



December 2, 2025

Reference No.: 144593487-002

To: City Council

From: Kim Petrin, Deputy City Manager, Urban Planning and Economy

Subject: **Notice of Intention to Designate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada (10629 - 98 Street NW) - Edmonton Branch as a Municipal Historic Resource**

SUMMARY

This memo initiates the process to designate a historic resource, the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch, at the owner's request, as a Municipal Historic Resource in accordance with the *Historical Resources Act*.

CURRENT ACTIONS *(Immediate)*

1. That a Notice of Intention to Designate a Municipal Historic Resource, as set out in Attachment 1, be served on the owners of the property located at 10629 - 98 Street NW in accordance with Section 26 of the Alberta *Historical Resources Act*, RSA 2000, c H-9.¹
2. That the City Manager be appointed to implement matters arising from the issuance of the Notice of Intention to Designate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch as a Municipal Historic Resource, as set out in Attachment 1.

FUTURE ACTIONS *(At least 60 days after the Notice of Intention to Designate is served)*

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta *Historical Resources Act*, RSA 2000, c H-9, a Bylaw to Designate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch as a Municipal Historic Resource (the "Bylaw") will be brought forward to Council for their consideration.
2. If approved, the Bylaw and corresponding Rehabilitation Incentive and Maintenance Agreement will contemplate funding of up to \$4,488.75 to be provided from the Heritage Resources Reserve to fund City-funded work on the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch, as described in Attachment 5.

BACKGROUND

The Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch is on the Inventory of Historic Resources in Edmonton, and merits designation under City Policy C450B - Policy to Encourage the Designation and Rehabilitation of Municipal Historic Resources in Edmonton.

¹ On November 26, 2019, City Council passed amendments to the City Administration Bylaw, delegating approval of Notices of Intention to Designate (NOI) under the *Historical Resources Act* (HRA) to the City Manager, where the owner consents to the designation of their property. The NOI initiates the designation process under the *Historical Resources Act*; the final decision on designation remains with City Council by way of a bylaw.

The building was constructed in 1947, and features a simple Modern style with Art Deco design influences on the west elevation. It has deep connections to the Ukrainian community in Edmonton, and was designed by noted Edmonton architect, Patrick Campbell-Hope.

On August 17, 2025, the owners completed the application requirements to have the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch, located at 10629 - 98 Street NW designated as a Municipal Historic Resource under the provisions of City Policy C450B.

If designated, any future renovation of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch will be required to meet the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The designation of this property will support its proper restoration and continued protection in the future.

BUDGET/FINANCIAL

If the Bylaw is approved, and upon completion of the project phases as outlined in Attachment 5, the Heritage Resources Reserve will pay the owner up to \$4,488.75 for rehabilitation. The current Reserve balance is sufficient to cover the committed funding, including the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch.

The total estimated cost of the restoration work for the project is \$8,977.50. Beyond the \$4,488.75 grant from the Heritage Resources Reserve, the owner is responsible for all costs of the restoration work for the project.

Administration is considering a number of potential heritage designations and projects for the Reserve funds, which will be brought forward for Council approval as required. Based on the current commitments, including the Ukrainian National Federation - Edmonton Branch, the Reserve balance is anticipated to be \$4.5 million at the end of 2025 and \$3.0 million at the end of 2026. The Reserve is funded by the tax levy on an annual basis (\$2.4 million in 2025 and \$2.0 million in 2026).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Public engagement was not undertaken as part of this process, as it is not required under the *Historical Resources Act*.



KP/lk

cc: Executive Leadership Team
Aileen Giesbrecht, City Clerk, Office of the City Clerk
Michael Gunther, Acting City Solicitor, Legal Services

Attachments:

1. Notice of Intention to Designate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch as a Municipal Historic Resource - *Historical Resources Act*
2. Location Map of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch
3. Photographs of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch
4. Heritage Officer's Statement of Significance
5. Description of City-Funded Work for the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch

**Notice of Intention to Designate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada -
Edmonton Branch as a Municipal Historic Resource**

