 on the south façade, and a metal plaque bearing the names of those who died from 1939 until 1945 on the east façade. The Holden Cenotaph is located in the centre of the junction of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue.

Heritage Value

The Holden Cenotaph is significant as a landmark in the village of Holden, for its association with the Holden Royal Canadian Legion #56, and for its association with Major Frank Norbury.

The Holden Cenotaph is a defining landmark in the village of Holden. The location of the cenotaph in the centre of the junction of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue places it at an important intersection on the top of a small hill. The Cenotaph is easily visible along Main Street, and is an iconic image that contributes to village identity.

The Holden Cenotaph is valued for its association with the Holden Royal Canadian Legion #56. The Holden Royal Canadian Legion #56 evolved from the Great War Veterans' Association when it was formed in 1919, and by 1921 there were 27 members of the Association living in and around Holden. The Holden Cenotaph was an initiative of the Great War Veterans' Association, which commissioned the monument from Major Fred Norbury for \$1200. The cenotaph was unveiled during a ceremonial parade on July 4th, 1923, when it was dedicated by Bishop Grey of Edmonton. In 1928 the Great War Veterans' Association was transferred to the British Empire Service League, and later changed its name to the Royal Canadian Legion.

The Holden Cenotaph is important for its association with Major Frank Norbury, who was an English-Canadian sculptor well known for his creation of cenotaphs in Holden, Red Deer and Lacombe. Norbury was born in Liverpool, England, in 1871 and attended the Liverpool City School of Art. From 1893 until 1900 he was a carver and instructor at the School of Architecture and Applied Art at the University of Liverpool. Norbury carved for many of the public buildings in Liverpool. Norbury's military career began in 1902 when he volunteered for service with the 1st Cheshire Royal Engineers. During the First World War he held a command in the Canadian Militia as well as served in the Cheshire Infantry Brigade, and he was awarded the Order of the British Empire and Italian *Croce di Guerra* in 1918. After the end of the war he and his wife, Ethel, decided to leave Liverpool and follow their son to Canada, where they settled in Edmonton. The Holden Cenotaph was unveiled on July 4th 1923.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1923 war memorial include:

- Carving of a man in a First World War soldier's uniform, carrying a rifle and bayonet in his left hand and a grenade in his right hand. Statue looks to the left (east) while his body faces south
- River rock base
- Marble plaque on the south façade that reads, "LEST WE FORGET" that lists the names of those who died in the First World War and mentions the 71 others from the Holden area who served. Below that is a quote from "In Flanders Field" and followed by "ERECTED BY HOLDEN BRANCH GREAT WAR VETERANS 1923."
- Metal plaque on the east façade that reads, "IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES 1939 – 1945" followed by a list of nine names

50th Street and 50th Avenue

Holden Cenotaph

Description	Carved cenotaph depicting a First World War soldier looking east with his body facing south toward the train station. On the cenotaph's base there is a marble plaque bearing the names of those who died in the war from 1914 to 1919, and a metal plaque bearing the names of those who died from 1939 until 1945.
Significance Criteria	E: Landmark B: Institution – Holden Royal Canadian Legion #56 B: Person – Major Frank Norbury
Context	Located in the junction of 50 th Street (Main Street) and 50 th Avenue, facing south. The Holden Cenotaph was unveiled on June 4, 1923.
Period of Significance (POS)	1923 – Present
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carving of a man in a First World War soldier's uniform, carrying a rifle and bayonet in his left hand and a grenade in his right hand. Statue looks to the left (east) while his body faces south ▪ River rock base ▪ Marble plaque on the south façade that reads, "LEST WE FORGET" that lists the names of those who died in the First World War and mentions the 71 others from the Holden area who served. Below that is a quote from "In Flanders Field" and followed by "ERECTED BY HOLDEN BRANCH GREAT WAR VETERANS 1923." ▪ Metal plaque on the east façade that reads, "IN MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES 1939 – 1945" followed by a list of nine names
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the site is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the cenotaph has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the cenotaph has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the cenotaph have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the cenotaph is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the cenotaph and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the cenotaph have not changed.

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5220 50th Avenue Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church



Description of the Historic Place

The 1944 Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church is a one-storey church with a front-facing gable roof, a smooth white stucco finish, a large silver-coloured onion dome at the rear of the church and two domed towers at the front corners of the church. It is located on 50th Avenue in a residential part of the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant for its association with the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Holden, for the icons in the interior of the church painted by notable Canadian-Ukrainian iconographer Teodor Baran, and for the Byzantine Revival influences in its architecture.

Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church is significant for its association with the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Ukrainian Catholic celebrations were conducted by the Basilian Fathers and held in private homes and in the Catholic church in Holden before the present church was constructed in 1944. The initial push for a church building was initiated by congregational members and guided by the Basilian Fathers in 1940. The church was completed in 1944, and a congregation of approximately 800 gathered from Holden and the surrounding districts to celebrate the blessing of the cornerstone by Father Kohut and Father Truch.

Renowned Ukrainian-Canadian iconographer Teodor Baran painted the interior of Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church, and his artwork remains a valued part of the church to this day. Teodor Baran was born in 1911 in Ukraine, and immigrated to Canada with his wife in 1949. In Canada Baran worked as an artist and iconographer, and his works grace the interiors of numerous churches in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario.

Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church is an important architectural element in the village of Holden for its Byzantine Revival influenced design. Byzantine Revival church architecture was brought to Holden from eastern Europe by Ukrainian

immigrants used to onion domes and geometric designs on their Catholic Orthodox churches in Ukraine. The Byzantine influence can be identified in the use of onion domes, Latin crosses, interior iconography, and the incorporation of geometric patterns in the semi-circular window openings with light blue inserts and the decorative false front on the porch. Plans for the church began in 1940. In February of 1944 the basement was dug using a horse-drawn Fresno scraper. Concrete was poured in July, and contractor Harry Losycky oversaw the construction of the church itself. The onion domes are painted silver and are visible from the highway, and serve as very visible identifier of the religious orientation of its congregation

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1944 church include:

Exterior:

- The front-facing gable roof with a circular window in the gable end
- The smooth, white stucco finish
- The large, central painted silver octagonal dome topped with a wrought iron Roman cross
- The two square towers with painted silver octagonal domes, each topped by a wrought iron Roman cross
- The semi-circular window openings beneath the central dome and tower domes with light blue inserts showing a Roman cross, and multi-paned transoms
- The concrete date stone with a Roman cross, Ukrainian text and the year of construction (1944)
- The hexagonal apse
- The projecting front porch with a decorative false front
- The double doors with a semi-circular fanlight above
- The solid railing on the staircase leading to the main entrance
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and doors, especially the coloured glass windows

Interior:

- The iconography, symbols and stencilled patterns painted by Teodor Baran
- The chair rail with a painted faux-marble finish beneath
- The arched ceiling
- The choir loft
- The tongue and “V” groove wall finishes

5220 50th Avenue

Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Church

Description	One-storey church with a front-facing gable roof, a smooth white stucco finish, a large silver-coloured onion dome at the rear of the church and two domed towers at the front corners of the church.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Ukrainian Catholic Church B: Person – Teodor Baran C: Design –Byzantine Revival
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Constructed in 1944, the church is part of the Second World War religious development in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1944 – 1945
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof with a circular window in the gable end ▪ The smooth, white stucco finish ▪ The large, central painted silver octagonal dome topped with a wrought iron Roman cross ▪ The two square towers with painted silver octagonal domes, each topped by a wrought iron Roman cross ▪ The semi circular window openings beneath the central dome and tower domes with light blue inserts showing a Roman cross, and multi-paned transoms ▪ The concrete date stone with a Roman cross, Ukrainian text and the year of construction (1944) ▪ The hexagonal apse ▪ The projecting front porch with a decorative false front ▪ The double doors and a semi-circular fan light above ▪ The solid railing on the staircase leading to the main entrance ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and doors, especially the coloured glass windows <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The iconography, symbols and stencilled patterns painted by Teodor Baran ▪ The chair rail with a painted faux-marble finish beneath ▪ The arched ceiling ▪ The choir loft ▪ The tongue and “V” groove wall finishes
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

5304 50th Avenue

Christianson Residence



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1916 one and one-half storey Christianson Residence has a side-facing gable roof, whitewashed clapboard siding with corner boards, a rear wing with an intersecting gable roof, and a front porch with a hipped roof, turned spindle posts and gingerbread trim. It is located across from the school on a residential avenue in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Christianson Residence is significant for its association with First World War-era residential development in Holden, and for its Victorian influenced design.

The Christianson Residence is valued for its association with First World War-era residential development in Holden. The residence was built circa 1916, two years after the First World War began. Development in the Village had slowed, but this residence was constructed on the site of a former blacksmithy. The first residents in the house were Fred and Elvina Christianson and their five children.

The Christianson Residence is important for its Victorian influenced design elements. While this residence was constructed using local building materials and techniques some of the Victorian embellishments include, the hipped roofed porches, turned spindle posts and gingerbread trim.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The side-facing gable roof
- The clapboard siding with corner boards
- The rear wing with an intersecting gable roof
- The open front porch with a hipped roof, turned spindle posts and gingerbread trim

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

- The remains of an open side porch with turned spindle posts
- The flat wooden window and door surrounds
- The wooden panel door with three panels and a glass window
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

5304 50th Avenue

Christianson Residence

Description	One and one-half storey residence with a side-facing gable roof, whitewashed clapboard siding with corner boards, a rear wing with an intersecting gable roof, and a front porch with a hipped roof, turned spindle posts and gingerbread trim.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – First World War-era residential development in Holden C: Design – Victorian influenced
Context	Located in a residential part of the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1916, the Christianson Residence was part of the First World War era residential development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1916 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The side-facing gable roof ▪ The clapboard siding with corner boards ▪ The rear wing with an intersecting gable roof ▪ The open front porch with a hipped roof, turned spindle posts and gingerbread trim ▪ The remains of an open side porch with turned spindle posts ▪ The flat wooden window and door surrounds ▪ The wooden panel door with three panels and a glass window ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the removal of the original brick chimney and open porch on the side of the residence.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of new windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

4806 50th Street

J.D.'s Auto



Description of the Historic Place

The 1948 J.D.'s Auto is a one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet and barrel roof, smooth white stucco siding, and a curved corner with "J.D.'S AUTO PH. 688-3689" painted above the curved window. It is located on Main Street in the village of Holden, just north of the railroad tracks.

