

Victoria District

National Historic Site of Canada



Commemorative Integrity Statement

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**Victoria District
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Commemorative Integrity Statement

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Victoria District is a rural historic landscape that was declared a National historic Site because it provided an exceptional illustration in one concentrated area of major themes in Prairie settlement from the fur trade era in the 1860s to the large-scale agricultural settlement in the early 20th century. Permanent settlement dated from 1862 when the Reverend George McDougall founded a Methodist Mission at a spot on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River which he named Victoria. Two years later the Hudson's Bay Company opened a fur trade nearby and the following year the small community was further strengthened by the arrival of 25 to 35 Métis families from the Red River area. Here they established narrow farm lots fronting onto the north bank of the river in a manner that was characteristic of Métis settlements and that had originated in the seigneurial system of New France. At the turn of the 20th century the landscape was further transformed by the arrival of immigrants from the Ukraine who first occupied quarter sections located behind the river lots and took up more intensive agriculture based on wheat and other cereal crops. Each theme or settlement group – Methodist mission, the fur trade, Métis and Ukrainian agricultural settlement – represents a layer on the landscape that can still be read in the distinctive pattern of the property boundaries, in the surviving buildings and farmsteads, and in the vegetation, croplands, and the system of public roads.

1.2 National Historic Sites Program Objectives

The National Historic Site Program Objectives are the objectives of the Government of Canada for the national historic sites program:

- To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada's past through a national program of historical commemoration.
- To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.
- To encourage and support owners of national historic sites in their efforts to ensure commemorative integrity.

1.3 Commemorative Integrity

1.3.1 Definition of Commemorative Integrity

Commemorative integrity describes the health and wholeness of a national historic site. A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:

- The resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat,
- The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public, and
- The site's heritage values (including those not related to designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.

Resources directly related to the reasons for the site's designation are Level I resources as defined in Parks Canada's *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. Resources that are not related to the reasons for the site's designation but which have historic value are defined as Level II in the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

1.3.2 Definition and Purpose of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document which identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular national historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, operating, reporting and taking remedial action.

The document is divided into six parts:

1. ***Introduction***
2. ***Designation and Context***
3. ***Resources Directly Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site***
This section of the Commemorative integrity statement identifies the resources that relate directly to the reasons for the site's designation. It also describes the historic values of these resources, which can be physical as well as associative or symbolic. These values must be safeguarded and communicated. The Commemorative Integrity Statement provides guidance, through objectives, about the meaning of "not impaired or under threat" in the context of the site.
4. ***Reasons for National Historic Significance***

This section of the Commemorative Integrity Statement identifies the reasons for designation as a national historic site, as well as any additional, essential information required to ensure their understanding. It provides guidance, through objectives, on integrity in presentation and effective communication with audiences.

5. *Resources, Values and Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site*

This section of the Commemorative integrity statement covers resources, messages and values that are not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.

Objectives provide guidance on the management of these.

6. *Appendices*

1.3.3 Uses of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement guides site management by identifying what is most important about a site relative to the national historic designation and, for Parks Canada sites, ensuring that matters relating to national significance, including resources and messaging, are the highest management priority.

- Ensuring that there is a focus on the “whole”, and not just the individual resources.
- Providing the fundamental document to guide management planning and preparation of a conservation and presentation plan (for the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program), which detail specific actions to be carried out.
- Enunciating a set of heritage values and objectives, which can be used in analyzing and evaluating the impact of development and adaptive re-use proposals on a site or nearby property.
- Providing the basis for design guidelines for development which may take place within or nearby and which may have an impact on the national historic site.
- Giving direction on heritage messages for marketing plans and programs.
- Providing the foundation for reporting to Canadians on the state of national historic sites.

1.4 Cultural Resource Management Policy

Cultural resource management is an integrated and holistic approach to the management of cultural resources. It applies to all activities that affect cultural resources, including the care taken of these resources and the promotion of public understanding and enjoyment of them. The objective is to manage cultural resources in accordance with the principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect and integrity.

Parks Canada’s *Cultural Resource Management Policy* defines cultural resources as places or human works that have been determined to have historic value. Cultural resources include those directly related to the reasons for the site’s national significance and those not related but which possess historic value.

The *Policy* is the basis for management of cultural resources by Parks Canada. Other owners of national historic sites are encouraged to apply the principles and practice from the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

Effective cultural resource management practice is based on:

- An up-to-date inventory of resources;
- An evaluation of resources to determine which are to be considered as cultural resources and what it is that constitutes their historic value;
- Consideration of historic value in actions affecting conservation and presentation. Most, if not all, operational activities have an impact on conservation or presentation;
- Monitoring and review to ensure that conservation and presentation objectives continue to be met effectively.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement sets out the results of the first two points above in order to facilitate the third and fourth.

The objectives in a Commemorative Integrity Statement specify that the site should be managed in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*. In addition to the principles and practice noted above, management under the *Cultural Resource Management Policy* means:

- Cultural resources and their values are inventoried and evaluated, and these records are kept up to date;
- There are no uses or threats that reduce the potential for long-term conservation and future understanding and appreciation of the cultural resources;
- Any modification to the site or its cultural resources is based on sound knowledge and respect for the historic values of the resources and is preceded by adequate research, recording, and investigation;
- Conservation measures are based on direct, rather than indirect evidence, follow the path of least intrusive action, and are clearly recorded;
- Any new work at or adjacent to the site is sensitive in form and scale to the site and its associated resources;
- Monitoring and review systems are in place to ensure the continued survival of the cultural resources with minimum deterioration;
- Reproductions and reconstructions are marked in such a way as not to be confused with the originals they are intended to represent;
- The historic value of the resources is fully considered and integrated into the planning, conservation, presentation and operational programs.

2.0 DESIGNATION AND CONTEXT

2.1 Designation

Designation refers to the establishment of a national historic site. It occurs when the Minister approves a recommendation for national historic significance from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

2.2 Commemorative Intent

2.2.1 Definition

Commemorative intent refers to the reasons for a site's designation as a national historic site, as determined by the Minister-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A Commemorative Integrity Statement contains a *Statement of Commemorative Intent* which provides the answer to the question "When and for what reason was this site designated by the Minister responsible for the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* as a national historic site?"