HISTORICAL RESOURCES ACT
R.S.A. 2000, cH.-9, as amended, Section 26

TO: Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch
10629 - 98 Street NW
Edmonton, AB
T5H 2N6

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days from the date of service of this Notice, The Municipal Council of The City of Edmonton intends to pass a Bylaw that the original 1946 structure known as the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch and the land on which such structure is located, legally described as:

PLAN A
BLOCK TWELVE (12)
LOTS TWENTY THREE (23) TO TWENTY SIX (26) INCLUSIVE

EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

and municipally described as 10629 - 98 Street NW, be designated as a MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE under Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act*, as amended from time to time.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton has appointed the City Manager to implement matters arising from the issuance of the Notice of Intention to Designate a Municipal Historic Resource.

DATED this day of November 2025

Eddie Robar
City Manager

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The above Notice is addressed to the owner of, or person with a legal interest in, the resource named which the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton (hereinafter referred to as the Council) intends to designate, by Bylaw, as a Municipal Historic Resource under Section 26 of the *Historical Resources Act*.

EFFECT OF NOTICE

This Notice of Intention protects the historic resource named in it for 120 days from the date it was served on you. During these 120 days **NO PERSON MAY DESTROY, DISTURB, ALTER, RESTORE OR REPAIR A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE OR REMOVE ANY HISTORIC OBJECT FROM IT** unless they have written approval of the Council or person appointed by the Council for the purpose.

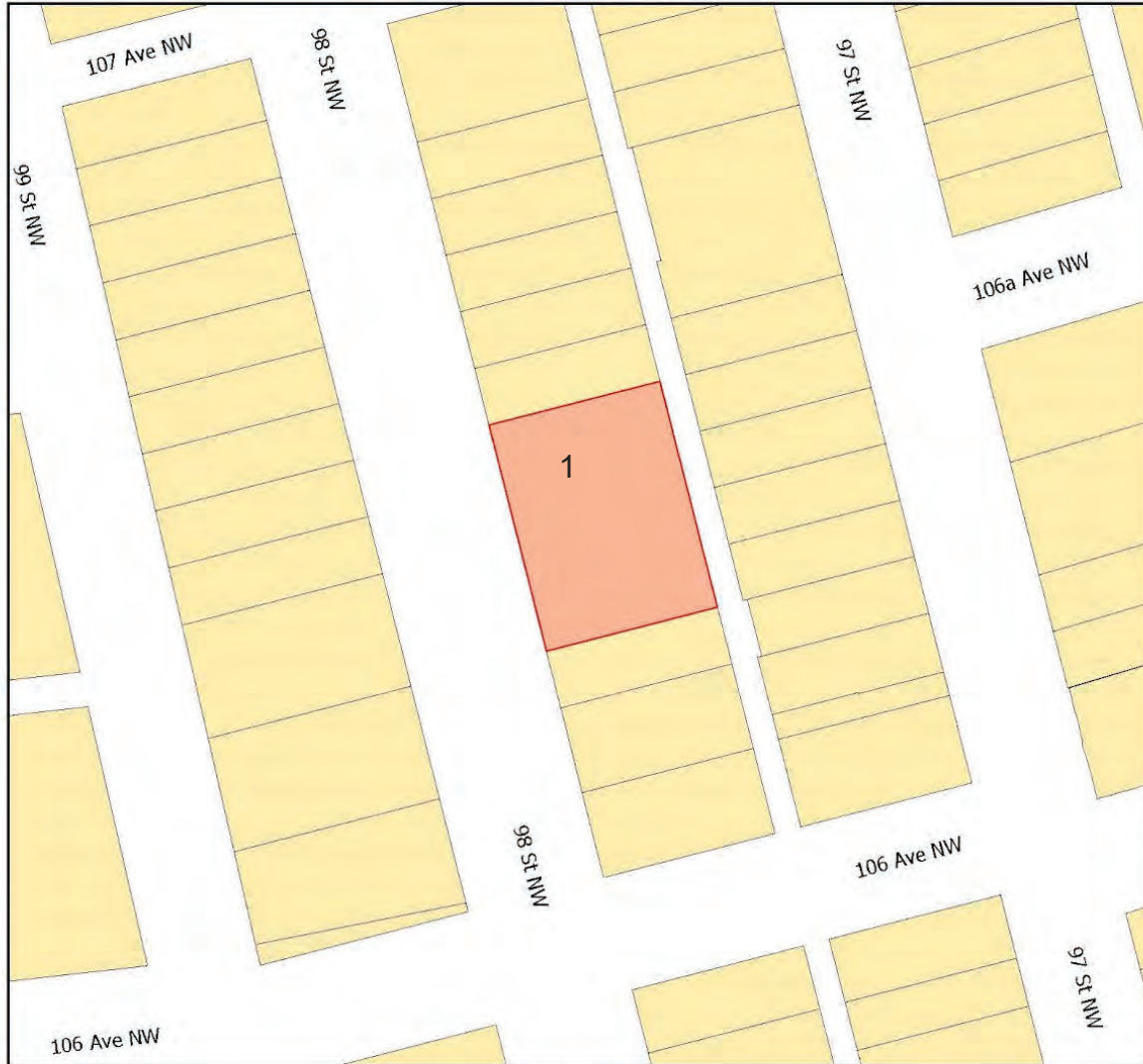
The Council or the person appointed by the Council, in its or their absolute discretion, may refuse to grant an approval or may make the approval subject to such conditions, as they consider appropriate.

