

## City of Lacombe Bylaw 495

**A Bylaw of the City of Lacombe, in the Province of Alberta (hereinafter referred to as “the Municipality”), to designate the site known as the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) as a Municipal Historic Resource.**

**WHEREAS**, Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act*, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, c. H-9, as amended, permits Municipal Council to designate any historic resource within the City of Lacombe whose preservation Council considers to be in the public interest, together with any land in or on which it is located, as a Municipal Historic Resource;

**WHEREAS**, City of Lacombe wishes to preserve the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) located at 5228 53 Street, Lacombe, which is deemed in the public interest to designate as a Municipal Historic Resource;

**WHEREAS**, the owners of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) have waived their right to any compensation owing for any decrease in the economic value of the designated property (section 28 of the Act) in a written agreement, which is attached as Schedule “C”;

**AND WHEREAS**, the owner of this Municipal Historic Resource has been given sixty (60) days written notice of the intention to pass this Bylaw in accordance with the Act;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the City of Lacombe, duly assembled hereby enacts Bylaw as follows:

### **1. Bylaw Title**

1.1. The bylaw shall be referred to as “Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) Designation Bylaw”.

### **2. Schedules**

2.1. Schedule “A” – Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) Statement of Significance is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

2.2. Schedule “B” – *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

2.3. Schedule “C” – Compensation Waiver is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

### **3. Definitions**

In this bylaw:

3.1 “Municipal Historic Resource” shall mean a historic resource that is designated under section 26(1) of the *Historical Resources Act*.

### **4. Building and Land Designated as a Municipal Historic Resource**

4.1. The parcel of land known as the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), located at 5228 53 Street, Lacombe and legally described as:

PLAN 83HW

LOT 4

EXCEPTING THEREOUT: ALL THAT PORTION WHICH LIES SOUTH OF A LINE DRAWN PARALLEL TO THE SOUTH BOUNDARY OF THE SAID LOT AND 75 FEET

PERPENDICULARLY DISTANT NORTHERLY THEREFROM

EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

Is hereby designated a Municipal Historic Resource.

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- 4.2. The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) is valued by the City of Lacombe for reasons described in the attached Schedule “A,” hereinafter referred to as the “heritage value.”
- 4.3. The heritage value of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) resides in the physical elements of the property, listed in the attached Schedule “A” as character-defining elements (and hereafter known as the “character-defining elements”).
- 4.4. Schedule “A” is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

## 5. **Permitted Repairs and Rehabilitation**

- 4.1 No person may disturb, alter, restore, or repair the character-defining elements of the property without the written permission of the City of Lacombe. The Heritage Resources Committee of the City of Lacombe will review written applications to disturb, alter, restore, or repair the property through application of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (see Schedule “B”).
- 4.2 Schedule “B” is attached and forms part of this bylaw.
- 4.3 The Chief Administrative Officer of the City of Lacombe is hereby appointed to administer matters arising from implementation of this Bylaw.

## 6. **Compensation**

- 6.1. No compensation pursuant to Section 28 of the *Act* is owing or shall be paid to registered owners of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) as set out in Schedule “C”.
- 6.2. Schedule “C” is attached and forms part of this bylaw.

## 7. **Effective Date**

- 7.1. This bylaw shall come into force and effect when it receives third reading and is duly signed.

## 8. **Severability**

- 8.1. If any portion of this bylaw is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, then the invalid portion must be severed and the remainder of the bylaw is deemed valid.

INTRODUCED AND GIVEN FIRST READING THIS 14th day of March, 2022.

GIVEN SECOND READING THIS 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.

GIVEN THIRD AND FINAL READING THIS 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022.

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Mayor

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Chief Administrative Officer

## City of Lacombe Bylaw 495 Schedule A

### TRIMBLE RESIDENCE (ca. 1901), LACOMBE

*Date of Construction:* ca. 1901

*Municipal Address:* 5228 53 Street (formally Day Street), Lacombe

*Legal Description:* 4;;83HW

*Original Owners:* Mary Jane and Henry Moorehouse Trimble

*Architect:* Unknown

*Builder:* Unknown

*Document Writer/Researcher:* Fireweed Consulting, [laura@fireweedconsulting.ca](mailto:laura@fireweedconsulting.ca)

*Date of Document:* December 2021



#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

##### Description of Historic Place

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), is a two-storey, front-gabled home with exaggerated closed soffits with cornice returns, an asymmetrical entryway with a gabled pediment and long shed roof addition on the north (right) side of the home. The Georgian Revival-style home is detailed with multi-light hung windows with shutters, narrow lapped siding on the body and wide lapped siding with an arched louvre at the gable peak. The home is deeply set back on a large double lot that spans 53 and 52 Streets in a historic residential enclave, northwest of downtown Lacombe, on the west side of 53 Street. The lot has several substantial coniferous trees in front of the home and lining the north side of the lot.