Heritage Value

J.D.'s Auto is significant for its association with post-Second World War-era commercial development in Holden, and for its Moderne influenced style.

J.D.'s Auto is valued for its association with post-Second World War-era commercial development in Holden. The garage was constructed in 1948 by Albert Pederson and local carpenter John A. Giebelhaus. Pederson operated General Sales and Service, a Plymouth and Chrysler dealership and a Case machinery outlet from this building. Pederson's new garage opened just after the Second World War ended, and coincided with the discovery of significant oil deposits in Alberta. This discovery helped bolster the positive economic climate in which this building was constructed, while the business itself reflected the car culture prevalent in Alberta in the 1950s. Pederson sold the garage and business in 1957.

J.D.'s Auto is important for its Moderne style influences. Moderne style was particularly popular after the Second World War, and emphasised a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. Moderne design influences are often found on gas stations and car dealerships because the 'futuristic' appearance reflected the modern functions of the business within. Moderne design elements incorporated into J.D.'s Auto include the flat roof, the smooth stucco finish, the curved corner with a curved window, and the overhanging ledge half-ways between the roofline and the windows which accentuates the horizontal lines of the building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1948 one-storey garage include:

- The barrel roof and rectangular parapet
- The smooth stucco finish
- The curved south east corner with a curved window
- The overhanging ledge half-ways between the roofline and the windows
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, and window and door openings

4806 50th Street

J.D.’s Auto

Description	One-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet and a barrel roof, smooth white stucco siding, and a curved corner with “J.D.’S AUTO PH. 688-3689” painted above the curved window.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-Second World War-era commercial development in Holden C: Design – Moderne style influences
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1948, J.D.’s Auto was part of the post-Second World War-era commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1948 – 1957
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The barrel roof and rectangular parapet ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The curved south east corner with a curved window ▪ The overhanging ledge half-ways between the roofline and the windows ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, and window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the possible enlargement of the most northerly garage door.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

4903 50th Street

Leading Edge Kitchen and Baths



Description of the Historic Place

The 1946, large, one-storey commercial building with a flat roof and shiplap wood siding with corner boards, a chamfered entrance, and a large, slightly overhanging parapet with a stucco finish and a painted sign that reads, “LEADING EDGE KITCHENS AND BATHS” across two façades. It is situated in a prominent location on Main Street in Holden.

Heritage Value

This building is significant for its association with the evolution of post-Second World War and early fifties - era commercial development in Holden.

The largest building in Holden is valued for its association with post-Second World War-era commercial development in Holden. The building was constructed in 1946 by Steve Komarnisky and *Horace Soley* reflecting a Moderne design but was substantially renovated in the early fifties to its present configuration. Its early uses included a General Motors dealership and Massey Harris farm implements outlet. The new building opened just after the Second World War ended, and its commercial expansion in the early 1950’s coincided with the discovery of significant oil deposits in Alberta which bolstered the positive economic climate of many communities in Alberta including Holden.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1946/55 one-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The shiplap wood siding
- The large parapet used as a sign board
- The large “modern” window openings

4903 50th Street

Leading Edge Kitchens and Baths

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, shiplap wood siding with corner boards, a chamfered entrance, and a large, slightly overhanging parapet with a stucco finish and a painted sign that reads, “LEADING EDGE KITCHENS AND BATHS” across two façades.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-Second World War and early fifties-era commercial development in Holden
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1946 and renovated in the early fifties, Leading Edge Kitchens and Baths was part of the post-Second World War-era commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1946 – 1955
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The shiplap wood siding ▪ The large parapet used as a sign board ▪ The large “modern” window openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory for the early fifties renovations.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The fifties design of the building has been altered from its 1946 design, but the design of the 1950’s renovation is still intact.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The materials of the building have changed, including the addition of wood siding over the original smooth stucco finish.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic for the early fifties period.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4904 50th Street

Village Garage



Description of the Historic Place

The 1926/1941 Village Garage is a one-storey commercial building with a front-facing gable roof, whitewashed shiplap siding, and a large, irregular addition with a flat roof, parapet and stucco finish on the front façade. It is located on a corner lot on Main Street (50th Street) in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Village Garage is significant for its association with continuing commercial development in Holden, and for its Moderne style influences.

The Village Garage is valued for its association with continuing commercial development in Holden. The older half of the Village Garage was constructed in 1926. In 1941, the building was modernized with a Moderne style influenced addition to keep the building's appearance up-to-date. At the time, the building was a car dealership and the addition helped to visually communicate the building's function through its design while providing space to display new cars.

