 <b>Medicine Hat The Gas City</b> <b>Historic Resources Inventory Evaluation Form</b>	Site Number	Evaluation: Grade 2
	Community District: South Flats	
	Designation	
<p>The place should be rated for each of the criteria below, in order to establish its relative significance. This will determine if the place merits inclusion on the Medicine Hat Historic Resources Inventory, or not, and whether it is <b>Grade 2</b> (Moderate/High Heritage Significance) or <b>Grade 1</b> (Exceptional/Outstanding Heritage Significance).</p>		

<b>Site Name(s):</b> Saratoga Park				
<b>Municipal Address:</b>		Date of Construction:	Established: ca. 1907	
<b>Legal DLS Description:</b> S½ of NW; S½ of NE; N½ of SW; and NW of NW of SE in Section 29, Township 12, Range 5, West of 4 <sup>th</sup> Meridian				
<b>Architectural Style:</b> n/a				
<b>Architect:</b> n/a				
<b>Builder:</b> n/a				
<b>Consultant(s):</b> n/a		Evaluation Date:	Y 2020	M 03
<b>Heritage Committee:</b> Patrick O'Brien (Chair), Wayne Lust (Vice Chair), Jamie McIntosh (Council Representative), Cori Cuthbertson (Arts & Heritage Advisory Board Representative), Earl Morris, Sally Sehn, and Kyle Franz				
<b>Heritage Planner:</b> Jim Genge				

<b>Statement of Significance</b>	Site Number	Evaluation: Grade 2
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<p><b>Description of Historic Place</b></p> <p>Saratoga Park is an area of approximately 25.9 hectares (64.1 acres) in the east-central part of present-day Medicine Hat (Figure 1). Although historically it may have lacked a well defined municipally delineated boundary, historic plat maps consistently show it occupying all or part of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 29, Township 12, Range 5 West of the 4th Meridian. The area is labelled as "Saratoga Park" on some historic city plats. It is commonly recognized by the city's residents as the area on both sides of Seven Persons Creek, immediately below a prominent bluff line between modern day Dunmore Road and Carry Drive SE at the bottom of Scholten Hill. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show a broad overview and a more restricted view of the area, respectively.</p> <p>As currently defined for this Statement of Significance, Saratoga Park includes City-owned land above and below the bluffs. To the south, Saratoga Park is bounded by the north edges of the Crestwood neighbourhood and the Medicine Hat Stampede Grounds. Its east end abuts the extreme northeastern corner of Crestwood near the top of Scholten Hill. From there, its northeastern boundary parallels the south edge of Carry Drive SE down Scholten Hill to Seven Persons Creek. The northern boundary of the area then follows the south bank of Seven Persons Creek for approximately 400 meters before crossing the creek to a property boundary that marks the south edge of a mini-storage business. From the southeast corner of that property, the north boundary follows various property lines between City and private property on the north side of Seven Persons Creek, to a point southeast of the historic Ogilvie Flour Mill. From there, the boundary turns south, crosses back to the south side of Seven Persons Creek, and climbs to the top of the bluffs, returning to the north edge of the Crestwood neighbourhood just northwest of the intersection of Craven Place SE and 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE.</p>
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**Figure 1.** Map of Saratoga Park Municipal Historic Area.





**Figure 2.** Saratoga Park overview facing west-northwest from bluff overlooking the Flats in Medicine Hat (May 7, 2018).



**Figure 3.** Core of Saratoga Park facing west-northwest (May 7, 2018).

### **Heritage Value of Historic Place**

Saratoga Park is highly valued for its connections to First Nations use of the area, Medicine Hat's early industrial development and, more recently, to Medicine Hat's Métis community. Use of the area stretches back to before Medicine Hat's earliest days. The history of this part of the City can, somewhat arbitrarily, be considered in three overlapping aspects: Early Settlement, City Development, and Métis Community.

Early Settlement: Historical recollections indicate that the flats along Seven Persons Creek and Ross Creek, including an area informally dubbed Skunk Island, were home to First Nations and Métis people from before the earliest settlement of Medicine Hat. A 1962 Medicine Hat News article informally paints a picture of First Nations and Métis settlement of the area:

There were many Indians living in Medicine Hat in those early days. The flats area from Allowance Avenue crossing to Seven Persons Creek was covered with tents and tepees....

They stayed here only during the summer months and went to Piapot Camp for the winter.....