##### Heritage Value

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), built in circa 1901, is highly significant as an extant example of one of Lacombe's early grand estates and for its association with the home's first owner, pioneer Lacombe resident, H.M. Trimble. The land was originally owned and farmed by Carrie (Caroline) nee Mair and Andrew Glass circa 1887. Andrew passed away in 1893 and Carrie married Herbert Day in 1900, after subdividing her land into 33 lots for residential development in 1899. In 1901, Henry Moorehouse Trimble (1872-1949) purchased lots 1-3 from the Days. Trimble, a lawyer trained at Regina College, moved from Ontario to Calgary in 1891. In 1900, he relocated to Lacombe to open a law office, then only a village with a population of 100. He married Mary Jane Battrick (1875-1964) in 1901 in Calgary and had this house built likely the same year in the middle of Lots 2-3. The home was designed in the Edwardian Foursquare style, featuring two storey massing, a pyramidal roofline with closed eaves, symmetrical windows openings and a wrap-around porch with gabled corner porch entry; a grassed tennis court was situated on the south side of the home. In 1909, Trimble subdivided the property and sold to Robert Scott (1878-1946), an agent, and his wife, Madge (Nee Talbot) (ca. 1887-1978). The Scotts lived in the home until 1926. Trimble was one of Lacombe's significant early pioneers, who co-created many of the town's core services including: establishing the Lacombe Board of Trade, opening the Lacombe Experimental Farm in 1904, developing the electric railway to Bentley, Mayor of Lacombe in 1908, and president of the newly formed Central Alberta Hockey Association (1903). In 1911, Trimble built a new home directly north (5234 53 Street) on the same two lots and lived here until they moved to Edmonton in 1919. In 1926, Trimble moved back to Lacombe, re-purchased this home from the Scotts and lived here until 1939. During this time, Trimble transferred successfully into the grain buying business. He sold this home in 1934 to open H.M. Trimble & Sons in Calgary, later purchased by Trimac in 1961. Original elements of the house preserved from this era include its boxy massing, closed cornices, trim and siding, and some original window openings.

The residence is further valued for its later occupancy by many professionals and business leaders in Lacombe. In 1939, the home was owned by Harland (Hal) DeWitt Laird (1897-1959), a lawyer, and his wife, Maria, who lived there until 1945. Laird was proprietor of Laird Motors and owned two garages and service stations in town. The shed roof addition on the north side elevation, originally built as an attached garage is presumably from Laird's era in the home. The residence was also home for Pennsylvania-born Dr. W.A. (William Addison) Henry (1894-1972) and his wife, Jean (nee Kent), who owned from 1947-1972. Dr. Henry was an early pioneer doctor in the neighbouring town of Bentley from 1924-46. From 1941-45 he enlisted in the medical corps in WWII and on his return, was awarded a post of Lieutenant Colonel at the Colonel Belcher in Calgary. He returned to Bentley for one year before building a new medical centre in Lacombe with Dr. Frank Stuart, where he worked until his retirement in 1964. The house was used as a multi-unit rental property until the Henry's returned to Lacombe in circa 1954-56.

The residence is also valued for its later exterior renovation, handsomely detailed in the Georgian Revival style. Georgian Revival was popular in Alberta from the 1920s-1940s and peaked in popularity in the late 1920s-1930s. Hallmarks of the style added during the renovation include its gabled roofline with wide lapped siding at the gable peaks, one storey addition on the south side to extend the horizontality of the home, pedimented entryway, and multi-light triple assembly windows with shutters. The home was renovated circa 1926-mid 1940s, either during Trimble's second residency or Laird's ownership.