2.2.2 Statement of Commemorative Intent

Victoria District was designated a national historic site in 2001. As stated in the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, the site was designated because,

"its cultural landscape, through highly visible and intact physical attributes, represents an exceptional illustration in one concentrated area of major themes in Prairie settlement including the development of the fur trade, the establishment of the Métis river lot system, the arrival of missions, Prairie agricultural development and the establishment of eastern European immigrants at the beginning of the 20th century."

2.3 Designated Place

2.3.1 Definition

Designated place refers to the place designated by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Information on what constitutes the designated place for a particular historic site is drawn from the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

2.3.2 Description of Designated Place

The Board recommended that the boundaries for Victoria District National Historic Site of Canada should be defined as follows:

"counter clockwise, starting at the southwest corner of Lobstick Lot 1, South: the North Saskatchewan River, from Lobstick Lot 1 to the southwestern end of north-south Road 31; East of Lots 24 and 26: north-south Road 31 (exclusive of road); South, East and North property lines of the southwest quarter section of Lot 31; East of northeast quarter section of Lot 36: north-south Road 31 (exclusive of road); North of northeast quarter section of Lot 36: east-west Road 112 (exclusive of road); East, north and west property lines of the schoolhouse lot (part of southwest quarter section of Lot 6); North of northwest quarter

section of Lot 36: east-west Road 112 (exclusive of road); West property line of northwest quarter section of Lot 36; North and west property lines of southeast quarter section of Lot 35; South and west property lines of northeast quarter section of Lot 26; West property line southwest quarter section of Lot 26: north- south Road 32 (exclusive of road); North of Victoria Settlement Lot 1: east-west Road (exclusive of road); Northwest of Victoria Settlement Lots 1 to 8: original boundary of the river lots (exclusive of road); and, West and north of the river lots: east-west Road 110 (exclusive of road).”

2.4 Historic and Geographic Context

2.4.1 Historic Context

Victoria District is a rural cultural landscape that has been shaped by successive phases of human occupation. Each wave occupied the land and exploited its resources in a way that reflected its unique culture and each has left its mark upon the landscape that can still be read today. As far back as 6000 years this area was a favorite encampment site for Aboriginal peoples because it was located at an important ford across the North Saskatchewan River and the sheltered valleys back from the river provided rich grazing grounds for bison.

The first permanent settlement dated from 1862 when the Methodist missionary, the Reverend George McDougall, established a mission on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River near the mouth of Smoky Creek. McDougall chose this location because it was a gathering place for the Cree, whom he wished to convert, and because it was located on the major east/west transportation corridor formed by the North Saskatchewan River, the 1400-kilometre overland trail that linked Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton. He named the settlement Victoria in honour of the Queen.

Two years later the Hudson’s Bay Company built a trading post just to the east of the mission site in order to compete with the “free traders” who were moving into the area. At the same time McDougall sought to consolidate the settlement by actively encouraging “mixed blood” or Métis families from the Red River area to relocate to Victoria. The first families arrived in 1865 and by 1870 the Métis population had grown to 130. They established narrow river lot farms that extended 23 kilometres along the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River. Here the Métis settlers built modest log farmsteads close to the river and engaged in subsistence farming supported by hunting, fishing, freighting and guiding.

Following the transfer of authority over Rupert’s Land from the Hudson’s Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada in 1870, the Canadian government initiated an aggressive campaign to open up the Canadian Prairies for large-scale agricultural settlement. It signed treaties with First Nations, established a territorial government, supported the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and surveyed the land according to a grid pattern made up of square-mile sections. To encourage immigration the government enacted the *Dominion Lands Act* of 1872 that offered a quarter section of land (160 acres) in exchange for a commitment to build a farmstead and work the land. Although the Métis community was successful in retaining and securing title to their river lot farms, the economy and ethnic make up of the district began to shift in the spring of 1899 when the first of new immigrants began to take up quarter sections just north of Victoria Settlement, which had been renamed

Pakan in 1887. Drawn primarily from the Bukovyna region of the Ukraine, they built houses and farmsteads similar in style to the ones they had left behind. Unlike the Métis settlers, this group was engaged in intensive agriculture economy of mixed farming sustained by cash grain crops.

Throughout the first two decades of the 20th century the community within the historic district flourished and the landscape gradually took on a more cultivated character in the hands of the Ukrainian farmers. By 1906 two hundred and fifty families had settled in the area and the settlement of Pakan had emerged as a busy transportation and service centre for the area. During the same period there was a gradual out-migration of the original Métis settlers who chose to move on to less settled areas near Lac La Biche. The lots were bought up by Ukrainian farmers who retained the river lot pattern but often consolidated the smaller Métis farms into larger fields suitable for more intensive agricultural techniques.

Since the 1920s the agricultural community within Victoria District has continued to evolve. The completion of the Canadian Northern Railway (now part of the Canadian National Railway) in 1918 shifted the transportation and communication corridor away from the river and the old Victoria Trail to the rail line which ran 10 kilometres to the north. Within a few years the population of Pakan fell by a half as business and services moved north to the village of Smoky Lake which was on the rail line. Finally the construction of a bridge across the North Saskatchewan River in 1970 eliminated the need for the ferry and the last piece of the once thriving community disappeared. Only the Church and the Clerk's House of Hudson's Bay Company survived to mark the location of this once thriving community.

Agriculture has remained the mainstay of the economy and the cultural landscape is remarkably unchanged since the 1920s. Although modern farming methods have been introduced and the type of crops have undergone constant change to meet new market demands, the original pattern of river lots and quarter sections can still be read clearly in the landscape and are visually marked by the hedgerows, shelterbelts and fencing. Although many of the original farm buildings have disappeared, enough have survived from each period of settlement to preserve visible evidence of each layer of human settlement over the past 150 years.

2.4.2 Geographic Context

The Victoria District National Historic Site is a rural cultural landscape situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan River which flows through the aspen parkland of central Alberta. Administered under the jurisdiction of Smoky Lake County, it is located approximately 10 kilometers south of the town of Smoky Lake and bisected by Highway 855 that leads to the only bridge across the river within the district. The "designated place" or district extends twenty-three kilometers along the north shore of the North Saskatchewan River, westward from the mouth of Smoky Creek. The district includes all of the riverlots associated with the early Métis settlement. These lots were, in turn, divided into two settlement clusters. Victoria Settlement is located west of Smoky Creek and consists of 20 river lots including the sites of the Hudson's Bay Post and the Methodist Mission. Another 18 riverlots form the western half of the district, which is known as the Lobstick Settlement. The district also includes approximately two sections that join the Lobstick and Victoria

Settlements and another five sections of land located in its the northeast corner all of which were laid out in the grid pattern associated with the Dominion Land Survey. Agriculture still dominates the landscape although in recent years there has been an increase in the number of residential acreages and there is growing pressure to exploit the rich gravel deposits found in the eastern end of the district.