Police Point was the Indians' burial ground, while this part of the country was still part of the North West Territories. They placed a body on a slab and using strips of canvas wound round and around the body, strapping it to the board like a mummy. These were hung from the tallest Cottonwoods, on Police Point and some on the south side of the river where Ross Creek joins the Saskatchewan. When the province was formed, the government made it compulsory to take these bodies and bury them in the ground. They were moved to Stampede Hill, or Scholton (sic) Hill, back of the Stampede grounds, where for many years afterwards the graves could be plainly seen. (Medicine Hat News, October 26, 1962, "Do You Remember?" series as told to Martha Jusilla by Walter Leveque, who came to Medicine Hat in 1902).

Further recollections of the early First Nations settlement in the area of Saratoga Park are reported by Debra North (1991:2-3). Former Medicine Hat resident Jim Sharp reported use of the area by "...native peoples in transition...in accordance with the demands of the fur trade and their mode of subsistence" (North 1991:2). The area was undoubtedly attractive from prehistoric times, as the confluence of Seven Persons Creek and Ross Creek, and the South Saskatchewan River would have provided abundant resources for shelter and subsistence, and would have allowed efficient transportation for commerce along the waterways. Another former city resident, Jim Taylor, recalled his father's recollections of Saratoga Park and environs being a favourite First Nations camp site in the late 1800s (North 1991:3).

Industrial Development: Saratoga Park first appears on a City plat from 1907 (City of Medicine Hat Archives [MHA], accession no. M.68.4, 1907) [Figure 4]. At that time, the area was platted with numerous narrow lots just east of an area labelled as "City Property," which also appears to coincide with what is known as Saratoga Park today. No industrial or commercial developments are shown on the 1907 plat map. Seven Persons Creek, still undiverted, meanders east-northeast through the area. By 1910, the creek had been diverted, as shown on a plat prepared for a planned Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) spur to the Ogilvie Milling Company (MHA, accession no. M2016.25.47) [Figure 5]. The area labelled "City Property" on the 1907 plat was by 1910, subdivided into several large lots, designated K, L, M, and N from east to west along the north side of the diverted creek. In addition to the railroad spur to be built to serve the Ogilvie Milling Company (west of Lot N), this plat shows the Preston Planing Mill in Lot K and the Medicine Hat Pottery Company in Lot M. Lot L does not appear to have been developed at the time. Construction of the Ogilvie Mill did not commence until June of 1912 and it was operational by 1913 (Donald Luxton and Associates 2013).

A July 12, 1911 plat, also for a CPR spur, shows both the original creek and the diversion (MHA accession no. M2005.3.1) [Figure 6]. Interestingly, this map lacks depiction of lots K through N and instead shows the area on the south side of the original creek meander (and north of the diversion) as "City of Medicine Hat Industrial Site." Across the creek to the east, Saratoga Park is labelled along with "C.S. Pingle & A.P. Burns." It is possible that this 1911 map of the proposed rail spur used an earlier base map, as it is clear from the 1910 plat shown in Figure 5 that the creek had already been diverted. The rail spur on the 1911 plat deviates south from the CPR

main line and crosses the original, meandering creek three times before proceeding along a right-of-way between Tudor and Cousin (sic) streets (later renamed as Factory and Foundry (sic) Streets SE, respectively). With the creek diversion, the spur only had to make one creek crossing. Presumably, diversion of the creek was driven by both the City's desire for additional industrial sites (lots K through N and the location of the Ogilvie Mill) and the need to provide efficient rail access to those sites in the Saratoga Park area.

Several City maps dating to 1912-1913 show the area of Saratoga Park similarly platted, but lack identification of specific industries (MHA accession. nos. M90.12.1; 88.38.3; and 78.41.1, sheets 9 and 35). However, annotated panoramic photographs of the area from 1912-1913 show the Ogilvie Mill, Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Works, the Preston Planing Mill, and other industries. These photos make it clear that the area in and around Saratoga Park was the manufacturing centre for Medicine Hat in the boom years leading up to the Great War (MHA accession nos. 0055-0854 and 0295-0003). But the area continued to have a residential element as well. Figure 7 (MHA accession no. 0295-003, cropped) shows the juxtaposition of some of the residential settlement in Saratoga Park to the Ogilvie Flour Mills and the Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Works.

