

# City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory



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Municipal Heritage  
Partnership Program



Canada's  
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CITY OF  
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# Acknowledgements

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# Final Report



## **City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory Project Final Report**

### **Introduction**

This project is the second phase of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory Project, and received funding from the Government of Alberta's Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and the City of Lethbridge. The purpose of the project was to add resources selected by the Lethbridge Heritage Advisory Committee to the existing Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places. The criteria used to evaluate the significance and integrity of resources being considered for inclusion on the Inventory are prescribed by the Province of Alberta to ensure that historic places meet the requirements for listing on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

### **Project Objectives**

The main objectives of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory Project are as follows:

- To research and evaluate, in accordance with the provincial criteria for significance and integrity established by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program, the potential of each selected site to become a part of the City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places.
- To document the selected twenty-four historic resources to be included in the Inventory of Historic Places, to prepare draft Statements of Significance for the twenty-four historic resources, to update the existing historical Context Paper for the City of Lethbridge, and to provide documentation of the evaluation process in accordance with the standards and guidelines established by the Historic Resource Management Program such that these resources will be "designation ready".

### **Project Development Overview**

Heritage Collaborative Inc, (HCI) was contracted in 2007 to create the first Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places, which included twenty-four resources. In 2008 HCI was contracted to complete the second phase of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory Project, and evaluated twenty-four additional sites selected by the Lethbridge Heritage Advisory Committee. Of the twenty-four sites selected for the second phase of the Inventory, fourteen were in Lethbridge's downtown core.

HCI held individual meetings with the members of the Heritage Advisory Committee; the Archives Coordinator, Galt Museum and Archives; the Program and Visitor Services Coordinator, Galt Museum and Archives; and the Executive Director of the Lethbridge Main Street project to allow comments or provide additional information on each of the twenty-four sites and the Context Paper.

## **Description of Report Content**

### **Final Report**

#### **Context Paper**

The preparation of the Context Paper is an MHPP requirement designed to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources. The Context Paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events associated with the City of Lethbridge's development. A Context Paper was created by Heritage Collaborative Inc. in 2007 for the first phase of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory Project. For this second phase, the original Context Paper was revised in order to better reflect the resources included in this phase of the Inventory. The Context Paper is used as an historical reference point for the review and evaluation of Lethbridge's heritage resources.

#### **Draft Statements of Significance**

Twenty-four draft Statements of Significance have been prepared for the heritage resources selected in this phase of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory. A draft Statement of Significance includes three major sections required by the MHPP: a description of the heritage resource, a description of the heritage values associated with the resource, and an identification of the resource's character defining elements.

It should be noted that in cases where the Provincial requirements of integrity are not met, a caveat has been included at the bottom of the Statement of Significance. These sites with caveats can be municipally designated, but their integrity issues may have to be addressed prior to being considered for provincial designation and funding. Further, listing on a municipal inventory does not necessarily guarantee provincial funding.

In each case where a heritage resource owner is interested in designation and the associated provincial funding they should contact their respective area provincial conservation officer prior to the notice of intent period to be clear as to what, if any, funding may be available.

#### **Resource Evaluation (Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms)**

The resource evaluation process involved the completion of Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms for all twenty-four of the resources selected for inclusion in this phase of the City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory. These forms provide the reader with an easily navigable structure that outlines basic information regarding a surveyed historic place, and enumerate the criteria of significance and integrity as required by the province of Alberta.



# City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory

Legend

 Phase I Heritage Inventory Sites

 Phase II Heritage Inventory Sites







City of Lethbridge  
 Heritage Inventory  
 Downtown Core Sites





# Context Paper



## **First Peoples**

The Aboriginal groups in the Lethbridge area were the Nitsitapi, now known as the Blackfoot Confederacy, and included the Siksika, the Kainai, the North Piikani and the South Piikani. They inhabited a stretch of prairie that was bounded by the North Saskatchewan River to the north and the Rocky Mountains in the west, and ranged east to Saskatchewan and south into the United States, sometimes as far south as Mexico.

The great bison herds played a central role in the way of life for the nomadic Nitsitapi groups who followed them in their seasonal migrations across the Western Plains. There was no significant European presence in the Lethbridge area until the 1860s, but then demand for bison robes and meat rose sharply. Pressure from over hunting by both Aboriginal groups and white hunters decimated the bison population, and reports say that the last bison in the region was killed in 1879.

The disappearance of the great bison herds, the devastation caused by the whiskey trade, and the loss of their traditional ways of life threatened the peoples of the Nitsitapi nations. Aboriginal chiefs recognized this, and in an effort to preserve their people, they signed Treaty 7 in 1877 with the young Dominion of Canada and agreed to move onto reservations in exchange for farming implements and animals, and the protection of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP).

## **The Whisky Trade and Fort Whoop-Up**

In 1832 the American Government outlawed trading whiskey with Aboriginal groups. Montana traders met with increasing difficulty due to the U.S. Army's crackdown on whiskey trading, but there was no such prohibition in Canada. The Dominion had no organized law enforcement in Rupert's Land (known as the North-West Territory after the federal government assumed control from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870), and the Canadian prairies were essentially lawless.

American whiskey traders soon turned their attention north of the border, and by 1869 whiskey traders John Healy and Alfred Hamilton completed Fort Hamilton at the confluence of the St. Mary and Oldman Rivers. Not long after completion, Fort Hamilton burned to the ground, and Healy and Hamilton replaced it with Fort Whoop-Up. Fort Whoop-Up became the most notorious of the whiskey forts in the area, and was the first business in the Lethbridge area.

A dispute over a stolen horse in 1873 led to the Cypress Hills Massacre, in which white wolf hunters and whiskey traders opened fire on a camp of approximately three hundred Nakoda. Twenty-three Nakoda and one wolf hunter were killed, and the horrific event caused the Dominion of Canada to establish a paramilitary force to patrol the border and bring the law to the Western territories: the North West Mounted Police. By July 8, 1874, three hundred NWMP began their march west, and news of their arrival scared the American whiskey traders into abandoning Fort Whoop-Up.

## **The Galts: Sir Alexander Galt and Elliot Torrence Galt**

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt left Scotland in 1834 to join his father, the novelist John Galt, in Canada. John Galt worked for the Canada Land Company in what was then known as Lower Canada, and was influential in settling the area between Lakes Erie and Huron. Sir Alexander accepted a similar position with the British American Land Company, but soon turned his attention to politics. One of the Fathers of Confederation, he was present at the Charlottetown Conference in 1867, and was named Canada's first Finance Minister later that year.