The Village Garage is important for its Moderne influenced design. Moderne style was particularly popular after the Second World War, and emphasized a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. Moderne design influences are often found on gas stations and car dealerships because the 'futuristic' appearance reflected the modern functions of the business within. The vernacular, gable roofed Village Garage was constructed in 1926 but was replaced an existing piece with newer moderne style additions with a Moderne influenced front addition used primarily to display new cars in 1941. Moderne style influences are incorporated into the Village Garage through elements such as the smooth stucco finish, the irregular footprint and the rectangular parapet of the front addition.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1926/1941 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves
- The shiplap siding with corner boards
- The windows with multiple panes and plain, flat wood surrounds
- The original wood double garage doors at the rear of the building
- The concrete foundation
- The front addition with an irregular footprint
- The smooth stucco finish on the addition
- The rectangular parapet on the addition
- The wood doors with three panels and a glass window
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4904 50th Street

Village Garage

Description	One-storey commercial building with a front-facing gable roof, whitewashed shiplap siding, and a large, irregular addition with a flat roof, parapet and stucco finish on the front façade.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Continuing commercial development in Holden C: Design – Moderne influenced
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. The garage with the gable roof was constructed in 1926, and the Moderne-influenced front of the building added in 1941.
Period of Significance (POS)	1941 – 1949
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves ▪ The shiplap siding with corner boards ▪ The windows with multiple panes and plain, flat wood surrounds ▪ The original wood double garage doors at the rear of the building ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The front addition with an irregular footprint ▪ The smooth stucco finish on the addition ▪ The rectangular parapet on the addition ▪ The wood doors with three panels and a glass window ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4906 50th Street

John's Snooker Room



Description of the Historic Place

The 1909/1942 John's Snooker Room is a one-storey commercial building with a stepped parapet, shiplap siding on the side façades, asphalt roll siding on the front façade, and a bank of horizontal windows beneath a metal awning on the front façade. It is located on Main Street (50th Street), in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

John's Snooker Room is significant for its association with early commercial development in the village of Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

John's Snooker Room is valued for its association with early commercial development in the village of Holden. A pool hall and barber shop was built at this location sometime before 1910, and the small building continued to serve Holden as a pool hall and barber shop during the First World War and the Great Depression. In 1942 Anton Gorrey bought and expanded the pool hall into its current configuration, and renamed the business Gorrey's Recreation Hall. Although the building is no longer a favoured social hub and gathering place for the men of the village, it remains associated with one of the earliest businesses to operate in Holden.

John's Snooker Room is valued for its evolving Boomtown design. Boomtown design was popular for commercial structures in Alberta in the 1900s and 1910s, and the original pool hall constructed on this site was a Boomtown building with a small parapet and a central, recessed storefront entrance. The boomtown front provided a large surface area for signage and increased the building's presence on the street, and made it instantly recognizable as a commercial structure. The Boomtown design continued to be a popular style for commercial buildings well into the mid-twentieth century, and it was applied again when Anton Gorrie purchased and expanded the pool hall in 1942. Gorrie modernized the old pool hall but preserved the Boomtown design by adding the stepped parapet and horizontal windows, and by changing the entrance from a traditional recessed storefront entrance into an offset entrance flush with the front of the building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909/1942 commercial building include:

- The side-facing gable roof
- The stepped parapet
- The shiplap siding
- The corbelled wooden ribbon above the windows on the front façade
- The wooden signboard
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4906 50th Street

John's Snooker Room

Description	One-storey commercial building with a stepped parapet, shiplap siding on the side façades, asphalt roll siding on the front façade, and a bank of horizontal windows beneath a metal awning on the front façade.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1909 and renovated and expanded in 1942, this building was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1942 – 1949
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The side-facing gable roof ▪ The stepped parapet ▪ The shiplap siding ▪ The corbelled wooden ribbon above the windows on the front façade ▪ The wooden signboard ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the large rear addition.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of asphalt paper, a metal awning and new windows to the front façade,
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the new windows on the front façade.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

4907 50th Street

Country Kitchen Restaurant



Description of the Historic Place

The 1934 building is a one-storey commercial building with a stepped parapet, clapboard cladding, and a recessed front entrance. It is located on Main Street (50th Street), in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The building is significant for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

The Country Kitchen Restaurant building is valued for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden. The one-storey store was constructed in 1934, and the first business to operate from the building was a Massey-Harris dealership owned by local entrepreneurs Steve Komarnisky and William Soley. The business also dealt in farm implements, BA Oil, General Trucking, radios and electrical appliances. Komarnisky built a larger store next door after the Depression and the Second World War had ended and the property sold in 1948. This building was subsequently renovated to accommodate a kitchen. It was once occupied by Model Dairy and has served as a doctor's office and restaurant.

The Boomtown design of the building makes it an important architectural element on Holden's Main Street. Boomtown architecture is more commonly associated with the 1900s and 1910s in Alberta, but it continued to be a popular style for commercial buildings well into the mid-twentieth century. Boomtown elements incorporated into the design of the Country Kitchen Restaurant include the stepped parapet with a corbelled wood cornice, the clapboard cladding and the recessed entrance. The boomtown front provides a large surface area for signage and increases the building's presence on the street, and makes it instantly recognizable as a commercial structure.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1934 one-storey commercial building include:

- The front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves
- The clapboard cladding
- The stepped parapet with a corbelled wood cornice
- The recessed entrance
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4907 50th Street

Country Kitchen Restaurant

Description	One-storey commercial building with a stepped parapet, clapboard cladding, and a recessed front entrance.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Depression-era commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1934 this building was part of the Depression-era commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1934 – 1939
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves ▪ The clapboard cladding ▪ The stepped parapet with a corbelled wood cornice ▪ The recessed entrance ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of a stucco finish on the front façade and aluminum windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4911 50th Street

Old Village Office



Description of the Historic Place

The 1935 Old Village Office is a small one-storey commercial building with a smooth stucco finish, a stepped parapet with rounded corners, and a central door opening. It is located on Main Street (50th Street), in the Village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Old Village Office is significant for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden, and for its commercial design.