### Character-Defining Elements

The key character-defining elements of the Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) include, but are not limited to its:

- location mid-block on historic 53 Street, a residential enclave of historic homes northwest of downtown Lacombe;
- positioning deeply set back on the property lines on two lots;
- form, scale, and massing of its ca. 1901 design such as its: square plan; two storey height with full basement; closed soffits; window openings on front and façade, second storey;
- form, scale and massing of its later renovation such as its: gabled roofline; one-storey gabled addition on the south elevation;
- wooden-frame construction including: lapped wooden siding on body of house; wide lapped siding at gable peaks; wooden trim elements: watertable, fascia boards, cornerboards;
- Georgian Revival-style details added in the later renovation including: gabled roofline; clipped eaves; closed cornice returns; multi-light hung windows with wooden decorative shutters and trim with decorative drip moulds; arched louvre at the gable peak; gabled pedimented porch enclosure with cornice returns, wide lapped siding at the gable peak and engaged fluted columns; and
- fenestration such as: single and double assembly 6/1 wooden-sash single-hung windows on front elevation; triple assembly wooden-sash windows with central 1/1 single-hung window with asymmetrical sashes and 2-light wooden exterior storm, bound by two narrow 1/1 single-hung windows with asymmetrical sashes and 3-light exterior wooden storms on front elevation; two paneled wooden front door with multi upper light and original bronze hardware.

### CRITERIA OF INTEGRITY

#### Statement of Integrity

*The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) maintains sufficient integrity for it to convey its significance / heritage value.*

The Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) is overall in excellent condition with high integrity of original and historic renovated materials. The original form is largely intact but an addition in circa 1926-mid 1940s saw the addition of a south one storey addition, a north shed roof attached garage and a second storey addition on the rear one storey. Windows were enlarged and a new roof was added.

- **Foundation:** Foundation was rebuilt in 1983 from floor joists to foundation walls and pad. Foundation walls are parged and in good condition with minor cracks in parging.
- **Cladding:** Narrow lapped siding is in good condition overall with cracks and chips in paint. Wide lapped siding added in later addition (circa 1926-mid 1940s) is in good condition overall with minor chipped paint.
- **Detailing:** Cornerboards and fascia boards are original to home and are in good condition overall. Wood soffits are original to front portion of house. Some cracked and peeling paint. Second storey was added at rear of house circa 1926-mid 1940s. Some water damage to fascia on front façade.
- **Roof:** Roof appears to be in good condition. Gabled roof replaced original hipped roof in circa 1926-mid 1940s renovation. Eavestroughs and downspouts are attached and in good condition.
- **Windows:** Multi-light windows were changed out from simple 1-over-1 hung windows in circa 1926-mid 1940s renovations. Window opening size apart from two windows on front façade, second storey have been enlarged in this same renovation. Shutters were added at this time as well. Windows are largely original to time of install, but some glass seems to have been replaced with new panes. Basement windows are new.

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- **Doors:** Front door appears to be original or near original and hardware is intact and in good condition. South door has been filled in in 1983 – near back of house.
- **Porches:** Pedimented front entryway was added in 1926-mid 1940s renovation. Wood is in good condition overall. Rear gabled porch was added in 1983. Rear door was added at this time as well. In good condition with minor paint chipping and loss.
- **Garage Addition:** Garage addition added 1926-mid 1940s. Garage converted to living space in 1983 by the current owners and new windows were installed at this time.
- **Interior:** The house was converted to a two-unit home when the Henry's owned the home in the late 1940s-50s. Stairs to the second storey connect through the former garage and are not original to the home. Interior trim and fireplace surrounds have been stripped of paint by current owners in 1983. Baseboards replaced.
- **Shed:** The shed is historic and is in good condition overall.

## Aspects of Integrity

1. LOCATION	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The location of the home has not changed.			
2. DESIGN	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The overall design of the house is intact but was updated with an early renovation that still retains heritage value.			
3. ENVIRONMENT	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The home remains in the same residential environment.			
4. MATERIALS	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Materiality is intact and in good condition overall.			
5. WORKMANSHIP	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The original and later renovation workmanship is intact and in good condition.			
6. ASSOCIATION	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
The home continues to be associated within a context of historic homes built in the early 1900s.			