As Finance Minister, Galt expanded the then ad-hoc Geological Survey into a permanent survey. In 1880 he became the Canadian High Commissioner to Britain with a mandate to develop the North West Territories. Elliot Torrence Galt, Sir Alexander's son, had seen the coal outcroppings in the Lethbridge area in the 1870s and convinced his father to initiate development of coal in the area. This was a wise decision, as the future Canadian Pacific Railway, which was to run across the southern plains of Alberta, would provide a large market for coal. After George M. Dawson completed the 1881 Geological Survey of the area, Sir Alexander and his son Elliot had evidence of the extent of the coal deposits in the area. Sir Alexander started the North Western Coal and Navigation Company (NWC&NC) with capital from London, England, and had the region surveyed for potential mine sites. In 1882 the NWC&NC opened the first of the company's drift mines at the Coal Banks across the Oldman River from the first coal claim in the area: the Nicholas Sheran mine.

Elliot Torrence Galt was also instrumental in achieving the large-scale irrigation of the Lethbridge region. In the 1890s the Galts formed the Alberta Irrigation Company to purchase land from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company with the goal of developing irrigation. In 1898 the company's name was changed to the Canadian North Western Irrigation Company, and Elliot and his brother-in-law Charles A. Magrath contracted a group of Mormons from Utah to build canals to irrigate the arid Lethbridge region. By this time Mormons had begun to settle in the area on land they had purchased from the NWC&NC.

The Galts also influenced the character of the city and the early community services. The Galt Hospital was opened in 1891 and was administered by the Galt family. The early plans for the township that was to unfold on the plain above the river valley included a large municipal square, just south of the railway and amidst the prospering business district of the young city. In 1908, Elliot Galt donated the square to the City, which is known today as Galt Gardens.



## **Settlement**

The community of “Coal Banks” grew around the coalmines in 1882, and was located in the river valley of present-day Lethbridge. The increasing demand for coal led to an increased demand for workers, and the community’s first residents were miners from Nova Scotia. The population boomed from four in 1881, before the mines opened, to 2,000 in 1901.

Aside from early prospector Nicholas Sheran’s house, the first homes in the area were built after the first mine opened in 1882. These early houses were constructed in the river valley close to the mine offices. The community was initially called “Coalhurst” by the early postal service, but area residents called it “Lethbridge” after the NWC&NC’s President William Lethbridge.

In 1885 the town moved from the valley bottom to the plains above where lots were being surveyed and sold. By the end of 1885 the settlement had officially adopted the name “Lethbridge”, and the community consisted of over sixty buildings including six stores, five hotels with saloons, and a livery stable. The main streets were surveyed at one hundred feet wide, showing the optimism of the community’s early residents.

While coal mining was the first major industry in the area, agriculture quickly became the second. The arrival of Mormons from Utah in 1887 made this possible, as the Mormons had pioneered irrigation techniques in their home state, and agriculture in the arid Lethbridge area was not a viable occupation without irrigation technology. The Mormons, led by Charles Ora Card, had purchased land from the NWC&NC, and in 1898 agreed to build the main canal from the St. Mary’s River to Lethbridge with branches to Sterling and Magrath. With the irrigation of the land in the Lethbridge area negating the risk of drought and the arrival of the main canal in Lethbridge in 1900, settlers flocked to Lethbridge from across Canada, the United States, and Europe. Lethbridge was incorporated as a town in 1891 with Charles A. Magrath as its first mayor, and was officially recognized as a city in May 1906, only fifteen years later.

Around 1900, a Chinese community was developing in downtown Lethbridge. Many of the Chinese immigrants who helped complete the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) settled in the cities and towns along the line, including Lethbridge. The first Chinese laundries appeared around 1889, and the development of irrigation meant that many Chinese immigrants started market gardening on acreages that they purchased. Others found seasonal work in rural homes, on farms, or in mines, and only returned to larger centres like Lethbridge during the winter. By the turn of the century, Lethbridge’s Chinatown had several businesses including laundries, groceries and restaurants. Some of the historic buildings in Chinatown still stand today in Lethbridge’s downtown.

## **Commercial Development**

### **Coal**

The exposed coal seam that ran along the banks of the Oldman River was 1.7 metres wide, and was called *Sik-oo-h-kotoks* (“black rocks”) by the Blackfoot/Siksika, or “the Coal Banks” by the first American and European settlers and prospectors. It became the area’s main industry, when Nicholas Sheran registered his claim in 1874, set up a ferry, and began to retrieve coal from the exposed seam. In 1881 Sheran decided to construct a proper entryway into his mine and expanded his quarry.

When Sir Alexander Galt and Elliot Torrence Galt arrived in 1882, they began mining the same coal seam via drift mines set up across the Oldman River from Sheran’s operation. The NWC&NC mines required supporting infrastructure, including a narrow gauge railway and a large population of workers, which drew many settlers to the Lethbridge area. By 1900 about 150 men worked at the mine and removed approximately three hundred tonnes of coal on a daily basis. During World War I, production at the mines peaked at one million tonnes of coal extracted annually by approximately two thousand miners in ten large mines.

At least ninety-eight mines are known to have operated in the Lethbridge area throughout its history. With the development of other resources such as oil and natural gas, and competition from coalmines in other areas, the demand for Lethbridge coal declined after 1919 and the final mine in the area, Galt Mine #8, closed in 1957.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture became a major part of life and commerce in the Lethbridge area, as Lethbridge developed early industries around ranching and irrigated farming, and established centres for agricultural research – a tradition that continues today.

Ranching started in Southern Alberta soon after the disappearance of the great bison herds and the signing of Treaty 7 with the Nitsitapi (Blackfoot Confederacy), the Stoney people, and the Tsuu T’ina in 1877, and with the Blood people in 1883. Cattle were brought up from the United States to graze the open prairie, and ranching dominated the agricultural landscape until homesteads and settlements fenced-in the open range. Ranching was important in the Lethbridge area as well, and ranch lands developed on the outskirts of the early city.

Large-scale irrigation projects in the Lethbridge area commenced when Elliot Galt and Charles A. Magrath hired Mormon settlers from Utah to build a canal from the St. Mary’s River to Lethbridge in 1898. The canal reached Lethbridge in 1901, and Governor General Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Minto, officially opened the Lethbridge section of the canal system in September of that year. The irrigation system was highly successful, and the guarantee of water in an otherwise arid region attracted settlers and homesteaders to the area.