The next map showing Saratoga Park dates to 1919 and depicts the Cousins, Rosedale, and Saratoga Park City Industrial Sites (MHA accession no. M71.35.2) [Figure 8]. Part of the significance of this map is its depiction of the same commercial enterprises that had been established prior to the war. Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Works is now shown occupying lots L and M (their locations mistakenly reversed). The Preston Planing Mill still stood in Lot K. The Ogilvie Flour Mill, though not shown because it was west of the map's extent, had now acquired Lot N, through which its own and another railway spur passed. The 1919 map also shows a new proposed Canadian National Railway (CN) right-of-way following the base of the bluff, passing through the platted lots of Block 5 on the south side of Refinery Street, which paralleled the south bank of diverted Seven Persons Creek. This railroad spur line was apparently never built.

Although many industries suffered setbacks during the post-war slump in the prices of agricultural commodities as Europe recovered, and also had to weather the Great Depression, this part of Medicine Hat remained part of the City's industrial heart for many decades. This overlaps with the third aspect of the area's history, the aspect that lends Saratoga Park a truly unique place in Medicine Hat's history.

Métis Community: Information about the Métis community in Saratoga Park is largely derived from oral histories gathered from past residents of the area. Some municipal records, such as tax assessments and listings in the Henderson Directories, provide evidence for the names of some of the area's residents and at least partial date ranges for their occupancy. Other documentary sources include interviews recorded to audio tape, video recordings, and, perhaps most importantly, a research paper about Saratoga Park and its Métis residents. This paper draws the bulk of its information from oral histories (North 1991:2), and occasional articles in the Medicine Hat News. Oral and written recollections were also shared by numerous former residents and descendants of residents at an October 17, 2018 open house to gather community feedback about Saratoga Park.

Although it is clear from historic photographs (Figure 7) that people resided in Saratoga Park alongside the industrial enterprises established between about 1910 and 1914, most of the oral history related by North (1991) concerns Métis settlement that began in the late 1920s and early 1930s. It was at this time that some of the industries were failing due to the effects of the Great Depression. Interviews with long-time residents Henry Aaker, Willard Demaris, and Anthony (Tony) Demaris between November 15 and December 17, 1991 paint a picture of a tight-knit Métis community consisting of numerous families, many of which were related by marriage (North 1991). Willard and Tony Demaris recall that Knapp Cayanne was the first inhabitant, arriving in the winter of 1930-1931 and building a dwelling of apple boxes. Knapp became one of Medicine Hat's most celebrated cowboys. He was followed in settling in Saratoga Park by the Demaris family and the McCutcheons. The latter family only stayed one or two years (North 1991:4-6).

In another telling, Riel Demaris was the first to "pound a nail" in the settlement in 1929, "when a rambling cottage was built by the Demaris family immediately east of the Ogilvie Flour Mill (Medicine Hat News, November 11, 1958, "Home's where the heart is and the heart's in Saratoga). Henry Aaker moved to Saratoga Park in 1930 at the age of two months, and with his mother, lived in the Cayanne residence with uncles Knapp,



Joe, Jimmy, and Jasper (North 1991:9). Another prominent Métis family, the Blissés, moved to Saratoga Park in 1935 (North 1991:7).

There are several themes common to the oral histories related by North and by former residents and relatives who attended the October, 2018 open house. The first is that some Métis families, including the Blissés, settled in Saratoga Park after having been involuntarily removed from previous residences. Sometimes the removal stemmed from the City wanting land for another purpose, but on one occasion, Tony Demaris' father was likely denied the opportunity to move from Saratoga Park because he was Métis (North 1991:15). Yet some Saratoga Park families also lived briefly elsewhere in Medicine Hat, only to move to, or return to, the Park because it was home. In particular, Willard Demaris, a decorated World War II veteran, relates that after the war he was offered a home in Crescent Heights because of his service, but he chose to return to Saratoga Park where he had grown up. Another offer to move him occurred in 1955, which he also declined (North 1991:13-14). Figure 9 and Figure 10 show the residential area of Saratoga Park at or near its peak in 1962.

A second theme is that life in Saratoga Park was generally a good one centered on community and shared family bonds. Recollections of growing up in the area by the Demarises, Henry Aaker, and many others suggest that the community was well accepted by other residents of Medicine Hat. Neither the Demarises nor Henry Aaker recalled persistent discrimination, although they do remember having scraps with some classmates at school. Daisy Legare (Bliss) recalls fond memories of swimming and skating and outdoor weddings while growing up in Saratoga Park, but also remembers that residents from other parts of the City had a negative view of Saratoga Park, simply because it was where the Métis or "breed" folks lived (North 1991:11).