## Chronology of Alterations

- Circa 1926-mid 1940s – Extensive renovation to house: new gabled roof, second storey addition on rear elevation, new windows and openings, addition of window shutters, one storey addition on south elevation, pedimented porch entryway; shed roof attached garage on north elevation (unknown if same time)
- 1940s – home converted to 2 suite apartment and rented out
- 1983 – new foundation, porch addition
- Unknown date – garage converted to living space and new windows added

## ADDITIONAL IMAGES



Front façade of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) showing one storey addition on south elevation. Gabled roof, triple assembly windows and pedimented entryway was added in a later renovation (ca. 1926-mid1940s) (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)

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Henry Trimble Residence, circa 1900s, facing northwest. One storey portion at rear of house expanded to two stories in later addition (circa 1926-mid 1940s) (Glenbow, ND-2-67)



South façade of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) showing window openings added in renovation and extension at rear of home. Change in soffit style shows location of addition at rear. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Rear (west) façade of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) showing 1983 porch addition. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)

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North elevation. Shed roof addition was originally a garage converted to living space with the current owners. Back gabled second storey addition added in later addition, circa 1926-mid 1940s. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Property showing mature conifers and landscaping. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Detail of multi-light window with exterior wooden storm and shutters. Window openings at second storey on front façade are original. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)

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Pedimented entryway added during later renovation in circa 1926-mid 1940s. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Historic multi-light paneled door with original hardware. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Shed roof addition originally used as a garage. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)

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Shed roof shed with three doors in backyard. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Chimney on south façade. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)



Backyard showing double lot and view to 52 Street. (Fireweed Consulting, 2021)

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Fireplace on the main floor. Current owner has stripped off paint on woodwork. (Peter Bouwsema, 2021)



Staircase – likely added during renovation circa 1926-mid 1940s (Peter Bouwsema, 2021)



Master bedroom fireplace, second floor. (Peter Bouwsema, 2021)

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Historic paneled door with hardware. (Peter Bouwsema, 2021)



Early light fixture. (Peter Bouwsema, 2021)

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## ARCHIVAL IMAGES



Glenbow Archives ND-2-68

Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), circa 1900s with Mair Residence in the background (Glenbow Archives, ND-2-68)



Trimble Residence, ca. 1957. (Pam Job, Personal Collection)



Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), far right, circa 1970 (Pam Job, Personal Collection)

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South Elevation, 1983. Note door has been infilled. (Jane MacDonald, Personal Collection)



Foundation replacement, 1983, southwest corner of house. (Jane MacDonald, Personal Collection)



Foundation replacement, 1983. West facade of house prior to porch addition. (Jane MacDonald, Personal Collection)

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Front Elevation of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), 1980 (Alberta Heritage Survey, R0058-11)



Rear Elevation of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), prior to addition and before garage was converted to living space (Alberta Heritage Survey, R0058-21)

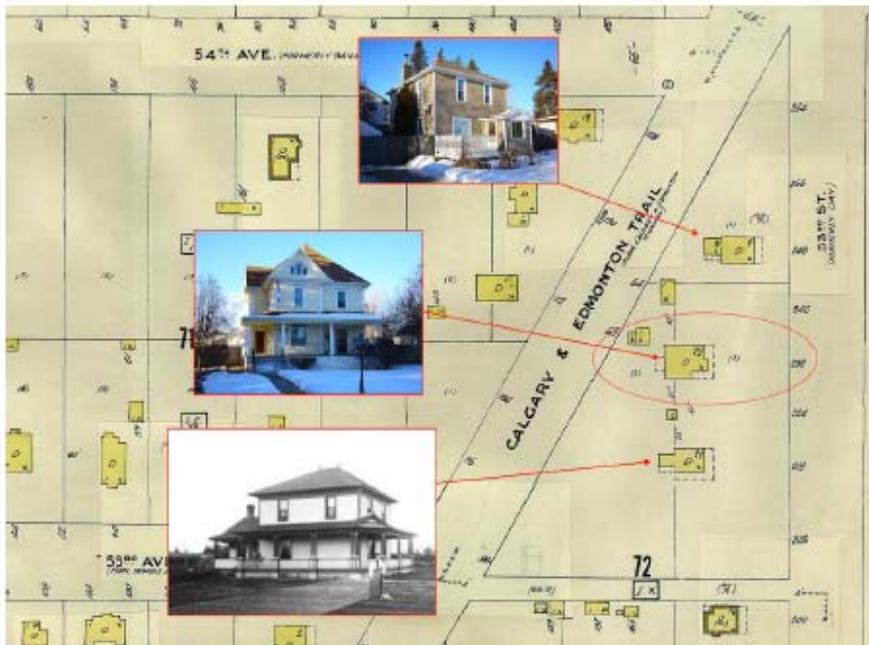


Front elevation of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901), 2009 (Donald Luxton & Associates)