A Dominion Experimental Station, the Lethbridge Research Centre for Agriculture and the Lethbridge Experimental Farm were created in 1906 to develop farming methods and crop and livestock varieties to meet the challenges of farming in the Lethbridge area. In 1912, Lethbridge hosted the International Dry Farming Congress – an event that put the young city of Lethbridge and its farming success on the world stage. At the Congress, Lethbridge played host to approximately five thousand delegates and guests from fifteen countries including Italy, India, China, Palestine, and Persia. Although the event was labelled a great success, the city carried debt generated by the Conference for years afterward. The Lethbridge Research Centre is still active today and is now part of Agriculture Canada.

### **Regional Centre and Periods of Growth**

The community of Coal Banks started to move to the plain above the Oldman River valley in 1885 after the plain was surveyed. Construction proceeded at an impressive rate and commercial development boomed. By the year's end the community was officially known as Lethbridge and had more than sixty buildings, including six stores, five hotels, four billiard rooms, two barbershops, a livery stable, a hardware store, a furniture store, a tinsmith, a millinery, and a fancy goods store.

Industry in the early 1880s included the Galt mines, and a sawmill at their site in the river valley. It was around this time that the first lumberyard opened in Lethbridge. In the mid-1880s the local brickyard opened, and by 1887 could produce 200,000 bricks, most of which were used locally.

The community was incorporated as a town in 1891. That year, Lethbridge could boast of over 250 dwellings, numerous businesses and stables, two hospitals, two schools, and four churches. There were approximately forty-six warehouses at the time, a figure that attested to Lethbridge's continued rapid commercial development. Bylaws passed in 1891 set limits on the construction materials allowed for the buildings of the main square of the town – the fire boundary. Only fireproof bricks, concrete, or stone could be used within the established boundary. With time the fire boundaries were expanded and by 1910 there existed few wooden structures in the commercial area of Lethbridge. These bylaws shaped the characteristic look of downtown Lethbridge today.

The community of Lethbridge established a Board of Trade and Civic Committee in September of 1889. A few years later, this Board convinced the CPR to build their railway through Lethbridge to the Crowsnest Pass, as the original railway planned would have bypassed the town. The railway was completed in 1905 and the high level bridge across the Oldman River valley was officially opened in 1909: it is the largest viaduct type bridge in the world at 5,327 feet long and 314 feet high. The town emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta, and was officially recognised as a city in May of 1906.

The commercial and industrial successes, as well as its new status as a hub within the province, meant that Lethbridge boomed between 1907 and 1913. Real estate prices skyrocketed and the city invested heavily in infrastructure, including a power plant, a water treatment plant, and a streetcar system. The streetcar system comprised three lines; one line ran to North Lethbridge, another ran to St. Michael's Hospital along 13<sup>th</sup> Street, and a third serviced the exhibition grounds created to host the International Dry Farming Congress in 1912 via 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue. All three lines originated on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, at the southwest corner of Galt Gardens.

The boom period came to an end in the early 1910s as immigration slowed and commercial activity declined. The outbreak of World War I, a slow decline in the demand for coal starting in 1919, and a local drought and depression from 1919 to 1926 meant that Lethbridge would not prosper until two consecutive years of good harvests boosted the economy from 1927 to 1928. The economic respite was brief, however, as the city succumbed to the Great Depression in 1929. Lethbridge did not enter another boom period until the end of World War II.

## **Community**

### **Community Services**

Community members who identified needs and answered those needs with their own time and commitment initiated early community services, such as the accountant at the Galt mines who was the first to handle the mail. The Higinbotham Drug Store took over from the mine until the Lethbridge Post Office was constructed in 1912. Schooling, which also had informal beginnings in the community, was formally established when the Lethbridge Public School opened in November of 1886 and replaced the previous cottage rented from the coal company. It was a two-room structure built on 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 7<sup>th</sup> Street South, and was the only school built in Lethbridge until the Central School, or Union School, was constructed in 1891.

The first hospital care in Lethbridge was located in a converted NWC&NC cottage, and the small three-bed Terrance Hospital infirmary was built in 1886. The NWMP also offered medical attention at Fort Macleod, and in 1889 the local NWMP post in Lethbridge was equipped to provide hospital services. In 1891 Sir Alexander Galt incorporated the small infirmary into the new Galt Hospital. Subsequent additions saw the Galt Hospital grow larger and more specialized, and in 1910 the hospital opened a school to train nurses. The Galt Hospital building became the Galt Museum in 1967 and was renamed the Sir Alexander Galt Museum and Archives in 1985.

The construction of hotels in Lethbridge commenced with the development of the community after the first mine opened in 1882, and were used as boarding houses for workers and as stopping places for travellers. Early hotels were often located near the train station, and as the town grew, the need for hotels increased – especially when Lethbridge hosted the Dry Farming Congress in 1912. Some of the early hotels in

Lethbridge still exist today, including the Alec Arms Hotel on 5<sup>th</sup> Street South, then known as the Alexandra Hotel, which was built in 1910 and was the finest eating and lodging house in Lethbridge at that time.

Lethbridge's financial centre developed quickly to support the rapid growth in commerce that accompanied the town's early days. The first bank in Lethbridge was the Union Bank, which had a presence in the community as early as 1884, and formally opened a branch in a wood frame building on 7<sup>th</sup> Street in 1886. The Bank of Montreal opened a branch in a small house in 1897, and nine other banks either opened in Lethbridge or expressed an interest in doing so between 1906 and 1913.

### **Social Life and Community Fabric**

Religious services in early Lethbridge were held wherever congregations could find space, including William Stafford's home, a carpenter shop, and a saloon. The first four churches were built between 1886 and 1887 on land donated by the NWC&NC: St. Augustine's Anglican Church, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Knox Presbyterian Church and the Wesley Methodist Church. From these modest beginnings Lethbridge has grown to accommodate over fifty churches, and religion continues to play an important role in shaping the lives of its citizens.

Lethbridge's early citizens also took a keen interest in social gatherings and events. William Stafford, the Superintendent of Mines in Lethbridge, often hosted social gatherings as well as Presbyterian services. There were concerts and dancers, picnics in the summer, and skating and sleighing parties in the winter. The first large event in Lethbridge was the New Year's Eve Ball in 1885, which was attended by citizens from Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Fort Macleod even though the temperature had dropped to -30°C. In 1886 the Lethbridge Colliery Band was formed, the first Gun Club in the North West Territories for shooting flying targets was organized, and plans were made to open two roller skating rinks.

Citizens in early Lethbridge also had a keen love for theatre, and the first local theatre opened in 1891 after a group of businessmen, including F.H. Mewburn, Harry Bentley, and J. Fred Ritchie, saw a need for a community hall and social centre. The Opera House had a stage, two dressing rooms, offices on the second floor, and enough space to accommodate the town hall and several lodges and other societies. Construction of the Opera House was followed by the construction of the Bijou Theatre (Hall) in 1907 and the Lyceum Theatre in 1908, the latter of which was one of Lethbridge's first movie theatres and had an electric sign with flashing lights.