Younger generations also have fond, enduring memories of growing up in or visiting relatives in Saratoga Park. Several people who attended the October 17, 2018 open house spoke of visiting the older residents, especially Grandpa Henry Aaker. Several open house attendees remembered long-time resident Roy Stacey, who had been blinded in a railroad accident and was noted for repairing cars and bicycles, and for walking down the railroad spur to gather water, counting ties to gauge the distance to the communal spigot. The use of a communal water source was also an important facet of several recollections, as was the wartime service (both WWI and WWII) of several of the Park's residents, including Bill Bliss, Riel Demaris, and Willard Demaris, among others. Together residents of Saratoga Park contributed a combined 63 years of military service in both world wars (Medicine Hat News, November 11, 1958, "Home's where the heart is and the heart's in Saratoga).

Virginia (Pinay) Chisholm is Knapp Cayanne's great niece and the daughter of former Saratoga Park resident Marcelene Pinay. She grew up in Saratoga Park and, with her mother and aunt Mary Pinay, lived with Knapp and helped care for him. Ms. Chisholm is just one of the former residents of Saratoga Park who mentioned the joy of growing up feeling like they lived in the country despite being in a thriving prairie town.

Like Ms. Chisholm, Candace (Demaris) Rudolph fondly remembers growing up in Saratoga Park with her parents Tony and Carol Demaris and sister Marie. She remembers visiting with Henry and Phyllis Aaker across the creek and living next door to her uncle Willard. Productive gardens were a favourite memory, as were the shared water tap next to the rail spur and the old foot bridge that allowed residents to cross Seven Persons Creek to visit with one another. Figure 11, taken in the 1970s, shows an overview of much of the Métis community in Saratoga Park. Willard and Tony Demaris' homes are near the centre of the photograph. The old foot bridge can be seen near the right edge of the photo about 100 metres downstream from the more recent bridge along the walking/cycling trail that still passes through the area. Ms. Rudolph indicates that the communal tap was near the rail spur in the stand of tall trees in the upper central part of Figure 11.

A third theme of the oral histories concerns ownership of the land in Saratoga Park. Tony Demaris recalls his father and Knapp Cayanne discussing Cayanne's request to lease the land where he had settled from the City. The City declined the offer, but indicated that Cayanne could live there until the City wanted the land for another purpose. Tony's father had been told the same thing and "both men stated they would honour their agreement with the City" (North 1991:9). Henry Aaker, however, recalls that his grandmother Cayanne had related to him that she had been given the land, at least on the south side of Seven Persons Creek, by a rancher named Mitchell after having worked for him. The City has never acknowledged that verbal agreement as valid, and there is documentation, albeit probably later in date, that the land known as Saratoga Park is owned by the

City (North 1991:10). The agreement between the City and Knapp Cayanne (and others) eventually evolved into a series of informal agreements between the residents of Saratoga Park and the municipal government that allowed the immediate families of the residents, as of the early 1950s, to remain in their homes until they moved away or died. No new homes were to be built in Saratoga Park from that time on (North 1991).

Despite these informal agreements, friction with the City did not entirely disappear. In 1958, after William (Bill) Murray, a non-Métis resident, requested that the City extend gas service to Saratoga Park, City Council instead turned to a debate about how to remove all residents from the area. Alderman John Cockrill opined that Council's "ultimate object should be to clean that area out" and Alderman Earl Smith claimed that "we are building bigger jails, penitentiaries, and asylums to take care of the products of such developments." The debate moved on to a proposal for a low-cost housing development to persuade residents to move, but Mr. Murray indicated he would not consider moving, conveying a sentiment common to all the other residents. Harriet McArady summed up the community well: "There's no angels or saints down here – we're just average folk who stick together when the going gets rough." (Medicine Hat News, November 11, 1958, "Home's where the heart is and the heart's in Saratoga).

Ultimately, the City did provide services to the area and apparently did not charge rent. This situation, in which a close-knit group of Métis established a community in a little used corner of Medicine Hat without title to the land, lends a unique aspect to the significance of the area. It is the exception rather than the rule for communities at the physical and cultural periphery of established communities to mark their significance so indelibly.