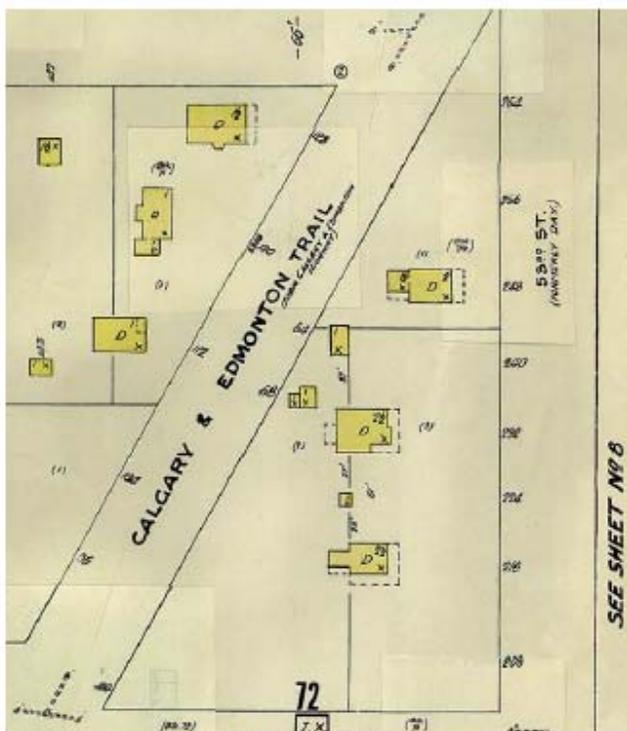
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Front Elevation of Trimble Residence (ca. 1901) 2009 (Donald Luxton & Associates)



Fire Insurance Plan, 1924



Fire Insurance Map, 1930 (Updated 1946)



H.M. Trimble, Town Council, 1906 (Glenbow Archives, PB-466-1)



Dr. Henry in Bentley Hospital, 1938 (*The Country Doctors*, p. 106)

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## REFERENCES

### Primary Sources

Lacombe Tax Assessments, Various Dates

5228 53 Street Historical Titles

Survey Plan RN1 1895

December 28, 1893 "Almonte." *Ottawa Daily Citizen*. (Death of Andrew Glass)

December 29, 1897 "Home Happenings." *Lanark Era*, p. 1. (Carrie Glass and her daughters visit Mrs. Glass' hometown of Almonte, Ontario)

March 21, 1900 "Married." *Albertan And The Alberta Tribune* (Calgary). (Notice of H.A. Day and Caroline Mary Glass' wedding)

July 30, 1900 "Lacombe." *Edmonton Bulletin* (Edmonton). (Trimble visiting Calgary from firm of Loughheed & Pennett [sic])

August 6, 1900 "Lacombe." *Edmonton Bulletin*. ("H. Trimble will be here for business in a few days. He has taken rooms over H. Howell's drug store.")

February 1, 1901 "Lacombe." *Edmonton Bulletin*, 1 Feb. 1901, 4. ("H. M. Trimble has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the school board for the Nelson school district.")

February 4, 1901 "Lacombe." *Edmonton Bulletin*, p. 5. (Trimble to take new office in two storey house on Barnett Avenue)

August 29, 1901 "Here and There." *Weekly Herald* (Calgary), p. 12. ("Mr. and Mrs. H. Trimble left for their future home at Lacombe this morning.")

August 30, 1901 "Marriages." *Edmonton Bulletin*, p. 6. (Notice of H.M. Trimble and Minnie J. Battrick's wedding)

January 3, 1903 "Central Alberta Hockey League." *Edmonton Bulletin*. (Formation of Central Alberta Hockey Association with H.M. Trimble as secretary)

July 25, 1907 "A Suggestion." *Advertiser* (Lacombe). (Scott objects to name of new post office (Wieseville) at Gull Lake; calls on readers to submit more colourful names)

August 22, 1907 *Advertiser* (Lacombe). (Information on Trimble having a social in the Trimble yard)

August 29, 1907 *Advertiser* (Lacombe). (Information on Trimble having a social in the Trimble yard)

January 25, 1908 "In the Athletic World." *Saturday News* (Edmonton), p. 4. (H.M. Trimble has become second vice-president of the Royal Caledonian's Alberta branch)

December 30, 1910 "Local Happenings." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 8. ("Mr. R. J. Scott, one of the younger businessmen of Lacombe, was married there on December 4, to Miss Malge Alverta, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Talbot.")