Another factor that contributed to Lethbridge's strong sense of community was that it had its own weekly paper, the Lethbridge News, since 1885. It was joined by the Lethbridge Herald in 1905, which continues to be a primary news source for Lethbridge citizens today.

## **Lethbridge and War**

Lethbridge had the highest percentage of enlistment for any community in Canada during World War I, with approximately 2,600 men enlisting, 261 of which did not return home. World War II saw approximately 1,750 people enlisting from Lethbridge, and 122 of them sacrificed their lives for their country.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan temporarily adopted the city airport during the Second World War. From 1940 to 1941 it was the No. 5 Elementary Flying Training School, and from 1941 to 1944 it was the No. 8 Bombing & Gunnery School. From 1942 to 1946 approximately 12,500 German prisoners of war were held at Camp 133 in North Lethbridge, and the population of prisoners almost surpassed that of citizens.

## **Recent History and Contemporary Context**

The prolonged economic downturn from the mid-1910s through the Great Depression was reversed when the city entered a boom period following World War II. Between 1946 and 1951 the population grew from 16,522 to 22,947, and as a result businesses flourished and a new industrial park was constructed east of the city. Some residents still made their homes and their small businesses in the river valley until a flood in 1952 prompted all settlement to be moved to the higher plain and out of the valley.

Lethbridge Community College was founded in 1957, and would eventually grow into the University of Lethbridge. This institution is a large employer and draws thousands of students to the city every year. Furthermore, the school contains some excellent examples of architecture, particularly Arthur Erickson's highly visible University Hall, which greatly add to the city's character.

In the 1960s Lethbridge began expanding west of the Oldman River via new residential subdivisions, which re-centralized the downtown area and restored it as the cultural and commercial centre of the city. Around the 1970s development of the river valley bottom began. The Lethbridge Nature Reserve and the Helen Schuler Coulee Centre were established in the 1970s, and the work of the Urban Parks program in the 1980s served to integrate the public spaces in the Oldman River Valley into an impressive urban park system.

The city of Lethbridge doubled in size when twenty-two sections of adjacent land were annexed in 1984. This growth enabled Lethbridge to accommodate new industrial and residential development. Lethbridge now enjoys the status of regional centre in Southern Alberta for commerce, education, and health services.

Lethbridge's wealth of built heritage reflects the distinctive landscape of the river valley and the plains, the spirit and foresight of early industrialists such as the Galts, and the diverse array of settlers drawn to the area by its promise. The present-day community

*City of Lethbridge Heritage Inventory*

takes pride in its past, and that pride is illustrated by the way in which the community's history is researched and promoted, and in the active manner the city identifies and pursues ways to preserve and protect their built heritage. These factors have contributed to the culture of heritage celebration, and that, combined with the city's commercial, educational, and cultural strengths, will ensure that Lethbridge's proud history will inspire its future growth.

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# Statements of Significance





## Draft Statements of Significance

Twenty-four sites were included in The City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places:

| <b>Address</b>                     | <b>Building Name</b>                                       | <b>Page</b> |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1120 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue South  | Dominion Fruit Company Warehouse.....                      | 1           |
| 221 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South   | Castle Apartments.....                                     | 3           |
| 1239 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South  | John Deere Implements Building .....                       | 5           |
| 522 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South   | Bank of Montreal / The Gate.....                           | 7           |
| 505 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South   | I.O.O.F. Hall .....  | 9           |
| 621 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South   | Former Royal Bank of Canada/Esquire's Coffee House. 11     |             |
| 917 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North   | St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.....                   | 13          |
| 1011 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South  | Southminster United Church .....                           | 15          |
| 1120 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South  | Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints / Red Cross 19 |             |
| 1801 8A Avenue North               | Galbraith Elementary School.....                           | 21          |
|                                    |  |             |
| 721 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street South   | Lanz Residence.....  | 23          |
| 102 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Hudson's Bay / Trianon Ballroom Building.....              | 25          |
| 116 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Begin Block .....  | 27          |
| 118 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Bentley Block .....  | 29          |
| 222 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Union Bank of Canada / Express Coffee & Tea.....           | 31          |
| 316 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Oliver Block .....   | 33          |
| 319 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Kresge Building .....                                      | 35          |
| 328 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Lyceum Theatre / Starland Hotel.....                       | 37          |
| 332 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Alec Arms Hotel.....                                       | 39          |
| 411 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Greyhound Bus Depot .....                                  | 41          |
| 110 8 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Vendome Hotel / Alberta Room / Roloff Beny Studio ...      | 43          |
| 620 12B Street South               | St. Basil's Education Centre .....                         | 45          |
| 520 18 <sup>th</sup> Street South  | St. Aloysius Convent .....                                 | 47          |
| 3325 43 <sup>rd</sup> Street South | Parry Farm .....   | 49          |



**1120 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue South**

**Dominion Fruit Company Warehouse**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The one and one-half storey Dominion Fruit Company warehouse has a flat roof, brick cladding, multi-paned windows with cast stone sills, an exposed concrete foundation with basement windows, and an offset entrance with a decorative concrete door surround. It is located on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Dominion Fruit Company warehouse is significant for its association with the institutions of Plunkett and Savage and the Dominion Fruit Company, and for its design.

The Dominion Fruit Company warehouse is significant for its association with the institutions of Plunkett and Savage and the Dominion Fruit Company. Plunkett and Savage, a wholesale fruit distributor co-founded by Aloysius Goodenough Plunkett, operated in Lethbridge out of the Marnoch building on 4<sup>th</sup> Street South as early as 1912. The company built this warehouse in 1948 to cope with the increasing demand for high quality fresh produce by Lethbridge's expanding population. The building was ideally situated to receive goods transported by train as the railway tracks are adjacent to the rear of the building. From 1971 to 1981 a second fruit wholesale company, the Dominion Fruit Company, occupied the warehouse. The painted "DOMINION FRUIT" wall signs remain on the side façades of the building. The warehouse is one of the few remaining industrial buildings in this area of Lethbridge that once accommodated numerous small manufacturing and light industrial enterprises.