The relatively scant public records that document the residential history of Saratoga Park fill in some detail about the families who settled there and their tenures. The first mention of Saratoga Park in the local Henderson Directory occurred in 1955 and the residents were recorded through 1987. Table 1 lists the residents included in the directory (alphabetically) and the range of years they lived in Saratoga Park. As can be seen, some of the earliest Métis families of Saratoga Park maintained their presence there for more than six decades, and Henry Aaker resided there from 1930 until 2010.

Property assessments for Saratoga Park are available for 1971 and 1983. It should be noted, however, that because there were no titles or leases for the area's residents, the City did not levy property taxes on them (Albert Nieman, personal communication, February 24, 2019). The most informative parts of these assessments are the accompanying sketch maps that show the approximate organization of structures extant on lots L, M, and N and opposite those lots on the south side of Seven Persons Creek in Saratoga Park. In 1971, the City noted the locations of 11 structures. The surnames associated with them include Aaker, Boyer, Cayanne (or Cayine, four structures), Demaris, Lynch, McCrady, Murray, and Stacey. Four of the structures were north of the creek and six were on its south side, and although it appears that 10 of the 11 structures were residences, it is possible that some were no longer occupied, as there are faint notations of "shed" adjacent to three of them.

By 1983, the assessment sketch shows only four remaining houses, along with nine smaller outbuildings noted as sheds. The houses belong to H. Aaker and M. Pinay on the south side of the creek, and T. and W. Demaris on the north side of the creek. The Pinay house and its two associated sheds have diagonal slashes through them and accompanying documentation indicates that the owner (M. Pinay) had passed away and the City removed the buildings. The Demaris houses were removed in 1997 and 1998, shortly after Willard and Tony passed away within two weeks of one another in January and February 1997. The last remaining house in Saratoga Park belonged to Henry Aaker who lived there until 2010. It was removed in 2011 (Medicine Hat News, July 8, 2011). Mr. Aaker died on May 28, 2012 at the age of 82, the last of the Métis residents of Saratoga Park.

Unlike the majority of recognized heritage resources in Medicine Hat, Saratoga Park does not present us with notable elements of a built environment worthy of preservation. Its value lies in the unique contributions the documentary and oral histories make to the broader history of Medicine Hat. No other neighbourhood in the City can be identified with a specific ethnic group for such a long, uninterrupted period of time (at least 80 years). Today, although the houses have been removed and parts of the area have experienced significant ground disturbance, there is still a core area within Saratoga Park that conveys the historic setting and feeling of what was a vibrant Métis community that helped make Medicine Hat a unique city. The strong continued

cultural connections between former residents and relatives of former residents of Saratoga Park and the physical setting are remarkable and speak to the importance of the place in the fabric of the Métis community. As such, Saratoga Park clearly meets the Parks Canada definition of a cultural landscape: “a geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people.” As a current City of Medicine Hat environmental reserve, Saratoga Park should be recognized as a valued municipal historic resource as well.

**Table 1.** List of Saratoga Park Residents from Henderson Directories.

Saratoga Park (subdivision): from Refinery Street south of Seven Persons Creek, extends north of the creek ½ block north of Factory Street between 12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S.E. and South Railway Street.		
<b>Name of Resident</b>	<b>First Henderson mention</b>	<b>Last Henderson mention</b>
Aaker, Henry	1955	1985
Bliss, William	1964	1969
Boyer, Solomon	1958	1962
Breland, Ive (Joe)	1967	1969
Cayenne, Dick	1965	1965
Cayenne, J. Nap	1955	1975
Cayenne, James	1955	1962
Cayenne, Joseph	1955	1970
Cayenne, Susan	1971	1978
Demaris, Willard	1964	1987
Demaris, Tony	1972	1987
Marclene, Penny (Pinay Marceline)	1972	1983
Murray, William	1955	1965
Robertson, Neil	1964	1965
Stacy, Roy	1964	1976
Swain, James A.	1960	1962

#### **Character Defining Elements**

The key elements that define the heritage character of Saratoga Park include, but are not limited to its:

- siting in a natural area once home to a vibrant Métis community, as well as early industrial development significant in the history of Medicine Hat;
- associated landscape composing an environmental reserve along Seven Persons Creek, including the high bluffs to the south of the creek between Scholten Hill and the former Ogilvie Flour Mill.