August 13, 1913 "Lacombe News." *Edmonton Journal*, p. 8. ("H. M. Trimble has sold his cottage at Gull Lake for \$1,500 to A. A. McGillivray, barrister, of Calgary.")

June 12, 1918 "School Lands Sale." *Red Deer News*, p. 2. (R.J. Scott buys school lands being disposed of at auction in Red Deer)

October 17, 1919 "Auction Sale at Lacombe." Advertisement, *Red Deer Advocate*. (Advertisement for auction of sale of stock of H.A. Day)

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May 31, 1922 "Alberta Shorthorn Breeders Complain of Cut in Fair Grants." *Morning Albertan*. (R.J. Scott's female Shorthorn(s) win award at Lacombe bull sale)

August 18, 1926 "Local Citizens at Banff Hotels." *Edmonton Journal*, p. 12. (H.M. Trimble of Lacombe stayed at the Banff campground (i.e. he is living in Lacombe again by this time))

September 8, 1927 "Police Court." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 1. (H.D. Laird fined \$5 plus costs for violation of Vehicles and Highways Traffic Act)

August 6, 1928 "Death of T. Talbot." *Red Deer Advocate*. (Death of Thomas Talbot (1848–1928), the father of Madge Alverta Scott (née Talbot). Establishes that Thomas was a brother of Senator Peter Talbot)

November 19, 1928 "Frederick Lundy, Ex-M.L.A., Dies." *Edmonton Journal*, p. 14. (Death of Frederick William Lundy (1878–1928), Stony Plain lawyer and former Conservative MLA, in Toronto. Establishes that he was a brother-in-law of Hal Laird; Lundy married Laird's sister Hazel)

December 18, 1931 "Hal Dewitt Laird Called to Bar by Mr. Justice Ewing." *Edmonton Bulletin*, p. 17. (Laird admitted to the Alberta bar. Outlines Laird's education and career in law and the automotive business)

March 23, 1932 "Grain Commission at Red Deer." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 1. (Board of Grain Commissioners adjudicates a dispute between H.M. Trimble and D. Pyke of Red Deer)

August 30, 1933 "Lacombe." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 1. ("Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Trimble and family left [Lacombe] on Monday for Calgary, where they will reside in future.")

March 29, 1935 "New Storage Tanks." *Calgary Daily Herald*, p. 17. (City commissioners in Calgary approve development of H.M. Trimble and Sons plant on 27-acre site)

October 14, 1936 "Dr. W.A. Henry Opens New Modern Offices." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 10. (Dr. Henry opens new doctor offices in Bentley)

September 19, 1946 "Obituaries." Obituary, *Windsor Star*, p. 6. (Obituary of Robert James Scott)

November 5, 1946 "Modern Medical Centre Is Opened at Lacombe." *Edmonton Journal*, p. 16. (Outline of Dr. W.A. Henry's career)

August 19, 1949 "Early West Pioneer Dies." *Calgary Herald*, p. 13. (Death of Henry Moorhouse Trimble (1872–1949) in Calgary; outlines his life and career)

June 5, 1950 "Births, Engagements, Marriages and Obituaries." Obituary, *Edmonton Journal*. (Obituary of Caroline Mary Day (née Mair, 1868–1950), the widow of Andrew Glass)

August 11, 1953 "Births, Engagements, Marriages and Obituaries." Obituary, *Edmonton Journal* (Obituary of Maria Sibbald Laird (née Bleaken, 1906–1953), wife of Harland DeWitt Laird)

January 16, 1959 "Deaths." *Edmonton Journal*, p. 32 (Obituary of Harland DeWitt Laird (1897–1959))

June 22, 1972 "Rites in Lacombe for Dr. A. W. Henry." *Red Deer Advocate*, p. 3. (Death of Dr. William Addison Henry)

December 23, 1978 "Lacombe Area Pioneer Dies." *Edmonton Journal*, H13. (Death of Madge A. Scott)

## Secondary Sources

Chatenay, Henri.