Although there is no right of appeal as such against designation as a Municipal Historic Resource, you are not precluded at any time from writing to the Council, claiming that the site should not or should cease to be designated. Such claim must demonstrate that the property to be designated is not of architectural or historical significance. The evidence provided to support the claim will be carefully considered.

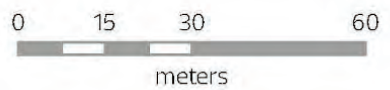
You may also apply by originating application to any judge of the Court of King's Bench for an Order shortening the 120 days of protection.

After 120 days the Notice ceases to have any effect, unless the Council has revoked it sooner, or the court has shortened the period, or unless the Council has passed a Bylaw designating the resource permanently.

Location Map for the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch



**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERATION
of CANADA - EDMONTON BRANCH
10629 - 98 STREET NW**



Photographs of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch



View of front (west) elevation, looking east from 98 Street NW.



View of north elevation, looking south from 98 Street NW.



View of south elevation, looking north from 98 Street NW.



View of rear (east) elevation, looking west from rear alley.

Statement of Significance

Description of Historic Place

The 1947 two-storey Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch building has a simple rectangular plan form with a short façade facing 98 Street. It is a stucco hall with a flat roof and full basement meeting area, distinguished by a strongly expressed façade and entrance surround suggesting Art Deco influences. It is located on the east side of 98 Street, north of 106 Avenue, in the McCauley neighbourhood of central Edmonton.

Heritage Value

Indigenous use and settlement

The land that Edmonton was developed on was used by Indigenous peoples for millenia, as the North Saskatchewan River Valley and ravine systems were a source of shelter, travel, trade, materials and food. In 1670, the British Crown gave the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) a charter to trade in Rupert's Land, the enormous area that drained into Hudson Bay and in the late 18th century the company established a trading post along the North Saskatchewan called Edmonton House or Fort Edmonton. The company sold Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Canada in 1870. In 1876, the Canadian government signed Treaty 6 with Indigenous leaders in what is now Saskatchewan and the following year Indigenous chiefs in the Edmonton region signed adhesions to the treaty. Edmonton is also part of the Métis homeland. The river lot rural settlement pattern established along the North Saskatchewan River in the early 1870s was brought to the Edmonton area by the Métis and a number of the original river lot claimants were Métis.

Colin Fraser Jr., the son of a Scottish HBC employee of the same name and a Métis mother named Nancy Beaudry, was one of the original claimants. He homesteaded near where Canada Place is today, and in the late 1870s when it was believed that the transcontinental railroad would be built near Edmonton, Fraser sold Edmonton's very first town lots out of his unsurveyed and unpatented river lot. In 1881, he sold the remainder of his river lot to the Reverend Samuel Pritchard, an Anglican minister in Winnipeg who speculated on real estate. Dominion Land Surveyor Michael Deane formally surveyed the river lots in the summer of 1882 and the resulting "Plan of Edmonton Settlement, N.W.T." that was registered in 1883 showed Pritchard as owning River Lot 10.