The Old Village Office is an important building on Main Street for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden. Originally it was owned by Norman Campbell who operated an insurance business and was secretary treasurer for the Village of Holden. It became the Village office in 1935. The Village was a tenant in the building until 1970 when they bought the building. The Village Office continued to use the building until the 1990s, when it moved to its present location.

The Old Village Office is valued for its commercial design. The smooth stucco finish, the stepped parapet with rounded corners and the building's footprint that ends at the sidewalk identify this building as a public space. The stepped parapet also functioned as a signboard and increased the town office's presence on the street, while the rounded corners on the parapet referenced Moderne design, which was a popular architectural style at the time of the building's construction.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1936 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The front-facing gable roof with a low pitch
- The smooth stucco finish
- The stepped parapet

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- The central door opening with a rectangular transom
- The two asymmetrical window openings on the front façade
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4911 50th Street

Old Village Office

Description	One-storey commercial building with a smooth stucco finish, a stepped parapet with rounded corners, and a central door opening.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Depression-era governmental development in Holden C: Design – Commercial
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1935, this building was part of the Depression-era governmental development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1935 – 1970
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof with a low pitch ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The stepped parapet ▪ The central door opening with a rectangular transom ▪ The two asymmetrical window openings on the front façade ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except the windows have been changed.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

Village of Holden Heritage Inventory - DRAFT

4915 50th Street

Old Post Office



Description of the Historic Place

The 1942/63 Old Post Office is a one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, rounded corners, three front doors and a single rain cap across the front façade. It is located on Main Street (50th Street), in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Old Post Office is significant for its association with the evolution of Second World War-era and 1960's infrastructure development in the village of Holden and for its Moderne influenced design.

The Old Post Office is valued in Holden for its association with the evolution of Second World War-era infrastructure development in Holden. Built in 1942, the post office building included a residence and Walter Raymond Stewart served as the first Postmaster. An addition was added to the right of the building along the front façade in 1963. Walter Raymond Stewart was Postmaster in Holden from 1935 until 1951, with a brief break when he served in the Second World War (1939 – 1945). After the post office building was sold, it held businesses including a coin laundry, insurance agency, hair salon, and was used as a combination commercial structure and residence.

The Moderne influenced design of the Old Post Office is an important part of the heritage character of Main Street. Moderne style was particularly popular after the Second World War, and emphasized a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. Strong horizontal lines are typical of Moderne design, and are incorporated into the design of the Old Post Office by the rectangular parapet, the single rain cap across front facade, and the horizontal windows. Other Moderne design elements include the smooth stucco finish and rounded corners.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1942 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The flat roof
- The smooth stucco finish
- The rectangular parapet
- The rounded corners
- The three entrances with rectangular transoms on the front façade
- The single rain cap across the front façade
- The horizontal windows on the front façade
- The wood window and door surrounds
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4915 50th Street

Old Post Office

Description	One-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, rounded corners, three front doors and a single rain cap across the front façade.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Second World War-era infrastructure development in Holden C: Design – Moderne influenced
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. 1942, this building was part of the Second World War-era infrastructure development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1942 – 1963
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The rectangular parapet ▪ The rounded corners ▪ The three entrances with rectangular transoms on the front façade ▪ The single rain cap across the front façade ▪ The horizontal windows on the front façade ▪ The wood window and door surrounds ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the replacement of the original doors.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the replacement of the original doors.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4919 50th Street

Holden Style Shops



Description of the Historic Place

The 1946 one-storey commercial Holden Style Shops building has a flat roof behind a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, and a central door between symmetrical window openings. It is located on Main Street (50th Street) in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The building is significant for its association with post-Second World War commercial development in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

The building is important for its association with post-Second World War commercial development in Holden. This building was originally built by Lew Ruskenveld as an electrician's shop. In 1951 the Tiedmanns bought the building from Lew and moved their existing business into the shop.

The Boomtown design of the building is an important contributing element to the heritage character of Main Street (50th Street). Boomtown architecture is more commonly associated with the 1900s and 1910s in Alberta, but it continued to be a popular style for commercial buildings well into the mid-twentieth century. The boomtown front on the building provides a large surface area for signage and increases the building's presence on the street, and makes it instantly recognizable as a commercial structure.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1946 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The flat roof
- The smooth stucco finish
- The rectangular parapet
- The central door opening with a blind transom
- The symmetrical window openings on the front façade

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- The wood window and door surrounds
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

4919 50th Street

Holden Style Shops

Description	One-storey commercial building with a flat roof behind a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, and a central door between symmetrical window openings.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Post-Second World War-era commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1946, this building was part of the post-Second World War-era commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1946 – 1955
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The rectangular parapet ▪ The central door opening with a blind transom ▪ The symmetrical window openings on the front façade ▪ The wood window and door surrounds ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is <i>not</i> satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered by the construction of a rear addition with a shed roof.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the replacement of the original windows.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4922 50th Street

Larry's Family Restaurant



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1930 Larry's Family Restaurant is a one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet on the front façade and a stepped parapet on the rear façade, a smooth stucco finish, and an offset main entrance with a blind transom. It is located on Main Street (50th Street) in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

This building is significant for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

This building is important for its association with Depression-era commercial development in Holden. The Great Depression began when the stock market collapsed in 1929, and was further exacerbated by years of drought in North America. In a farming community such as Holden, the effects of the Depression were keenly felt. Never the less, the community continued to grow in small ways. This building, which was constructed circa 1930, was part of that Depression-era growth.