## Historic Plat Maps



**Figure 4.** Portion of 1907 plat map showing Saratoga Park (MHA accn. # M68.4).



**Figure 5.** Portion of 1910 plat showing diverted Seven Persons Creek and early industries (MHA accn. # M2016.25.47).



## Historic Plat Maps (cont'd)



**Figure 6.** Portion of 1911 plat showing original and diverted channels of Seven Persons Creek (MHA accn. # M2005.3.1).

## Historic Photograph



**Figure 7.** Portion of ca. 1913 annotated panoramic photograph showing tents and cabins along north bank of Seven Persons Creek diversion (MHA accn. # 0295-0003).





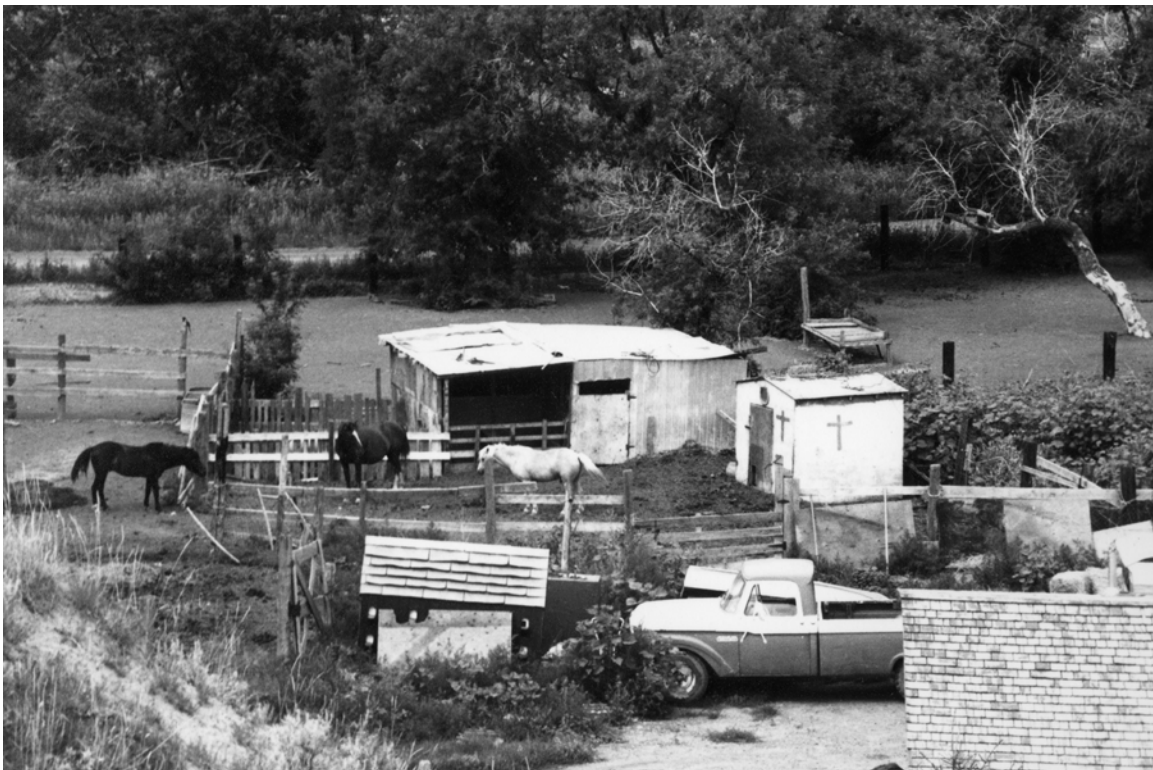
Figure 8. 1919 map showing Medicine Hat Industrial Sites (MHA accn. # M71.35.2).



## Historic Photographs



**Figure 9.** 1962 Photo of Saratoga Park residences (MHA accn. # 0721-0663).



**Figure 10.** Saratoga Park scene, 1962 (MHA accn. # 0721-0664).



**Figure 11.** Saratoga Park overview, 1970s (MHA, unaccessioned as of February 11, 2019).

**Table 2.** Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) points defining Saratoga Park Boundary (from SW corner, proceeding clockwise).