3.0 RESOURCES DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

This section contains details on the resources - the whole and the parts of the whole - which are directly related to the reasons for designation.

3.1 Designated Place

3.1.1 Description

Victoria District National Historic Site is situated in a river valley formed by the North Saskatchewan River. The river and the Victoria Trail, which run parallel to the riverbank, are key features that link the district together. The landscape on the north side of the river is defined by a series of natural terraces and steep slopes ending in a long ridge that then falls back into a secondary valley behind. The river valley was taken up by the original Métis farmlots that front onto the river and extend up over the top of the ridge. Although many of original river lots were consolidated into larger fields in the early 20th century, evidence of the distinctive settlement pattern is still seen in the surviving log structures and the pattern of hedgerows and shelterbelts that mark some of the original boundaries. The original Ukrainian settlement was concentrated on the quarter sections located in the east end of the District on the height of land behind what was once the settlement of Pakan. Here the square grid pattern of range and township roads dominates and Smoky Creek carves a sinuous path through the landscape. Although less extensively cultivated than the richer soil of the river valley, evidence of the early settlers can be seen in the surviving farmhouses that adopt distinctive designs rooted in the vernacular buildings of the Ukraine.

The historic values for the Victoria District NHS will be assessed against the categories identified in the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, for evaluating landscapes.

3.2 Land Forms

The natural topography of the historic district is shaped by the North Saskatchewan River that cuts through river valley which is characterized by a series of slopes and terraces culminating in a ridge that runs parallel to the banks of the river. Beyond the ridge the land falls away slightly creating sheltered areas that originally provided rich grazing for bison.

Historic Values

- The early settlement of the Victoria District is owed to the natural topography characterized by the access to the North Saskatchewan River, the rich soils and flat terraces suitable for agricultural settlement.
- The natural contours of the land that ran parallel to the river and were formed by the river bank, terraces, upland slopes culminating in the long gravel ridge which defines the height of land.
- The banks of Smoky Creek which define the eastern end of the district and which created a ravine unsuitable for agricultural development but provided water power that was exploited first by the Hudson's Bay Company for the grist mill and later by the Ukrainian settlers who had direct access to the creek.

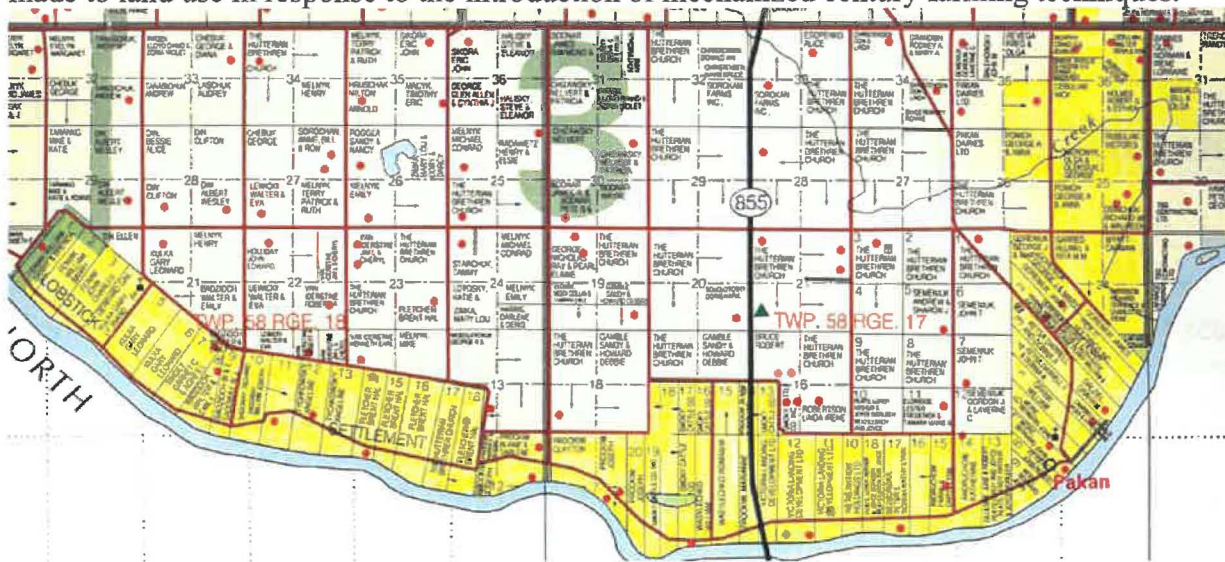
- The secondary valley located behind the ridge that provided rich grazing lands, first for herds of bison and later for cattle and for forage crops.
- The fertile soils that are concentrated on the terraces just above the river and provided the richest agricultural lands in the area.
- The steep river bank of the North Saskatchewan River and those locations along the river where the bank has been modified over time through use as a ford or a ferry landing site.



Designated Place showing the characteristic contour lines running parallel to the North Saskatchewan River

3.3 Land Patterns and Spatial Organization

Within Victoria District NHS the evident land patterns and spatial organizations are the product of a layering of settlement beginning with the early fur trade and Métis period, followed the arrival of Ukrainian settlers in the late 19th century and finally to the changes made to land use in response to the introduction of mechanized century farming techniques.