The Dominion Fruit Company warehouse is significant for its functional modern design with modest Art Deco design influences. Intended for use as a distribution centre, this warehouse was designed as functional space that provided the structural capacity to accommodate high volumes of produce. The simple one-storey plan utilizes a heavy timber structure organized in short spans consolidated by heavy timber flooring. The interior flooring designed to accommodate heavy loads, in conjunction with the multiple

loading bays, make it a functional warehouse. However, true to modern design principles, functional planning is combined with a keen attention to detail, as illustrated by the loading bays with wooden double doors, the multi-paned windows with decorative brick surrounds, and the faux quoins created by brick corbelling at the corners. Modern design often references classic architectural forms, represented here in the moderate Art Deco design of the front entrance which features a decorative concrete surround with fluting that imitates pilasters, decorative circular discs, and modified modillions supporting a simple cornice.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1948 one and one-half storey warehouse include:

#### Exterior:

- The flat roof
- The common bond brick cladding, including red brick on three façades, and grey utility brick on the other façades,
- The brick corbelling on the corners of the building and the five brick inset ribbon bands on the front façade
- The concrete door surround with fluting, decorative circular disc, and a stylized cornice and modillions
- The five-over-five transom window over the front door
- The original front door with a five-by-five window
- The multiple loading bays with double wooden doors containing three-by-three windows
- The brick chimney
- The shed roof overhang with knee brackets located on the back façade
- The cast stone window sills and cast stone parapet
- The two painted signs reading “DOMINION FRUIT” on either side of the building
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the multi-paned windows throughout

#### Interior:

- The original timber structural columns and timber flooring

**221 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South**

**Castle Apartments**



**Description of the Historic Place**

Known as the Castle Apartments, this three-storey building is clad in red brick and has a flat roof, a cornice with dentils and brackets, cast stone lintels and sills, and a chamfered entrance. It is located on three lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in Lethbridge’s downtown core.

**Heritage Value**

The Castle Apartments building is significant for its association with early boom-period commercial development, and for its association with Charles Hanson Sr.

The Castle Apartments building is significant for its association with commercial development in Lethbridge during the city’s first sustained economic and population boom between 1906 and 1913. Lethbridge emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta and municipal infrastructure expanded to include streetcar lines, a power plant, and a water treatment plant. The three-storey Castle Hotel was opened to the public on July 7, 1909, and according to the *Lethbridge Herald* it was a “first class hotel” that employed “white labour”, with street-level stained glass windows and a mahogany finished restaurant and bar. A room cost \$2.00 per day, and buggy service to and from the train station meant the hotel was a popular choice for wealthy travellers. The building was renamed the Byng Hotel in the early 1920s before its conversion into apartments in the mid-1920s due to the economic recession following the outbreak of the First World War. In the 1930s the apartment block was renamed the Castle Apartments, and in 1983, the apartments were renovated to accommodate low-cost housing.

The Castle Apartments building is significant for its association with Charles Hanson Sr. Charles Hanson, Sr. was an entrepreneur and landowner in early Lethbridge, and the Castle Hotel was one of his first businesses. He bought a second hotel after the Castle Hotel opened, and later purchased the former Salvation Army building at 326 – 5<sup>th</sup> Street South in 1912 and refurbished it to create the Empress Theatre. When Charles Hanson Sr.

retired, the Castle Hotel property, which had by then been converted into apartments, was passed onto his son, Charles Hanson Jr.

**Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 three-storey former hotel include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond red brick cladding
- The detailed cornice with dentils and brackets
- The chamfered entrance
- The cast stone lintels and sills on the façades that face the street
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows



**1239 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South**

**John Deere Implements Building**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The brick three-storey John Deere Implements Building has a flat roof, a brick entablature with corbelled dentils, rusticated stone voussoirs above the third-storey windows, and a renovated storefront. It is located on two lots on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The John Deere Implements Building is significant for its association with John Deere, and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Lethbridge.

The John Deere Implements Building is significant for its long-time use as a John Deere equipment dealer – an important function in a city surrounded by productive farmland. John Deere Implements operated out of this building from 1911 until 1955, when the company moved to 1002 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South. The agricultural potential of the area had been greatly increased by the system of irrigation canals dug by Mormon settlers at the turn of the century, and the John Deere Implements company was an important service provider and commercial hub to area farmers.

Built in 1911, the John Deere Implements Building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Lethbridge. Between 1907 and 1913, the newly incorporated city of Lethbridge experienced a tremendous boom in population, economic growth, and commercial and residential development. This building was constructed during the boom, and is located in an area of the city where several other similar agricultural/industrial buildings were located. The John Deere Implements Building reflects the importance of the agricultural industry to the prosperity of the period, and is one of the few remaining industrial buildings an area that once accommodated numerous manufacturing and light industrial enterprises in close proximity to the railway tracks.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 three-storey John Deere Implements Building include:

Exterior:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The corbelled brick cornice
- The rusticated stone voussoirs above the third storey windows
- The rectangular rusticated stone lintels above the second storey windows
- The rusticated stone sills on all windows
- The four decorative brick ribbon courses running between the second-storey windows on the front façade
- The painted wall signs on both side façades that read “JOHN DEERE” with a ghost image beside it reading “PLOW COMPANY FARM IMPLEMENTS”
- The corbelled brick chimney
- The beam pockets on the west wall
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

Interior:

- The original industrial elevator

May require intervention to meet integrity requirements prior to Provincial designation, and interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

**522 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**

**Bank of Montreal / The Gate**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Bank of Montreal building has a flat roof, precast concrete cladding, a polished stone frontispiece, and a granite plinth at street level. It is located on a corner lot on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Bank of Montreal building is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge, for its association with the Bank of Montreal, and for its modern commercial design.

The Bank of Montreal building is significant for its association with post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge. This building was purpose-built by the Bank of Montreal in 1906 as a two-storey brick building but by 1954 the bank wished to modernize their operations. The building's exterior was redesigned to reflect the city's prosperity and was in keeping with a general trend toward modernization in Lethbridge. The population growth created by returning war veterans and their growing families combined with the tremendous expansion in agriculture, ranching, industry, and oil and gas fields to make Lethbridge a very prosperous city in the post-war years. The remodelled Bank of Montreal building is representative of the tremendous growth that occurred in Lethbridge following the Second World War and during the oil-boom in Alberta.

The Bank of Montreal building is significant for its association with the Bank of Montreal. The first Bank of Montreal opened in Montreal in 1817, and the Lethbridge branch of the bank was opened in 1897. The bank constructed a new brick building on this location at the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and 6<sup>th</sup> Street South in 1906. In 1954, that building underwent extensive renovations, essentially creating a new building around the original brick structure. The Bank of Montreal closed this branch in 1997, after more than ninety years at this location.