Point no.	UTM zone	easting	northing
1	12	524120	5541386
2	12	524120	5541591
3	12	524312	5541591
4	12	524312	5541675
5	12	524327	5541702
6	12	524365	5541727
7	12	524365	5541645
8	12	524429	5541645
9	12	524429	5541639
10	12	524514	5541646
11	12	524514	5541625
12	12	524693	5541659
13	12	524842	5541815
14	12	525335	5541674
15	12	525332	5541659
16	12	525121	5541632
17	12	525029	5541641
18	12	524947	5541675
19	12	524887	5541583
20	12	524785	5541507
21	12	524670	5541490
22	12	524501	5541411
23	12	524409	5541349
24	12	524289	5541341
25	12	524290	5541351
26	12	524270	5541371
27	12	524216	5541386

<b>Statement of Integrity</b>	Site Number	Evaluation  Grade 2
<b>Statement of Integrity</b> Saratoga Park maintains some of the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Although Saratoga Park has lost aspects of integrity related to its past built environment, it retains its integrity of environment (setting and feeling) to a high degree.</li> <li>– Integrity of location is also maintained.</li> <li>– Integrity of association is clearly maintained through Saratoga Park's strong and lasting identification with Medicine Hat's Métis community.</li> </ul>		
<b>Period of Significance: 1910- 2011</b>		
<b>Chronology of Alterations</b> 1910 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversion of Seven Persons Creek to allow for industrial development in Medicine Hat</li> </ul> 1929-1930 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beginning of organized Métis settlement in Saratoga Park</li> </ul> 1980s-1990s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Systematic removal of structural remains of community by City of Medicine Hat after residents either left the area or died.</li> </ul> 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition and removal of last residence in Saratoga Park</li> </ul> 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rerouting of Seven Persons Creek west of Saratoga Park core area as a result of a major bluff slump</li> </ul>		
<b>Aspects of Integrity</b>		
1. LOCATION                      Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Location is the place where an historic resource was constructed or the site where an historic activity or event occurred.		
2. DESIGN                      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a resource.		
3. ENVIRONMENT              Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Environment is the physical setting of an historic resource. Whereas location refers to a specific place, environment refers to the character of the place in which a resource played its historic role.		
4. MATERIALS                  Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period(s) or time frame and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic resource.		
5. WORKMANSHIP              Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. It is important because it can provide information about technological practices and aesthetic principles.		
6. ASSOCIATION                Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> Association is a <i>direct link</i> between an historic resource and a significant historical theme, activity or event, or an institution or person.		



Criteria of Significance	Site Number	Evaluation  Grade 2		
CRITERIA	Level of Heritage Significance			
	N/A	Low	Moderate	High
1. The place is closely and meaningfully associated with one or more themes, events, periods of time, or cultural traditions considered important in the history of Medicine Hat. <i>(Historic)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. The place is strongly associated with the life or work of a person, group of persons, or institution(s) of importance in Medicine Hat's history. <i>(Historic)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The place is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or represents an important creative achievement in design, architecture, landscape architecture, planning, construction, materials, or technology. <i>(Aesthetic, Architectural, Technical)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The community, or a social or cultural group within the community, is deeply attached to the place for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons. <i>(Social, Cultural, Spiritual)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. The place, by virtue of its location, its symbolism, or some other element, serves to communicate the heritage of Medicine Hat to a broad audience. <i>(Landmark, Symbolism)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The place could yield important information that will contribute to the understanding of Medicine Hat's past. <i>(Scientific, Educational)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The place possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Medicine Hat's cultural history. <i>(Historic, Rarity)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. The place is important in the historic urban development of the neighbourhood or city. <i>(Context, Landscape, Urban Context, Group Value)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Based on the above criteria, does the place merit inclusion on the Inventory? (at least 1 'High' or 4 'Moderate')	NO: <input type="checkbox"/>		YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Does the place possess <b>exceptional/outstanding</b> qualities for any of the criteria listed above? If yes, explain:	NO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (result is GRADE 2)		YES: <input type="checkbox"/> (result is GRADE 1)	
A place of early occupation in Medicine Hat for First Nations groups; later an industrial area representative of Medicine Hat's boom years between approximately 1910 and 1920; later still a unique and persistent Métis community within the City.				
Does the place retain sufficient integrity to convey significance? If not, the place will <b>not</b> qualify.	NO: <input type="checkbox"/>		YES: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FINAL EVALUATION	GRADE 2: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		GRADE 1: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date Evaluated by HRC:	March 10, 2020			
Date Approved by HRC:				