Map of Designated place showing the narrow river lots fronting onto the North Saskatchewan River and the quarter section lots forming the upper right corner. (Land Data Technologies, 2005)

Historic Values

- The land patterns and spatial organization of the district reflect the successive layers of two principal settlement groups defined first by the Métis riverlot settlement and later the Ukrainian quarter section pattern established by the Dominion Land Survey.
- The irregular size of the river lots reflect properties boundaries that had been defined informally by use rather than by a standardized legal survey.
- The pattern of more intensive settlement along the banks of the North Saskatchewan River and the more dispersed settlement to the north where the land was not as fertile.
- The physical elements such as fence lines, hedgerows and shelterbelts that visually define the boundaries of the two systems of land division.
- The pattern of land use characterized by intensive agricultural farming on the flatter terraces where the soil is richer and the retention of bush lots and grazing areas on the upper slopes where the soil was stony and less suitable for cultivation.
- The orientation of the early Methodist Mission, Hudson's Bay Post and the Métis farmsteads along the Victoria Trail and the North Saskatchewan River which was the principal means of transportation during the late 19th century.
- The consolidation of the original river lots into larger land holdings reflected the transition to more extensive agricultural techniques and mechanization in the early 20th century
- The typical spatial organization of Métis farms along the river with the farmstead and outbuildings grouped in an informal arrangement near the river, followed by croplands directly behind the houses, then the wooded upper slopes and finally pasturage in the sheltered areas behind the ridge.
- The typical spatial organization of Ukrainian farms located on the quarter sections behind the river lots which were characterized by south facing farmhouses sheltered by outbuildings grouped in a three-sided rectangle and with a grove of trees to the north.



Remains of the Cybuliak family farmstead show the house facing the south, and the outbuildings located to form a rectilinear yard.. The grove of trees is to the north and west of the buildings (HCD/Latremouille, 2006)

3.4 Vegetation

The vegetation within the historic district is defined by the native aspen parkland that has been manipulated and altered by human use and the introduction of cultivated species.



Top: Large field of crops characteristic of the more extensive farming introduced by Ukrainian immigrants in the early 20th century. The yellow fields of canola are now a common sight. Left: View of a typical township road with the hedgerows on either side. Right: The denser growth found in the areas of higher moisture along Smoky Creek (HCD: Joanne Latremouille, 2006)

Historic values

- Vegetation plays an important role in preserving elements of the pre-settlement landscape, in defining the land patterns and spatial organizations and in defining the patterns of agricultural use throughout the area.
- The surviving areas of aspen forest which were valued as a source of fuel, building materials and shelter.
- The variety and distribution of native plant types reflect differing micro-climates within the district such as the denser vegetation found in the moister riparian zones along the banks of the North Saskatchewan and Smoky Creek, the concentration of berry bushes in the well-drained soil of the upward slopes and the areas of wetland vegetation created by standing water or natural springs.
- The remnant hedgerows along property boundaries which are made up of variety of native species and non-native species that were introduced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as part of the Prairie shelterbelt program.
- The field crops that have been a constant element in the landscape but which have changed over time in response to domestic need or market demand. Subsistence crops

of potatoes and barley during the period of Métis settlement gave way to forage crops for livestock and cash crops such as cereal (wheat) and, more recently, canola.

- The areas of surviving of native grasses and wild flowers (such as violets, brown-eyed-Susans) which maintain a link with the pre-settlement period when this area was grazed by bison.

3.5 Viewscapes

Viewscapes contribute to the heritage value of the district by providing broad overviews of the historic landscape with minimal intrusion from contemporary elements. Other viewscapes are important by providing clear site lines that frame important features in the landscape.



Top left: view of the south bank of the river from Métis Crossing. Top right: View of the Goryniuk Farmstead looking west from Range Road 171. Bottom: View overlooking Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Site. (HCD: Joann Latremouille, 2006)

Historic values

- Certain viewscapes are valued because they provide opportunities to appreciate and understand the broader patterns of historic landscape as it would have been seen in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- Key viewsapes include
 - The view along Victoria Trail with the river to the south and the long ridge to the north.
 - The view of the south bank of the North Saskatchewan from within the District which preserves the character of the landscape prior to agricultural development.
 - The view of the district as seen from the river, with its dense overhanging bush interrupted by the occasional clearing to a farmhouse or ferry landing, and which captures a sense of the landscape as it would have appeared in the days of the fur trade.
 - The site line down Victoria Trail to the Anderson House in the Lobstick Settlement which establishes this historic log structure as a prominent landmark within the district.
 - The view from the bridge looking both ways up and down the river and which forms the gateway into the district.
 - The panorama looking down the hill from Range Road 171A to the Pakan Church and the Clerk's House

3.6 Circulation

Circulation is defined by the layout of the roads and river which provided the earliest means of transportation through the area.



Victoria Trail in the winter with hedgerows on either side and the North Saskatchewan River to the right. (Janet Wright, Parks Canada, 2006)

Historic Values

- The layout of the roads and the river are key contributing elements in the heritage character of Victoria district because they define the property boundaries, the changing patterns of settlement and land survey, they illustrate modes of transportation during the various phases of development.
- The North Saskatchewan River that provided the original means of transportation to the settlement and which was a defining element in determining the location of the settlement.

- The Victoria Trail, with its meandering route along the north bank of North Saskatchewan, speaks to the early means of overland transportation from Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton during the fur trade era.
- The network of township and range roads laid out in the characteristic grid pattern associated with the Dominion Lands Survey and those points of connection where the north south grid roads merge with the angled roads leading down to the river that were determined by river lots.
- The ferry landings and fords that provide evidence of the early crossing points and river transportation.
- The scale of the roadways which are relatively narrow and frequently hemmed in by hedgerows and shelterbelts.
- The Pakan Road from Victoria Settlement to the rail at Smoky Lake that provided the main route of access into the village prior to the construction of the bridge.

3.7 Water Features

The water features in Victoria District represent transportation, power, and a sustainable agriculture and community. Water features have played an important role in shaping the physical character of the landscape and the pattern of settlement.

Historic Values

- The North Saskatchewan River was the principal transportation link prior to the construction of the railway and it was the determining factor in the location of settlement and the orientation of the river lots.
- Smoky Creek provided a source of power for the early gristmill and its meandering path through the quarter-section lots provided a source of water and power for the Ukrainian farmsteads that did not have direct access to the North Saskatchewan River.
- The high-yielding aquifer, formed by the gravel ridge running parallel to the river, is a fragile resource that has provided an important source of fresh water for the farmsteads.
- The surviving natural sloughs and manmade dugouts provide a source of water to the farmsteads.

3.8 Buildings

The buildings within Victoria District include structures associated with each of the key phases of settlement. Many have been abandoned but are still salvageable. Their preservation will be critical in retaining the heritage character of the landscape. The historic values for the built resources have been organized thematically according to various historic themes and periods of settlement.

3.8.1 The Methodist Mission (and the United Church Canada)

The only extant building directly associated with the Methodist Mission (later the United Church of Canada) in Victoria District is the Pakan Methodist (now United) Church, which was built in 1906. (For associated archaeological sites see Section 3.9.)