The Bank of Montreal building is significant as one of Lethbridge's few examples of modern commercial design with Bauhaus influences. The modern style was particularly popular after the Second World War, and emphasized a simplification and streamlining of design, new building materials, and the elimination of ornament. The modern design is evident in the basic rectangular plan, the simple lines, and the modern materials such as the unadorned concrete block and the polished granite. The Bauhaus architectural movement emphasised the capabilities of modern materials such as reinforced concrete and steel, and encouraged the development of structures with clean, geometric shapes and lines that lacked historic references. This building's smooth roofline, tall vertical windows on the side façades and the overall visual emphasis on functionality exemplifies the Bauhaus influence on this modern design.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1954 two-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The pattern and material of the precast concrete cladding
- The polished granite frontispiece
- The vertical granite cove moulding above the window on the frontispiece
- The polished granite plinth at street level with right-angled corners
- The bevelled northeast corner facing the intersection
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors

**505 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**

**I.O.O.F. Hall**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey I.O.O.F. Hall has a flat roof, brick cladding, and a plaque that reads “Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lethbridge Lodge No. 2 Instituted 1889”. It houses several shops on the main floor and the I.O.O.F. Lodge on the second floor. It is located on two lots on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

This commercial building is significant for its association with the institution of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge.

This commercial building is significant for its association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The I.O.O.F. was instituted in Lethbridge on May 10, 1889, and many prominent early businessmen and public figures were members. The Lodge acquired the current site in 1902, and constructed a new brick building in 1909. An addition to the hall was made in 1927, and the front of the building was remodelled in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1953, the 1927 addition was demolished and replaced with a new two-storey brick and steel building that incorporated the original 1909 meeting hall. The new hall was dedicated on December 4, 1954, and the second floor meeting room continues to host I.O.O.F. gatherings in a space that has been left unchanged since it first opened its doors in 1909.

This commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War Two commercial development in Lethbridge. The I.O.O.F. Hall was built during a surge in construction that resulted from the population growth and economic prosperity that followed the Second World War. Lethbridge’s new hall was one of the most modern and best equipped I.O.O.F. halls on the continent, and boasted amenities such as air conditioning, concealed lighting, and five retail stores on the main floor. Over the

ensuing years, rent from the stores would assist the Order in becoming financially self-sufficient.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909/1953 two-storey I.O.O.F. Hall include:

#### Exterior:

- The flat roof
- The common bond brick cladding
- The chamfered corner entrance on the first storey with a ninety-degree angle above it on the second storey
- The square brick pillar with an inset stone with “333” carved into it that supports the awning above the chamfered entrance
- The “ODD FELLOWS BUILDING” metal lettering below the south cornice, set between two sets of three chain-link symbols
- The wrought iron gate with a painted eye and three chain-link symbols
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the storefront windows on the first storey and the large picture window on the second storey

#### Interior:

- The material and details of the 1909 I.O.O.F. meeting hall

**621 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
Former Royal Bank of Canada / Esquire's Coffee House**



**Description of the Historic Place**

This one-storey commercial building has a flat roof, grey Tyndall limestone cladding, and a large, recessed front entranceway with bronze double doors set in a full-height glass curtain wall. It is located on four lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Royal Bank building is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge, for its association with the Royal Bank of Canada, and for its modern commercial design.

The Royal Bank building is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge. Built in 1951, this branch of the Royal Bank of Canada is representative of the tremendous growth that occurred in Lethbridge following the Second World War. The population growth created by returning war veterans and their growing families, combined with the tremendous expansion in agriculture, ranching, industry, and the oil and gas fields, contributed to the increasing prosperity in Lethbridge during the post-war years. The effects of this prosperity included increased economic investment and commercial development.

The Royal Bank building is significant for its association with the institution of the Royal Bank of Canada. The Royal Bank of Canada first opened a branch in Lethbridge in 1910 on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and 7<sup>th</sup> Street, and continued to grow after amalgamating with the Union Bank of Canada in 1925. Originally the bank employed four staff members, however, the bank expanded with the demand for services and required a staff of twenty-nine employees when this building opened in 1951. The new building had a very modern design, and, in order to provide comfortable, efficient service to its growing customer base, was more than double the size of the previous branch.

The Royal Bank building is also significant as one of Lethbridge's few examples of Bauhaus design influences. The Bauhaus movement helped to inspire modern architectural design, which became the dominant style following the Second World War. Bauhaus design, like the modern movement that followed it, emphasized form following function, new building materials, and a repudiation of historic building designs and elements. The Royal Bank building's simple rectangular plan and flat roof follow the basic tenets of this style, as does the horizontal emphasis provided by the functional detailing of the metal awning over the front entrance and side windows in conjunction with the moulded limestone stringcourse. The bank of windows on the side façade emphasises the play of solids and voids, a primary theme in modern architecture of this period. The unadorned Tyndall limestone creates a smooth wall surface with simple lines, and gives the building a large massing mitigated by the visual interest created by the fossil patterns embedded in the stone. The front entrance features a recessed glass curtain wall in a basic geometric design that incorporates a black granite door surround and bronze double doors. Modern materials and simplified design elements were common to many modern commercial buildings of the period.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1951 one-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The grey Tyndall limestone cladding
- The 5-pane by 8-pane glass curtain wall with bronze sashes on the front façade
- The bronze double doors with sidelights
- The black granite trim surrounding the double door entrance
- The tall windows on the side façade
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors



**917 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**

**St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The large one-storey brick-clad St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church has a front-facing gable roof, a square tower with octagonal belfry and Latin cross spire, and a wheel window and a tabernacle that houses a statue of St. Patrick above the front façade entrance. The church is located on three lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in Lethbridge's downtown core.

**Heritage Value**

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is significant for its association with the Roman Catholic Church, for its association with early and post-Second World War-era religious development in Lethbridge, and for its Romanesque design.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is significant for its association with the Roman Catholic Church. Catholic missionaries first visited the area in 1873 and the first recorded mass was held in Coalbanks in 1884. In 1887 a small sandstone church was built on land donated by the North West Coal and Navigation Company on 8<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue. The new church was dedicated to St. Patrick and blessed by Father Lacombe, an early missionary and priest who was very involved with aboriginal issues in Alberta. By 1913, the Catholic population in Lethbridge had reached 1500 and a larger church was needed. The cornerstone of this church was laid and blessed by Bishop McNally of Calgary on August 24, 1913, and stonemason David Gibbs supervised the church's construction. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church continues to hold masses for Lethbridge's Roman Catholic population, and remains a vital part of the religious community in the city.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is significant for its association with the themes of early and post-Second World War-era religious development. The city of Lethbridge experienced a tremendous growth in population and economic prosperity after its incorporation as a City in 1906. In 1909, the church acquired the current site on the northwest corner of 10<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South. Construction began in 1913 when the concrete foundation was set in place, but world events, including the First World