In October 1882, however, Pritchard and the people who controlled the two river lots to the east of his hired another surveyor, George A. Simpson, to lay out the properties into town lots. The subdivision plan of River Lot 10, or the "Pritchard Estate" as it came to be called, was not legally registered until 1886. When Edmonton was incorporated as a town in 1892, its northern boundary was established at Rat Creek (where 111 Avenue NW now runs east of 97 Street NW), the northernmost extent of the Pritchard Estate and other subdivided river lots.

As the town grew into a city in the early 20th century, the area north and northeast of the downtown became a landing zone for new arrivals to Edmonton and an incubator of social, business, ethnic, and political developments. Some people came to the area from farms in the prairies and others were immigrants from places like Scandinavia or Ukraine. Many new arrivals established businesses, and churches from a range of denominations were built to serve their religious interests. McCauley, Boyle Street, Alberta Avenue, Parkdale and Norwood have remained blue-collar, working class districts throughout their history.

Ukrainian National Federation

The Ukrainian National Federation building is significant for its associations with Edmonton's substantial Ukrainian community. The Ukrainian National Hall was established in 1917 at 9620 - 109 Avenue, becoming an important cultural focus for Ukrainian-Canadian Edmontonians. In late 1918, the Hotel Grand on 107A Avenue and 98 Street was purchased and converted into the Taras Shevchenko Institute, a school for Ukrainian Catholic students. Many of those who attended this school went on to become teachers. William Tomy, first elected as a Social Credit MLA in 1935, was a graduate of the school. The Institute fostered many careers over the years, launching numerous early Ukrainian-Canadian immigrants into the mainstream culture. In 1922, the first Institute closed for lack of funds, but in 1925 reopened in another residence as the Ukrainian Catholic Institute of Taras Shevchenko at 92 Street and 106 Avenue. In 1931, it closed again because of the Great Depression.

Edmonton's Ukrainian community continued to grow rapidly. Historian Peter Melnycky writes that in 1921 it totaled 547, with many working on municipal public works projects, in the numerous lumber camps and mines in the district, or at the Swift Canada Packing Plant. A growing number of Ukrainian shopkeepers and businessmen joined the ranks of Edmonton's commercial community. By 1931, the Ukrainian population had jumped to 5,025. Many lived in Boyle Street and McCauley. Ukrainians who were Catholic (others were Orthodox) gathered at the St. Josaphat Church on 97 Street for events like picnics and other social gatherings. The grounds of the church had plenty of room for such events. A new St. Josaphat Cathedral, built on the site between 1939 and 1944, was designated as a Provincial Historic Resource in 1983 and as a Municipal Historic Resource in 2015.

The Great Depression hit east Edmonton very hard. In 1932, a Relief Committee was set up in the Ukrainian National Home, providing Christmas dinner for "hundreds of unemployed Ukrainians." That same year, in response to growing societal concerns for Ukrainian-Canadians, a special conference was convened in Saskatoon to develop a constructive program which would be of interest and value to the Ukrainian Canadian community. From this emerged the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, which adopted several foundational principles to guide and assist the Ukrainian community across the country. The existing branches of the Ukrainian War Veterans' Association of Canada and the Organization of Ukrainian Women of Canada were to become affiliated bodies of the new organization. The Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada was also projected as an affiliated body. The provisional executive of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada was soon formed and the work started with the first

branches being organized in Edmonton and Saskatoon in 1932. The soundness of the principles worked out at the conference in Saskatoon was soon proved by an enthusiastic response of the Ukrainian Canadian community throughout Canada.

In 1941, there were about 6,000 Ukrainian-Canadians living in Edmonton. With the post-Second World War population boom, the need for additional facilities to serve the growing Ukrainian population in Edmonton was identified. In 1947, a new Ukrainian National Federation of Canada building was erected at 10629 - 98 Street NW, after the issuance of a building permit for a "community hall" in 1946. In 1950, the federal parliament passed an act to incorporate the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, which based its principles on those established at the 1932 conference in Saskatchewan. The building in Edmonton was adopted as a formal branch of the organization.