Historic Values

- The building is the only building within the historic district directly associated with the Methodist Church and Mission whose establishment in the area lead to the settlement of

the area by Métis and which has continued to play an important part in the religious and social life of the community.

- Its simple gothic design with a rectangular plan and milled wood-frame construction adopt more refined design and materials characteristic of the later period of development.

3.8.2 Fort Victoria (The Clerk's House)

Fort Victoria was established by the Hudson's Bay Company Post two years after the arrival of mission and it formed the nucleus of a commercial centre that would become known as Pagan. The clerk's house, which was completed in 1865, is the only building in the fort to survive and it is the oldest building in Alberta still standing on its original site.



Clerk's House at Fort Victoria. Constructed 1864 for the Hudson's Bay Company (HCD: Joann Latremouille, 2006)

Historic Values

- The Clerk's House is the most important surviving resource associated with the Hudson's Bay Company and it is the oldest structure in the area
- The form, structure and materials of the building with its simple rectangular plan, gabled roof and red river frame construction was typical of buildings constructed by the Hudson's Bay Company and it represents a building technology well suited to hand labour.
- The Clerk's House is one of a few surviving buildings located in the settlement of Pagan which was once an important commercial centre for surrounding community prior to the arrival of the Canadian Northern Railway in 1918.

3.8.3 Métis Settlement

The built resources associated with Métis settlement are found on the river lots close to the North Saskatchewan River and the Victoria Trail. Four key properties - the Anderson House with the earlier Whitford barn, Cromarty House (now part of Métis Crossing), the Free

Trader's House and the Benjamin Sinclair House - have survived. There are also a number of other log buildings in the area that may be associated with this time but further research is required to document these structures.



The Anderson Farmstead is the largest of the early Métis farmsteads along Victoria Trail and it typifies the construction and layout of the early log buildings. (Janet Wright, Parks Canada, 2006)

Historic Values

- The small scale, simple rectangular plan, gabled roof and the squared-log construction found on all these buildings were characteristic of the Métis construction methods.
- The orientation of the typical Métis farmstead which was set on flat ground close to the river and with good drainage
- The Anderson Farmstead is an important landmark on the Victoria trail and together with its barns and outbuildings represents the most complete example of a Métis farmstead in the district.
- The original buildings at Métis Crossing that were part of the Cromarty farmstead represent a well preserved example of a Métis farm of the late 19th century.
- The Benjamin Sinclair house has been moved from its original location but it still represents cultural resource whose value would be enhanced if it were returned to its original location, regardless of who owned or managed it.

8.3.4 Ukrainian Settlement

The first Ukrainian settlers arrived into the area in 1899 and settled on the quarter sections located behind the river lots of the Métis community. The early architecture and the spatial organization of the farmsteads clearly reflected the patterns of building found in the Ukraine. By the 1920s buildings associated with the Ukrainian community began to adopt local building materials and traditions. There are five surviving farmsteads and one schoolhouse directly associated with the early Ukrainian settlement period.



Left: The Ukrainian style Rubuliak farmstead. Right: The Goryniuk farmstead constructed in 1925 (HCD: Joann Latremouille, 2007)



Left: Ruthenia School constructed in 1924. Right: The Osinchuk property which exhibits elements of both traditional Ukrainian and Canadian construction. (HCD: Joann Latremouille, 2006)

Historic Values

- The exterior design of the Cebuliak, Rubuliak and the Goryniuk farmsteads which reflect a traditional Ukrainian pattern of design characterized by a rectangular plan, steep-pitched hipped or gabled hipped roof with a wide overhanging eave and a 5-bay façade with a central doorway.
- The log construction covered in a mud plaster coating was typical of early Ukrainian farmsteads.
- The distinctive detailing of the exterior seen in the use of casement windows with wood window surrounds and the decorative “toothed” pattern under the eaves.
- The typical interior layout of three rooms with an upper loft accessed by an interior ladder. One of the rooms contained a large clay oven with a raised hearth and sleeping ledges on either side.
- The spatial organization of the Ukrainian farmstead featuring the main house and nearby outbuildings organized in a rectangular arrangement to create a sheltered farmyard.
- The orientation of the farm houses which were typically south-facing and sheltered by a grove of trees to the north

- The buildings on Osinchuck farmstead on Township Road 584 reflect a transitional phase of design in their use of a steep-pitched hipped roof of the earlier period but with a milled-lumber frame sheathed in a board and batten siding.
- The Ruthenia School of 1924 was an important institution for the Ukrainian community and symbolized the value put on education. The structure is virtually intact and preserves a good example of an early 20th century rural school building that reflects mainstream Canadian construction types as opposed to imported Ukrainian models.

3.9 Archaeological Sites

Most of the known archaeological sites within the district relate to the Hudson's Bay post, the Methodist Mission and old settlement of Pakan that has largely disappeared. There are probably a number of other archaeological features related to old farmsteads and possibly to early Aboriginal sites but no systematic archaeological inventory has been made of the area.

Historic Values

- The archaeological sites associated with the mission site which include the gravestones of the two McDougall daughters and building depressions left by the original hospital, school and outbuildings that mark the location of the original mission and provide a direct link with the McDougall family who were instrumental in the establishment of the community.
- The nearby Victoria Park Cemetery, established in 1896, contains the graves of a number of early settlers and its grave markers, orientation and layout preserve a cultural resource associated with the early settlement period.
- The Pakan Asphodel Cemetery, which was originally established by a private cemetery company in 1923, was eventually taken over by the United Church of Canada as part of its ongoing role in the community.
- The archeological sites associated with Hudson's Bay Company consist of the building foundations, the original palisades and fences at Fort Victoria and the site of the gristmill that was built on the banks of Smoky Creek.
- The archaeological sites associated with the settlement of Pakan which illustrate the size and importance of the settlement prior to 1918 and the arrival of the Canadian Northern Railway to the town of Smoky Lake.
- The potential archaeological sites associated with the Métis farmsteads which will require further archaeological investigation to identify.
- The site of the Anglican Mission and Church in the Lobstick Settlement.
- The archaeological sites associated with the Ukrainian farmstead located on the southwest corner of Section 31 that belonged to a family that had converted to Methodism.
- Those remnants of the old Victoria Trail that are not used because of re-routing of the roadway.