1980 *The Country Doctors*. Red Deer, Alta.: Matrix Press, (Includes a chapter on Dr. W.A. Henry)

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Lacombe and District Chamber of Commerce.

1982 *Lacombe, the First Century*. Lacombe, Alta. (History of Lacombe)

2012 Lacombe Municipal Heritage Inventory, Donald Luxton & Associates (History of adjacent properties)

## **Personal Communications**

Job, Pam. Telephone interview. 28 Dec. 2021. (Interview with granddaughter of Dr. W.A. Henry about her childhood memories of her grandparents. Very few details about their old house, of which she has no personal memories)

MacDonald, Jane. Telephone interview. 30 Dec. 2021. (Brief telephone interview with current owner/occupant concerning home renovations in 1983 and previous owner/occupants prior to 1977)

Sheppard, David. Telephone interview. 31 Dec. 2021. (Brief telephone interview with grandson of H.M. and Mary Jane Trimble (a son of their daughter, Joy Sheppard (née Trimble). David Sheppard has family documents and family photographs)



## City of Lacombe Bylaw 495 Schedule B

### **Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada**

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (2nd edition, 2010) will be used by the City of Lacombe to evaluate applications for written permission to alter a Municipal Historic Resource. The standards and guidelines are directly applied to the character-defining elements outlined in a site's Statement of Significance.

#### **The Standards**

The Standards are not presented in a sequential or hierarchical order, and as such, equal consideration should be given to each. All standards for any given type of treatment must therefore be applied simultaneously to a project. Under the standards, any work carried out to [address] may include aspects of *preservation*, and *restoration* to the character-defining elements, and *rehabilitation* to all other elements not considered character-defining elements defined below:

*Preservation*: The action or process of protecting, maintaining and/or stabilizing the existing materials, form and integrity of an historic place or of an individual component, while protecting its heritage value.

*Restoration*: The action or process of accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of a historic place or of an individual component, as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.

*Rehabilitation*: The action or process of making possible a continuing or compatible contemporary use of an historic place or of an individual component, through repair, alterations, and/or additions, while protecting its heritage value.

Any intervention should be based upon the Standards outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, which are conservation principles of best practice. The Standards are outlined below.

#### **General Standards (all projects)**

- 4.1 Conserve the heritage value of a historic place. Do not remove, replace, or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of a historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.
- 4.2 Conserve changes to a historic place which over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.
- 4.3 Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.
- 4.4 Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
- 4.5 Find a use for a historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.
- 4.6 Protect and if necessary, stabilize a historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbance of archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
- 4.7 Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.
- 4.8 Maintain character-defining elements on an on going basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.
- 4.9 Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection and document any intervention for future reference.

#### **Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation**

- 4.10 Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.
- 4.11 Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to a historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.
- 4.12 Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

## **Additional Standards Relating to Restoration**

- 4.13 Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.
- 4.14 Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

## **Guidelines**

Guidelines apply to specific elements and materials for character-defining elements. The full text of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, 2nd Edition is available from:

**City of Lacombe**  
5432 56 Avenue  
Lacombe, Alberta  
T4L 1E9

**Parks Canada National Office**  
25 Eddy Street  
Gatineau, Quebec  
Canada K1A 0M5  
<http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/standards-normes.aspx>

## City of Lacombe Bylaw 495 Schedule C

CITY OF LACOMBE

### VOLUNTARY MUNICIPAL HERITAGE DESIGNATION COMPENSATION WAIVER

I/We JANE & GARY MACDONALD being the registered owner(s) of  
the property located at 5228 53 St in the City of Lacombe and being legally  
described as:

4; 83HW

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(hereafter the "Property")

Consent to the City of Lacombe designating the Property as a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to the City of Lacombe Bylaw No. 495, pursuant to Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act* (Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000, c. H-9, as amended), without expectation of compensation of any kind from the City of Lacombe.

For greater certainty, I/we expressly waive all rights to claim compensation from the City of Lacombe for any cause whether rising in common law, equity or by statute, because of the City's designation of the property as a Municipal Historic Resource.

Jane & Gary Macdonald  
[Owner]

Nov 19 / 2021  
[Date]