The building is valued for its Boomtown design. Boomtown architecture is more commonly associated with the 1900s and 1910s in Alberta, but it continued to be a popular style for commercial buildings well into the mid-twentieth century. The boomtown front on Larry's Family Restaurant provides a large surface area for signage and increases the building's presence on the street, and makes it instantly recognizable as a commercial structure.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The rectangular parapet on the front façade
- The stepped parapet on the rear façade

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- The shiplap siding on the north façade
- The offset front entrance with a transom
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

4922 50th Street

Larry's Family Restaurant

Description	One-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet on the front façade and a stepped parapet on the rear façade, a smooth stucco finish, and an offset main entrance with a blind transom.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Depression-era commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1930, this building was a part of the Depression-era commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1930 – 1939
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The rectangular parapet on the front façade ▪ The stepped parapet on the rear façade ▪ The shiplap siding on the north façade ▪ The offset front entrance with a transom ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been altered by window openings on the side façade.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of new windows and a stucco finish.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic because of the addition of new windows and window openings, a stucco finish, and a rear addition.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

4924 50th Street

Chupka's General Store



Description of the Historic Place

The 1951 Chupka's General Store is a one-storey commercial building with a low slope shed roof, rock faced concrete block walls, and a recessed main entrance. It is located at the corner of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue, near the Holden Cenotaph in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

Chupka's General Store is significant for its association with oil boom commercial development in Holden, and for its concrete block construction.

Chupka's General Store is valued for its association with oil boom commercial development in Holden. When this building was constructed *by Lew Ruskenveld* in 1951 to be used for his electrical business, the Alberta economy was booming due to the end of the Second World War and the discovery of oil in the province. This modern, concrete block building was occupied by Mike and Kay Chupka's business, a general store.

Chupka's General Store is important for its rock faced concrete block construction. Chupka's General Store was one of the first buildings in Holden to use concrete blocks as a construction material for its exterior walls. Concrete block construction is fire resistant and creates solid, load-bearing walls. The blocks were also a quick and easy method of construction, because they are easy to work with and do not require trimming or cutting.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1951 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The low slope shed roof
- The rock faced concrete block exterior
- The rectangular parapet
- The angled, recessed main entrance

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- The concrete lintels and sills
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

4924 50th Street

Chupka's General Store

Description	One-storey commercial building with a low slope shed roof, rock faced concrete block walls, and a recessed main entrance.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Oil boom commercial development in Holden C: Construction – Concrete block
Context	Located near the Holden Cenotaph on the corner of Main Street (50 th Street) and 50 th Avenue, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1951, this building was part of the oil boom commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1951 – 1959
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The low slope shed roof ▪ The rock faced concrete block exterior ▪ The rectangular parapet ▪ The angled, recessed main entrance ▪ The concrete lintels and sills ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the construction of a rear addition with a shed roof.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the replacement of the original windows and doors.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the replacement of the original windows and doors.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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4925 50th Street

Royal Bank Building



Description of the Historic Place

The 1912 Royal Bank Building is a two-storey former bank building with a flat roof, a flare between the first and second stories, and an offset front entrance. It is located on the corner of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue, near the Holden Cenotaph in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Royal Bank Building is significant for its association with the Royal Bank of Canada, for its association with early commercial development in the village of Holden, and for its bank design.

The Royal Bank Building is valued in Holden for its association with the Royal Bank of Canada. The first bank in Holden was the Trader's Bank, which the Royal Bank of Canada bought in 1912 as part of the company's early expansion into western Canada. By 1916 there were approximately twenty-eight Royal Banks in Alberta, making it the fourth largest banking institution in the province at that time. The Royal Bank chose to construct this bank building in a more prominent location at the corner of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue rather than use the building constructed by the Trader's Bank. In 1978 a new Royal Bank building was constructed on Main Street, and this building was sold. The Royal Bank continued to serve the village of Holden until March 14th, 1997.