3.10 Objectives

The following objectives for the conservation of resources were developed by the participants in the Commemorative Integrity Workshop:

- Victoria District National Historic Site is a living landscape and it will be allowed to evolve while preserving those elements that are important to the historic character of the district.
- A range of new land uses, buildings and activities will be considered but they must be carried out in a way that enhances the historical character of the area in terms of scale, materials, landscape elements and the spatial relationships between buildings and the larger site.
- Key historic elements such as the early buildings will be preserved and brought back to life.
- Buildings and landscape elements associated with each historic period and theme – the fur trade, Methodist Mission, Métis settlement and prairie agricultural settlement by Ukrainian immigrants – will be preserved in order to maintain the visual and historic diversity of the landscape.
- To acquire a thorough knowledge of the nature and extent of all of the cultural resources through further research and completion of cultural resource inventories.
- The objective is to preserve buildings within their broader landscape context rather than to preserve individual elements in isolation.
- The rights of private property owners will be respected.
- Private property owners will play an essential part in preserving the heritage of the District and the community will acknowledge their contributions.
- Private property owners will preserve the historic features on their properties because they feel a sense of pride in owning an important piece of a Canadian history and not because it has been forced upon them.
- The Victoria District National Historic Site will be a source of pride for all members of the community.
- Agriculture and farming will be allowed to evolve while respecting the underlying historic pattern of settlement
- The designation of the Victoria District as a National Historic Site will contribute to the prosperity and quality of life in the community.
- The preserved historic buildings will continue to contribute to the cultural, economic and social life of the community.

The following objectives are standard to all commemorative integrity statements. The resources (designated place, landscape and landscape features, archaeological sites and buildings) will not be impaired or under threat when:

- Management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*;
- The resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural process, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the district;
- The resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site; and
- The historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

4.0 COMMUNICATION OF THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Protection is only one part of commemorative integrity. As the *National Historic Sites Policy* states (p.78), “Protection and presentation are fundamental to commemoration, since without protection there can be no historic site to be enjoyed, and without presentation there can be no understanding of why the site is important to our history, and hence, to all Canadians.

4.1 Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

4.1.1 Definition

The reasons for designation as a national historic site express, in the form of messages, why this place was designated a national historic site.

4.1.2 Reasons for Designation

Victoria District was designated a national historic site in 2001. As stated in the June 2001 minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Victoria District was designated because:

“its cultural landscape, through highly visible and intact physical attributes, represents an exceptional illustration in one concentrated area of major themes in Prairie settlement including

- *The arrival of the missions,*
- *The establishment of the Métis river lot system,*
- *The development of the fur trade,*
- *Prairie agricultural development and the establishment of eastern European immigrants at the beginning of the 20th century.”*

4.2 Context Messages

4.2.1 Definition of Context Messages

Context messages are those messages that are essential to understanding the reasons for the site’s designation. While context messages are essential to understanding the reasons for designation, they are not reasons for national significance.

4.2.2 Context Messages

- Victoria District is a cultural landscape that has been shaped by successive waves of occupation and settlement with each one leaving its own distinctive imprint on the land that is still evident in the buildings, roads, patterns of land use and vegetation.
- Victoria District is a national historic site, a place designated by the Government of Canada as a site of importance to all Canadians because of its national historic significance.

Arrival of the Missions

- The Victoria District was a gathering place and a convergence of trails for First Nations because it provided a crossing point on the North Saskatchewan River in a north/south transportation corridor and the use of this area as an encampment site prompted the Reverend George McDougall to establish his mission here in 1862.

The Establishment of the Métis River Lot System

- McDougall invited 25 to 35 Métis or “mixed blood” families from the Red River area to settle in the area as a means of establishing a Methodist, English-speaking community that would help sustain the Mission.
- These families were interested in moving out of the Red River area because they felt that their property rights and way of life were being threatened by a new wave of settlement from eastern Canada and Europe.
- The Métis community established narrow farm lots fronting onto the North Saskatchewan River in a pattern of settlement that had been imported from New France.
- Victoria District was the earliest river lot settlement in Alberta and one of the few where the distinctive settlement pattern is still evident.

The Development of the Fur Trade

- The Hudson’s Bay Company established Fort Victoria in 1864 to compete with the fur traders that had moved into this area and it served to solidify Victoria (later renamed Pakan) as an important settlement along the North Saskatchewan River until it closed in 1898.
- Throughout the 19th century the Victoria Trail, which forms one leg of the Fort Garry/Fort Edmonton Trail, and the North Saskatchewan River were the primary means of transportation and communication across the Canadian Northwest.

Prairie Agricultural Development and Ukrainian Settlement

- The transfer of land from the Hudson’s Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada in 1869 led to the passing *Dominion Land Survey Act* of 1872 and the imposition of the new pattern of settlement into square-mile sections similar to the American system of land tenure.
- The influx of settlers to the Canadian prairies at the end of the 19th century was the result of a concerted effort on the part of the Government of Canada to open up this area for agricultural settlement.
- Between 1899 and 1906 approximately 250 families drawn primarily from the Bukovyna Region of the Ukraine established farms north of Pakan and transformed the landscape within the Victoria District by engaging a more intensive agriculture of mixed farming and grain cultivation.
- In the 1910 and 1920s many of the river lots originally owned by Métis families were sold to Ukrainian farmers in the area whose more intensive farming techniques altered the landscape by consolidating several smaller farm lots, clearing more land for crops but retaining the original river lot boundary lines.
- The Methodist Mission and subsequently the United Church of Canada sustained the legacy of the mission throughout the 20th century and the Church continued to play an

important role in the community by providing leadership, maintaining the cemetery, and establishing key community institutions.

4.3 Objectives

The reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- The overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- Visitors and the site stewards understand the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- Management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

5.0 RESOURCES, VALUES AND MESSAGES NOT RELATED TO THE REASONS FOR DESIGNATION AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

In applying the first element of commemorative integrity, emphasis is clearly on resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their values. However, the Cultural Resource Management Policy applies to all cultural resources, as well as significant ecosystem features.

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is developed to assist managers or owners in managing all the resources for which they have responsibility. The overall stewardship of a national historic site is called into question and commemorative integrity is threatened if resources not related to the reasons for designation are not managed in accordance with the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

5.1 Resources Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

5.1.1 Archaeological Sites

Although archaeological investigation has concentrated within the boundaries of the Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Resource, it is known that this area had served as an important hunting and encampment site for Aboriginal peoples that dates back 6000 years. Further investigations may reveal more archaeological evidence of their presence in the area.

