

## BYLAW 29-2014

A BYLAW OF STRATHCONA COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DESIGNATING THE SITE KNOWN AS "HARVEY STONE BARN" AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE.

WHEREAS the *Historical Resources Act*, R.S.A. 2000, c.H-9 provides that a Municipality, may by bylaw, designate any historic resource whose preservation it considers to be in the public interest, as a Municipal Historic Resource, and

WHEREAS it is deemed in the public interest to designate the site known as Harvey Stone Barn as a Municipal Historic Resource;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of Strathcona County, in the Province of Alberta, duly assembled, hereby enacts as follows:

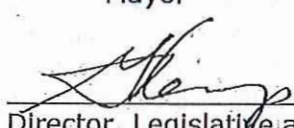
1. That the site known as "Harvey Stone Barn" described in Schedule "A" and located within the lands legally described as Lot 1B, Plan 9821815 is hereby designated as a "Municipal Historic Resource".
2. This bylaw comes into effect after third reading and upon being signed.

Read a first time this 8 day of July, 2014.

Read a second time this 8 day of July, 2014.

Read a third time and finally passed this 8 day of July, 2014.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Legislative and Legal Services

Date Signed: July 15/14

**Statement of Significance  
Harvey Stone Barn**

**53256 RNG RD 212  
NE 15-53-21-W4**



**Description of Historic Place**

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

**Heritage Value**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Character-Defining Elements**

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

- The location of doors on the long side of the barn
- The symmetrical façade
- The bellcast gambrel roof
- The projecting eaves and verges
- The plain flat wood corner boards, verges and fascia
- The fieldstone construction
- The wood shingle roofing
- The shiplap cladding
- The large windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all window and door openings