The Royal Bank Building is important for its association with early commercial development in Holden. It served the financial needs of Holden's early residents and provided loans to encourage development, including a loan to the Lutheran congregation to build the Lutheran church in 1915. This building remained Holden's financial hub until the new Royal Bank building was constructed across from the Holden Hotel in 1978.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The flat roof
- The rectangular parapet
- The flare between the first and second stories
- The brick chimney
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

4925 50th Street

Royal Bank Building

Description	Two-storey former bank building with a flat roof, a flare between the first and second stories, and an offset front entrance.
Significance Criteria	B: Institution – Royal Bank of Canada A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden C: Design – Bank
Context	Located near the Holden Cenotaph on the corner of Main Street (50 th Street) and 50 th Avenue, in the village of Holden. Constructed in 1912, the Royal Bank Building was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1912 – 1978
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flat roof ▪ The rectangular parapet ▪ The flare between the first and second stories ▪ The brick chimney ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory, except for the addition of vinyl siding, new windows and window openings.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been altered, the changed placement of the windows and the removal of the original cornice.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of vinyl siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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5003 50th Street

Holden Food Market



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1911 Holden Food Market is a one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a recessed entrance, and metal cladding. It is located at the corner of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue, near the Holden Cenotaph in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Holden Food Market is significant for its association with early commercial development in Holden.

The Holden Food Market is important for its association with early commercial development in the village of Holden. This building was constructed by George Maruszczyk circa 1911 for Myer Black and Barney Gilbert, who wished to open a general store. It was one of the first commercial structures along Main Street, and is a tangible reminder of the optimism in the future shared by Holden's earliest residents and entrepreneurs. The general store was operated by Myer Black until the late 1950s, and the building continues to serve as the main grocery store in the town of Holden.

Character Defining Elements

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

- The front-facing gable roof
- The rectangular parapet
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

5003 50th Street

Holden Food Market

Description	One-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a recessed entrance, and metal cladding.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden
Context	Located near the Holden Cenotaph on the corner of Main Street (50 th Street) and 50 th Avenue, in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1911, this building was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1911 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof ▪ The rectangular parapet ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory, except for the addition of metal siding and the changed storefront.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the changed storefront and large rear addition.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the changed storefront and the metal siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5005 50th Street

George Maruszczyka Building



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1909 one and one-half storey Maruszczyka Building has a stepped parapet, a symmetrical façade with a central main entrance, and a wooden cornice between the first and second stories. It is located on Main Street (50th Street), in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Maruszczyka Building is significant for its association with the early entrepreneurial spirit of Holden as exemplified by pioneer George Maruszczyka, for its association with early commercial development in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

George Maruszczyka is an example of the early entrepreneurial spirit of Holden residents. Maruszczyka arrived in the Holden area to homestead in 1903. When he learned that the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad would cut through his homestead, Maruszczyka sold his land, moved into Holden and built this building for his new butcher shop. In addition to the butcher shop Maruszczyka began a livery stable a block west of Main Street. His entrepreneurial spirit helped early Holden's economy to flourish, and this building is a visible reminder of this contribution.

The George Maruszczyka building was one of the first commercial structures built on Main Street, and as such is representative of the early commercial development of Holden. It was constructed sometime between 1904, when the first surveys for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway began in the Holden area, and 1909, when the first train came through Holden. The building is a tangible reminder of the optimism in the future shared by Holden's earliest residents, builders and entrepreneurs.

The Maruszczyka Building is an important addition to Main Street in Holden for its Boomtown design. Boomtown architecture was a popular design choice for commercial structures in the 1900s and 1910s in Alberta. The boomtown front provides a large surface area for signage and increases the building's presence on the street, and means

that it is instantly recognizable as a commercial structure. Boomtown design elements visible on this particular building include the stepped parapet and the symmetrical facade with a central main entrance.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1909 one and one-half storey commercial structure include:

- The front-facing gable roof
- The stepped parapet
- The symmetrical façade
- The central main entrance
- The wooden cornice between the first and second floors
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, especially the two two-by-two windows on the second floor

5005 50th Street

George Maruszczyk Building

Description	One and one-half storey commercial building with a stepped parapet, a symmetrical façade with a central main entrance, and a wooden cornice between the first and second stories.
Significance Criteria	B: Person – George Maruszczyk A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on Main Street in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1909, this building was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1909 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof ▪ The stepped parapet ▪ The symmetrical façade ▪ The central main entrance ▪ The wooden cornice between the first and second floors ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors, especially the two two-by-two windows on the second floor
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the new first storey windows, metal siding and large rear addition.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the new windows and metal siding.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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5012 50th Street

Globe Lumber Company



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1909/1941 The Globe Lumber Company building is a one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, rounded corners, and a corner entrance. It is located on the corner of Main Street (50th Street) and 50th Avenue, near the Holden Cenotaph in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Globe Lumber Company building is significant for its association with early commercial development in Holden, and for its Moderne influenced design.

The Globe Lumber Company building is valued for its association with early commercial development in Holden. The first business at this site was the Globe Lumber Company, a lumberyard that began operating in Holden sometime before 1910. The business sold building materials used to construct some of the first buildings in and around the village of Holden, including shingles, lime, cement, brick, doors and windows. Although the original building has been significantly altered over time to accommodate the subsequent businesses occupying the space, the chamfered entrance and large garage door opening leading into an open interior space are original design elements that help link the building to its early history.