5.2 Other Resources and Values

- The Peter Erasmus house, which is currently located at Fort Edmonton Heritage Park in Edmonton but was originally located within the boundaries of the National Historic Site, represents an important source of information on Métis log building of the period.
- Agriculture within the district is constantly evolving and the recent introduction of fruit trees to the landscape reflects the advances in horticultural science that have led to the development of new species suited to the climate and soils of the area.
- The construction of the bridge over the North Saskatchewan River in the 1970s resulted in a shift of the transportation corridor from the Pakan road to Highway 855.

5.3 Objectives for Resources and Values

The archaeological resources will not be impaired or under threat when:

- The resources and their associated values are respected.
- Management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.
- The resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from natural processes, for example erosion and decay, within or outside of the site.
- The resources and their associated values are not lost, impaired or threatened from human actions within or outside of the site.
- The historic values of the resources are communicated to visitors and stakeholders.

5.4 Messages Not Related to the Reasons for Designation as a National Historic Site

- For thousands of years this area had been an important encampment site for Aboriginal peoples because it provided a ford across the North Saskatchewan River and the valley behind the ridge provided a rich feeding ground for bison.
- The site of Fort Victoria and the Methodist Church at Pakan form part of the Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Resource which plays an important part in the interpretation of the Victoria District as a whole.
- The site of the Cromarty Farm is operated as a heritage attraction known as Métis Crossing which interprets Métis culture and the history of Métis settlement in the area.
- Victoria District is one of several national historic site designations that commemorate distinctive settlement patterns on the Canadian Prairies. Other sites include Mormon Agricultural Village of Stirling, Alberta; Mennonite Street Village at Neubergthal, Manitoba and Métis settlement at Batoche, Saskatchewan.
- Reverend George Millward McDougall has been commemorated as a person of National Historic significance at Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Resource.
- Victoria District belongs to the family of national historic sites of Canada.

5.5 Objectives for Messages

The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public when:

- Part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- The messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site and their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national historic significance.
- Visitors understand the messages not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site.
- Management decisions are based on adequate and sound information and are made in accordance with the principles and practice of the *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada Minutes

6.1.1 HSMBC Minutes, December 2000

In Committee, Dr. Lynda Villeneuve, the author of the Submission Report, presented the *Victoria Settlement* as a rural cultural landscape on the North Saskatchewan River northeast of Edmonton. The settlement was nominated for consideration as a national historic site by the Victoria Homeguard Society. Using slides and a video, Dr. Villeneuve provided the Committee with an overview of the cultural and historical resources of the *Victoria Settlement* which express major themes in the story of Western Canadian settlement - Métis settlement, missions, the fur trade, the growth of agriculture and early 20th century Eastern European immigration.

Professor Neville thanked Dr. Villeneuve for her presentation and opened the floor for discussion. In response to the Committees questions, Dr. Villeneuve explained that about 30% of the buildings from the settlement period were in poor condition but that the property owners and the community have shown a great deal of interest in preserving their built heritage. The Committee learned that there are only two other known similar settlements in Fish Creek, Saskatchewan and St. Norbert, Manitoba, but that these settlements do not have the same degree of integrity as the *Victoria Settlement*.

Dr. Villeneuve explained that while better examples of distinctive settlement patterns may exist elsewhere, the *Victoria Settlement* presents a coherent grouping of settlement patterns that show overlays of different periods of history concentrated in one small area. Indeed, on the basis of the information presently available, the historical sequence of events typical of prairie settlement would appear to be uniquely represented at this site.

In the Committees view, the integrity of this site could be compromised by two notable threats - consolidation of the river lots and deterioration of built resources from the settlement periods. The Committee asked that the Minutes record its concern for the long-term integrity of the site, and asked that the competent land-use planning authorities be encouraged to undertake appropriate action to preserve this rural cultural landscape.

In discussing the boundaries for the site, the Committee expressed some concern with including what appeared to be two distinct, disconnected settlement patterns - Ukrainian settlement and the river lot system. Dr. Villeneuve responded that two distinctive features of Prairie settlement were indeed represented at this location, but that this site presents a good example of simultaneous and sequential Prairie settlement history in one location. The Committee was favourably disposed toward this nomination, but requested clarification regarding the definition of the site boundary for its April 2001 meeting.

6.1.2 HSMBC Minutes June 2001

Background

Mr. Pelletier explained that in December 2000, the Built Environment Committee considered the national historic importance of the *Victoria Settlement* in Alberta. In discussing the boundaries for the site, the Committee expressed some concern with including what appeared to be two distinct, disconnected settlement patterns - Ukrainian settlement and the river lot system. The Committee was informed at the time that two distinct features of Prairie settlement were indeed represented at this location, and illustrate a good example of simultaneous and sequential Prairie settlement history in one location. The Committee was favourably disposed toward this nomination, but requested clarification regarding the definition of the site boundaries for its Spring 2001 meeting.

Mr. Pelletier then proceeded with a visual presentation of the candidate site and proposed boundaries. Professor Neville thanked Mr. Pelletier for the exceptional quality of his presentation, commenting that it captured in a compelling manner the rich visual array of cultural resources in the study area.

Discussions and Recommendations

Designation: The Board recommended the *Victoria Settlement* for designation as a National Historic Site to be marked by means of a standard plaque.

Site Name: The Board recommended the site name as *Victoria Settlement* National Historic Site of Canada/lieu historique national du Canada de *Victoria Settlement*

Designated Place: The Board recommended that the boundaries for *Victoria Settlement* National Historic Site of Canada should be defined:

counterclockwise, starting at the southwest corner of Lobstick Lot 1, South: the North Saskatchewan River, from Lobstick Lot 1 to the southwestern end of north-south Road 31; East of Lots 24 and 26: north-south Road 31 (exclusive of road); South, East and North property lines of the southwest quarter section of Lot 31; East of northeast quarter section of Lot 36: north-south Road 31 (exclusive of road); North of northeast quarter section of Lot 36: east-west Road 112 (exclusive of road); East, north and west property lines of the schoolhouse lot (part of southwest quarter section of Lot 6); North of northwest quarter section of Lot 36: east-west Road 112 (exclusive of road); West property line of northwest quarter section of Lot 36; North and west property lines of southeast quarter section of Lot 35; South and west property lines of northeast quarter section of Lot 26; West property line southwest quarter section of Lot 26: north- south Road 32 (exclusive of road); North of Victoria Settlement Lot 1: east-west Road 110 (exclusive of road); Northwest of Victoria Settlement Lots 1 to 8: original boundary of the river lots (exclusive of road); and, West and north of the river lots: east-west Road 110 (exclusive of road).