War, the Depression and the Second World War, forced further construction to cease. A temporary roof was placed over the basement and church services were held in this structure for nearly forty years. The population growth and economic prosperity that occurred in Lethbridge after WWII encouraged completion of the church, and St. Patrick's was officially opened in 1952.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is significant for its Romanesque design influences. The original 1913 plans were for a church with Gothic design influences, but when construction resumed in 1950, a simpler, modified Romanesque design was adopted. Romanesque was the dominant style of ecclesiastical architecture from the 7<sup>th</sup> Century to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Romanesque influences in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church are evident in the cruciform plan, the geometric design features including the square tower, the semi-circular arch motif used throughout the building, the scalloped detailing, and the pilaster-like lesenes defining the bays on the side façades giving the impression of a blind arcade.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1913/1952 one-storey church include:

#### Exterior:

- The front-facing gable roof, with intersecting gable roofs on the transepts
- The cruciform plan
- The stretcher bond brick cladding
- The square tower surmounted by an octagonal belfry with a Latin cross spire
- The four wheel windows, one in the front façade, one in the gable end of each of the transepts, and one in the apse
- The icon of St. Patrick in an arched tabernacle above the front entrance
- The corbelled brick cornice with small dentils below
- The corbelled, scalloped detailing in the gable ends
- The recessed double front doors with a semi-circular stained glass transom
- The recessed semi-circular arch windows on the sides of the building
- The concrete stone on the façade that reads "1887"
- The inset date stone with a Latin cross that reads "D.O.M. AUC 24 A.D. 1913 St. Patrick's Church. Laid by R.J. Rev. J.T. McNally DD"
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the tracery windows and stained glass windows

#### Interior:

- The original brick c.1800s steeple beneath the currently visible metal steeple

**1011 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**

**Southminster United Church**



**Description of the Historic Place**

This large church has a flat roof with a high central gable, brick cladding, sandstone window surrounds and sills, a sandstone plinth, stringcourse and cornice, and a front entrance featuring four two-storey sandstone columns and three double-door entrances. It is located on a corner lot of a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

Southminster United Church is significant for its association with the institution of the United Church of Canada, and for its association with the theme of boom-period religious development in Lethbridge.

Southminster United Church is significant for its association with the institution of the United Church of Canada. The first Methodist services were held in Lethbridge in 1885, in the billiard room of the Lethbridge Hotel. Later, the Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian Churches joined to form the United Church of Canada in 1925. As a result the Wesley Methodist Church and Knox Presbyterian Church in Lethbridge became part of the United Church of Canada, although their congregations remained separate until 1935, when they joined to form Southminster United Church. The first joint services were held June 23, 1935. Since that time, Southminster United Church has played an active role in the city through regular community events and helping those in need.

Southminster United Church is also significant for its association with the theme of boom-period religious development in Lethbridge. This building, originally known as the third Wesley Methodist Church, was erected between 1913 and 1914 in order to house the growing Methodist population in Lethbridge. It was 120 feet long by 80 feet wide and Wesley Hall, adjoining the west side, measured 95 feet by 43 feet. The church is clad in red tapestry brick with trimmings, architraves, cornices, and plinth columns of local sandstone. As the congregation grew, several additions were made to the original building, including Wesley Hall to the west circa 1914, Southminster Hall to the north in 1950, and Buchanan Chapel in 1961 to the west in front of Wesley Hall.

## **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1913/1914/1950/1961 two and one-half storey church include:

### **Main Building (1913):**

- The high central gable roof over the nave
- The flat roof surrounding the nave
- The running bond brick cladding
- The four two-storey rounded sandstone pillars with square capitals and bases
- The large sandstone entablature above the plinth columns and below the cornice
- The three double-door front entrances with sandstone surrounds including entablatures with decorative supports
- The three pairs of square sandstone window surrounds, one pair above each of the three front entrances
- The three sandstone tablets, one above each of the three front entrances and below the paired sandstone window surrounds
- The brick pilasters
- The sandstone cornice
- The random ashlar sandstone block plinth with water table
- The brick chimney
- The large sandstone window surrounds with keystones and springers
- The alternating voussoirs with brick and sandstone on some windows
- The sandstone sills on some windows
- The large, semi-elliptical window with sandstone surround in the high gable end above the nave
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

### **Wesley Hall (c.1914):**

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The random ashlar sandstone block plinth with water table
- The sandstone sills on all windows
- The flat arch lintels with sandstone skewbacks and keystones on some windows
- The rounded arch lintels with sandstone skewbacks and keystones on some windows
- The semi-circular brick voussoirs with blind transoms on some windows
- The flat arch lintel with sandstone skewbacks and a keystone on the secondary entrance
- The moulded sandstone stringcourse above the second-storey windows
- The moulded sandstone cornice below the roofline
- The central sandstone pilaster at the roofline of the front façade
- The sandstone surround on the central window of the front façade
- The brick pilasters below the sandstone pilaster and stringcourse on the front façade

- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, including all tracery windows and stained glass windows

**Southminster Hall Addition (1950):**

- The flat roof with a stepped parapet on the side façades
- The running bond tapestry brick cladding on the main façade
- The common bond red brick cladding on the secondary facades
- The cast stone cap on the flat parapet
- The brick pilasters with cast stone caps and bases
- The cornice supported by the cast stone caps of the brick pilasters
- The brick sills
- The arched brick voussoirs with cast stone keystones
- The semi-circular brick voussoirs with cast stone springers and keystones
- The semi-circular brick entrance with cast stone springers and a keystone
- The brick sills and lintels on the glass block windows of the side façade
- The concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

**Buchanan Chapel (1961):**

- The scalloped roof created by several small arches
- The running bond brick cladding
- The narrow, evenly-spaced, vertical cast stone pilasters
- The randomly-placed small windows
- The large stained glass window in the west façade