The Globe Lumber Company building is an important contributing element to Holden's Main Street for its Moderne design influences. The original structure was renovated and refinished sometime around 1941 into the current smooth, streamlined Moderne influenced building. The Moderne style began to gain popularity around the time of the Second World War, and it emphasizes a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. The strong horizontal lines created on the building by the rectangular parapet, the curved sign and the decorative horizontal lines on the side of the building are typical of Moderne design, as is the smooth stucco finish and the curved corner that faces Main Street. Traces of the original Globe Lumber Company building can be seen in the chamfered entrance and the large garage door opening leading into an open interior space.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1909/1941 one-storey commercial structure include:

- The front-facing gable roof
- The smooth stucco finish
- The curved, rectangular parapet
- The large garage door opening and open middle space in the building
- The corner entrance
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

5012 50th Street

Globe Lumber Company

Description	One-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, a smooth stucco finish, rounded corners, and a corner entrance.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden C: Design – Moderne influences
Context	Located near the Holden Cenotaph on the corner of Main Street (50 th Street) and 50 th Avenue, in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1909 and renovated several times over its lifespan, this building was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1941 – 1949
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The front-facing gable roof ▪ The smooth stucco finish ▪ The curved, rectangular parapet ▪ The large garage door opening and open middle space in the building ▪ The corner entrance ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for those alterations that reflect the changing needs of the occupants over time, and the removal of some window openings.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of materials that reflect the changing needs of the occupants over time.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for those alterations that reflect the changing needs of the occupants over time.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

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5012 50th Street

Lumber Shed



Description of the Historic Place

The circa 1909 one-storey Lumber Shed has a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves, a stepped parapet, shiplap siding, and a concrete foundation. It is located on the same large lot as Malick's Repair, on Main Street (50th Street) in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

The Lumber Shed is significant for its association with the early commercial development that occurred in Holden, and for its Boomtown design.

The Lumber Shed is valued in Holden as one of the earliest commercial buildings on Main Street (50th Street). It was constructed before 1910 by the Globe Lumber Company, which was an early lumberyard in Holden that sold lumber and building materials including shingles, lime, cement, brick, doors and windows. The Globe Lumber Company was influential in encouraging the development in early Holden by supplying materials for new construction. This particular structure was a lumber shed and was also used as mortuary for a period of time prior to 1950.

The Boomtown design of the Lumber Shed is an important architectural addition to the overall character of Main Street in Holden. Boomtown architecture was a popular design type in the 1900s and 1910s in Alberta. The boomtown front provides a large surface area for signage, increases the building's presence on the street, and makes it instantly recognizable as a commercial structure. Boomtown design elements incorporated into the Lumber Shed include the stepped parapet and shiplap cladding with corner boards, while the lack of windows and the sliding doors are indicative of its use as a storage building.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the circa 1909 one-storey shed include:

- Front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves
- The shiplap cladding with corner boards
- The stepped parapet
- The two blind windows with flat wood surrounds on the front façade
- The sliding door on the south façade
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

5012 50th Street

Lumber Shed

Description	One-storey shed with a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves, a stepped parapet, shiplap siding, and a concrete foundation.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Early commercial development in Holden C: Design – Boomtown
Context	Located on the same lot as Malick’s Repair, on Main Street in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1909, this shed was part of the early commercial development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	c. 1909 – 1919
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters beneath the eaves ▪ The shiplap cladding with corner boards ▪ The stepped parapet ▪ The two blind windows with flat wood surrounds on the front façade ▪ The sliding door on the south façade ▪ The concrete foundation ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have not changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.

5019 50th Street

Beaver Regional Arts Centre



Description of the Historic Place

The 1954 Beaver Regional Arts Centre is a large one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, wood shingle and clapboard siding on the front façade, and a large, prominent chimney on the north west corner. It is located at the north end of Main Street (50th Street), in the village of Holden.

Heritage Value

Beaver Regional Arts Centre is significant for its association with recreational and cultural development in Holden.

The Beaver Regional Arts Centre, constructed in 1952, was originally known as the Paragon Theatre and is valued for its association with recreational and cultural development in Holden. The Paragon Theatre had a single screen with 280 seats, a large foyer with ticket cages and a concession stand, and a crying room upstairs with a special speaker system so that parents with small children could enjoy films without disturbing the other patrons. The back of the theatre contained a two storey apartment for the projectionist and their family. Seeing a movie at the Paragon Theatre remained a popular recreational activity until the mid 1960s, when the availability of personal televisions and dwindling attendance forced the cinema to close its doors. It was acquired by Beaver County in the 1970's and has now been renovated as a theatre for live performances.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1954 one-storey former cinema include:

- The barrel roof
- The prominent chimney on the front façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

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May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

5019 50th Street

Beaver Regional Arts Centre

Description	Large one-storey commercial building with a rectangular parapet, wood shingle and clapboard siding on the front façade, and a large, prominent chimney or tower on the north west corner.
Significance Criteria	A: Theme – Recreational and cultural development in Holden
Context	Located on Main Street, in the village of Holden. Constructed circa 1954, this building was part of the recreational and cultural development that occurred in Holden.
Period of Significance (POS)	1954 – c. 1965
Character Defining Elements (CDEs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The barrel roof ▪ The prominent chimney on the front façade ▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings
Integrity Criteria:	The overall integrity of this building is <i>not</i> satisfactory.
1. Location	The location of the building has not changed.
2. Design	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
3. Environment	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
4. Materials	The authentic materials of the building have changed.
5. Workmanship	The workmanship of the building is not authentic.
6. Feeling	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
7. Association	The associations of the building have not changed.