Commemorative Intent: The *Victoria Settlement* is of national historic importance because

its cultural landscape, through highly visible and intact physical attributes, represents an exceptional illustration in one concentrated area of major themes in Prairie settlement including the development of the fur trade, the establishment of the Métis river lot system, the arrival of missions, Prairie agricultural development and the establishment of eastern European immigrants at the beginning of the 20th century.

6.1.3 HSMBC Minutes, December 2002

Dr. Macleod advised the Committee of recent discussions he has had with the Victoria Home Guard Historical Society and Parks Canada staff concerning a plaque for this site as well as the name of the site. The Society has requested that the plaque text be in four languages (English, French, Cree and Ukrainian), and that the name of the site be *Victoria District*, rather than Victoria Settlement. Dr. Cameron advised the Committee that the term district has a specific meaning in the context of the Board's guidelines, and there may be implications for using this term.

The Committee recommended

that Parks Canada prepare for this Committee a short paper on whether the term district could be applied to this site, given the Boards guidelines on the subject, and that this paper be accompanied by the original paper on Victoria Settlement and the proposed plaque text; and, that this national historic site be marked by a standard 600- character plaque, in four languages.

6.1.4 HSMC Minutes, December 2005

Request to Add Michif to the Plaque Commemorating Victoria Settlement National Historic Site of Canada, Smoky Lake, Alberta (Ref. 2005-125)

At its meeting on December 3, Ms. Dulmage reminded the Committee that in December 2002, the Board asked that the Victoria Settlement be marked by a standard 600-character plaque, and that the text be written in four languages. The Victoria Home Guard Historical Society (VHGHS) requested that the languages be English, French, Cree and Ukrainian. The Board approved a plaque text for the site in July 2003.

In December 2004, the Victoria Landing Development Board - a Métis organization - requested that a translation of the text into Michif be included on the plaque. This request was supported by Smoky Lake County (the plaque will be installed on county property), and by the Métis Nation of Alberta. The Victoria Settlement is located in traditional Cree territory, therefore the local stakeholders would like the Cree version of the text to remain on the plaque. Also, while Michif is the language with which the Métis identify as a people, Cree is the *lingua franca* of the Métis in the area.

The VHGHS opposes the use of Michif on the plaque. In its view, Michif should not be included because this language was not used during the development of the Victoria

Settlement in the late 1800s and early 1900s. However, the VHGHs has indicated that it will accept the decision of the Board on this matter.

The Board reviewed this question at its meeting in June 2005, but felt that it did not have sufficient information to make an informed decision with respect to the use of Michif and/or Cree on this plaque, and asked that Parks Canada conduct the appropriate research, consult with the Department of Canadian Heritage and other stakeholders, and report back on this issue.

Ms. Dulmage reported that Parks Canada staff subsequently consulted with the Aboriginal Affairs Branch of the Department of Canadian Heritage and with the Office of the Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and determined that adding Michif as a fifth language to the Victoria Settlement plaque would be in keeping with the Government of Canada's support for the preservation of this language. Dr. Marsan thanked Ms. Dulmage for her report and the Committee reaffirmed the Board's long-standing practice of using contemporary languages, in addition to French and English, on plaques in order to better communicate the reasons for designation to a cultural group directly associated with the designation. The Committee noted that the local Métis Nation is actively promoting the use of the Michif language, as well as the Victoria Settlement National Historic Site of Canada. On the basis of this information, the Board approved the Committee's recommendation to:

use Michif in addition to English, French, Ukrainian and Cree on the plaque commemorating Victoria Settlement National Historic Site of Canada.

6.2 List of Properties and Buildings Directly related to National Significance

Fur Trade

- Clerk's House, Fort Victoria (Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Site.)

Methodist Church

- Methodist Church (1906) (now part of Victoria Settlement Provincial Historic Site.)
- Original Methodist Mission site include the McDougall graves and archaeological features.

Métis Settlement

- Free Trader's House, Victoria Trail. Constructed in the 1870s for Edward McGillivray.
- Anderson House, Victoria Trail. Constructed late 19th century. There are a number of surviving outbuildings whose date has not been determined.
- Benjamin Sinclair House, currently situated at Métis Crossing and it has been moved twice since its construction in the late 19th century.
- Cromarty Farm (known as Métis Crossing). Some of the buildings are original to the site.

Ukrainian Settlement

- Cebuliak Homestead, Range Road 171. Constructed 1904.
- Cebuliak Homestead (second generation), Range Road 171.

- Rubuliak Homestead, Range Road 170.
- Ruthenia School, Township Road 950. Constructed 1924.
- Goryniuk Homestead*, Range Road 171. Constructed 1925.
- Osinchuk Homestead, Township Road 584.

** The Goryniuk Homestead is currently outside the boundaries of the national historic site, although the homestead directly relates to the reasons for designation. A request to modify the boundaries to include this building has been submitted to the HSMBC and a decision is pending.*

6.4 Participants in the Preparation of the Commemorative Integrity Statement

Peter Apedaile, Reeve, Smoky Lake County
Will Chaba, Friends of Victoria Settlement
Pauline Feniak, local historian, Smoky Lake County*
Hank Holowaychuk, Smoky Lake.
Noreen Easterbrook, Smoky Lake Museum
Don Klym, Victoria Home Guard
Joann Latremouille, Heritage Conservation Directorate, PWGSC (Ottawa)
Peter Melnycky, Alberta Historic Sites
Clayton Prockiw, Resident of Smoky Lake County
Blaine Prockiw, Resident of Smoky Lake County
John Ritchie, Métis Crossing
Ben Sinclair, resident, Smoky Lake County
Ross Stromberg, Victoria Settlement, Provincial Historic Resource
Harold West, Victoria Home Guard
Janet Wright, Parks Canada

* Pauline Feniak was responsible for researching, documenting and submitting the application for designation to the HSMBC.

6.5 Map of Designated Place

Victoria District National Historic Site of Canada Smoky Lake, Alberta

Based on 2000 Aerial Photo Series, ABSI 10: 187, 189, 201, 203 & 252

Site Plan
Scale 1:40,000 (Approx.)