Chester Kuc

The Ukrainian National Federation of Canada building is significant for its association with Chester Kuc. Born in Edmonton in 1931 to recently-arrived immigrants, Chester was actively involved in the local Ukrainian community from a young age. In his youth he became an excellent musician and learned Ukrainian dance from Vasyl Avramenko, a travelling impresario who popularized Ukrainian dance around the world. In about 1954, Kuc began teaching Ukrainian dance and organizing performances. In 1959, he founded the internationally-recognized Ukrainian Shumka Dancers and in 1969, he and his wife Luba Kuc founded the Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Company. He taught out of the Ukrainian National Federation building for over 25 years before stepping down from Cheremosh in 1981.

Chester worked for the Government of Alberta, first as a clerk and then as a trial coordinator and supervisor at the Law Courts, but his real passion was in Ukrainian culture. In addition to dance, he became an expert in writing pysanky (intricately decorated egg shells, an important form of Ukrainian folk art) and doing Ukrainian embroidery. The Royal Alberta Museum did an exhibit of Chester's pysanky in 2006. When Kuc died in 2013, the Edmonton Journal's obituary was entitled "Alberta's father of Ukrainian dance."

Architecture

The Ukrainian National Federation of Canada building is significant for its strongly expressed façade and entrance surround suggesting Art Deco influences. A raised white stucco central frontispiece rises to just above the roofline with its central element raised above the main vertical component, accentuating the verticality of the façade design. Two flanking white stucco window surrounds amplify this impression. Vertical glass block composite windows rising to the upper level of the façade add to the impression. Façade corners, marked by white quoins, contrast with the otherwise brown stucco finish. A mounting point for two flags is located just below the central front window.

The building is also significant as a surviving example of the work of prominent architect Patrick Campbell-Hope. Born in Wadebridge County, Cornwall, England, on February 17, 1908, he

emigrated to Canada in 1924. He settled in Edmonton, where he worked for Edward Underwood for six months (1924-25), and as a junior draftsman for the prominent architect William G. Blakey (1924-26). He then joined the prominent firm of MacDonald & Magoon Architects and trained in their office from March 1928 to March 1932. He later attended the School of Architecture at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, and became a qualified member of the Alberta Association of Architects in January 1940. He opened his own office in Edmonton in 1940, but suspended his activity in early 1942 in order to join the Royal Canadian Air Force and he served both in Canada and overseas as a Flight Engineer and Flying Officer. After his discharge in December 1945, he re-opened his architectural office in Edmonton and was responsible for the design of dozens of buildings throughout central Alberta. After 1950, he was assisted by several young architects including N.J. Gardener, Bernard Wood, and L.C. Klingbell, all of whom were promoted to full partners in his office in 1959. The office was then renamed as Campbell-Hope, Gardener, Klingbell & Wood Architects. Campbell-Hope died from injuries in an auto accident near Grande Prairie, Alberta, on October 7, 1962. Other notable buildings designed by Campbell-Hope include St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Strathearn United Church, the 1950 Land Titles Building, Beth Israel Synagogue and the Mill Creek Swimming Pool.

Character-defining Elements

Key character-defining elements of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada - Edmonton Branch building include:

- Form, scale and massing including its two-storey height
- Rectangular plan with a short facade
- Stucco walls
- Flat roof
- Strongly-expressed façade and entrance surround suggesting Art Deco influences
- Raised white stucco central frontispiece rising to just above the roofline with its central element raised above the main vertical component
- Two white stucco window surrounds flanking the frontispiece, within which are vertical glass block composite windows rising to the upper level of the façade
- Rectangular vertical window within the frontispiece above main entrance
- Façade corners marked by white quoins, which contrast with the brown stucco finish

**Description of City-Funded Work for the Ukrainian National Federation of
Canada - Edmonton Branch**

| Phase | Description of City-Funded Work | Estimated Cost | Amount Allocated |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Exterior Rehabilitation: cleaning and painting of the building exterior | \$8,977.50 | \$4,488.75 |
| | TOTAL | \$8,977.50 | \$4,488.75 |