**Interior:**

- The wing balcony and chapel choir



**1120 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints / Red Cross**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a large one-storey brick building with a pediment gable roof, corbelled semi-circular arch window surrounds with cast stone keystones and skewbacks, pilasters with capitals on the side and rear façades, a portico supported by brick pillars with cast stone capitals, and a corbelled semi-circular brick door surround with a large keystone over the front entrance. It is located on a residential street in the city of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is significant for its association with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for its association with the Red Cross, and for its Greek Revival architectural design.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is significant for its association with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The territory around Lethbridge remained largely unsettled until Charles A. Magrath and Elliott T. Galt appealed to the officials of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, to encourage Mormon settlers with irrigation experience to homestead in southern Alberta. By 1912, there were approximately fifty members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the city of Lethbridge, and the Lethbridge Ward of the Taylor Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized with Brigham S. Young as bishop. Construction on the basement of this building began in 1913, and it was the first Latter Day Saints Church in Lethbridge. The onset of World War I delayed the completion of the building, and a temporary roof was built over the basement to provide a space to hold services. The first service was held in the church basement in 1914. The building was finally completed in 1918, and served as a Mormon church until 1943.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is significant for its association with the Red Cross. The Lethbridge Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized by Linda Gibson and Mrs. Cranston in 1923 to provide assistance to those in need. The Red Cross relocated from their previous location in the Royal Conservatory of Music (1102 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South) to the former Church of Latter Day Saints when they purchased the building in 1943. The new location allowed the society to expand the scope of their activities, which included gathering and delivering clothing and food, organizing blood donor clinics and first aid and safety courses, and managing International Aid campaigns. The building has hosted several other community organizations since that time.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints/Red Cross is significant for its Greek Revival architectural design influences. The building was designed by Lethbridge architect George E. Noble for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Greek Revival was popular in Utah at the time of construction, and the strong Mormon ties to Utah no doubt had an influence on the design. Greek Revival design elements evident in the building include the pediment gable roof, the portico supported by brick pillars with cast stone capitals, and the brick pilasters with cast stone capitals between the windows on the side façades imitating pillars in classical Greek architecture.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1913/1918 one-storey building include:

- The pediment gable roof
- The inset portico supported by brick pillars with cast stone capitals
- The brick pilasters with cast stone capitals between the windows on the side façades
- The corbelled semi-circular brick window surrounds with cast stone sills, skewbacks and keystones
- The corbelled semi-circular brick door surround with a cast stone keystone
- The poured concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows



**1801 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue North**

**Galbraith Elementary School**



### **Description of the Historic Place**

The three-storey brick Galbraith Elementary School has a hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables at each corner, a central flat roof dormer flanked by two large brick chimneys, and a classically styled main entrance with columns and a hooded curved pediment. It is located on a large schoolyard on a residential street in Lethbridge.

### **Heritage Value**

Galbraith Elementary School is significant for its association with the theme of early educational development in Lethbridge, for its association with Dr. Walter Stuart Galbraith, and for its Palladian design influences.

The 1912 Galbraith Elementary School is significant for its association with early educational development in Lethbridge. After its official incorporation as a City in May of 1906, Lethbridge experienced rapid economic growth for the next seven years as it developed into a commercial hub in Southern Alberta. City infrastructure expanded to meet the demands of the increasing population, and included streetcar lines, a power plant, a water treatment plant, and schools. Galbraith School was built in 1912 and was officially opened in 1913 by Dr. Galbraith and his wife Matilda, the latter of whom had used a silver trowel to lay the school's cornerstone. Since its construction the school has continued to serve educational needs in the city of Lethbridge as Galbraith Elementary School, and had a modern flat-roofed addition built on the side around the 1950s.

Galbraith Elementary School is significant for its association with Dr. Walter Stuart Galbraith. Walter Galbraith was a trained pharmacist who moved to Lethbridge in 1891 and worked for Higinbotham & Co. The community had yet to attract a full complement of medical personnel, and Galbraith soon found himself pressed into service as an anaesthetist for surgeries by Dr. Mewburn, Lethbridge's first doctor. Dr. Mewburn convinced Galbraith to return east in 1895 to attend McGill Medical School, and Walter returned as Dr. Galbraith four years later with a Doctorate of Medicine and as a Master of Surgery. Aside from his medical work, Dr. Galbraith was a member of the Lethbridge

City Council, was member of the school board from 1904 to 1912, and served as mayor of Lethbridge in 1907, during which time he helped to develop a health bylaw that became a template for provincial health laws. One of the more memorable moments associated with Galbraith's time as mayor involved his having to read the Riot Act during Lethbridge's Christmas Day Riot. A Chinese waiter had attacked Harry Smith with a hammer, and angry citizens descended upon Chinatown seeking vengeance for the attack. Galbraith School was named in Dr. Galbraith's honour when it opened in 1913. Dr. Galbraith died in 1939, at the age of sixty-nine.

Galbraith Elementary School is significant for its Palladian design influences, which include the school's symmetrical façade with matching pediment gables and central connecting cross gable, brick chimneys, and oxeye windows. Palladian design referenced classical architecture, to create a sense of balance and formality, visible in such elements as the symmetrical brick pilasters with cast stone capitals, the broad central steps, and the front entrance with Tuscan columns, a hooded curved pediment, and the fanlight above the door. This large and impressive structure was one of Lethbridge's early architectural gems, providing residents with a sense of permanence and emphasising the city's role as a leading centre in Southern Alberta.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 three-storey school include:

- The hipped roof with intersecting pediment gables
- The brick cladding
- The classically-styled front entrance with Tuscan columns, a hooded curved pediment and a fanlight
- The moulded frieze
- The brick pilasters with cast stone capitals
- The oxeye windows in the pediment gable ends
- The eyebrow dormers at the centre of the side façades
- The flat roof dormers at the centre of the front and rear façades
- The large entablature
- The large symmetrical brick chimneys
- The concrete foundation imitating a plinth
- The concrete sills and lintels on all windows
- The cornerstone on the southwest corner of the building
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

**721 3<sup>rd</sup> Street South**

**Lanz Residence**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Lanz Residence is a concrete block foursquare with a hipped roof and an open front porch with four Ionic concrete columns. It is located on a residential street in Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Lanz Residence is significant for its association with early residential development in Lethbridge, and for its foursquare design.

The Lanz Residence is significant for its association with Lethbridge's early residential development. From 1907 to the beginning of World War One, Lethbridge enjoyed a period of rapid economic and population growth, spurring the development of municipal services and private enterprise. This 1909 house was built near the height of the economic boom, before the slowdown caused by World War One, local droughts, and the recession in the early 1920s. Its first recorded tenant was D. Ferguson, an insurance broker. The house remained vacant for a few years in the mid-1910s, but was soon occupied by a William R. Pilling of Southern Brokerage Ltd., who assumed ownership in 1917.

The Lanz Residence is also significant for its foursquare design. Prior to 1918 the foursquare house was one of the most popular residential building plans in Alberta, and they proliferated in urban and rural locales throughout the province. Foursquare homes are typically two storeys in height and feature a symmetrical façade that hints at the four-rooms-per-floor design within. The Lanz Residence is unusual in that instead of using wood or brick, which were common building materials in Lethbridge at that time, it was constructed from concrete blocks fashioned to look like stone. The choice of building material may have been influenced by the strong, dry winds and the prevalent use of timber at that time which made fire a very real threat in Lethbridge. The unusual building materials, as well as the offset open front porch with classical Ionic columns combine to make this residence a unique part of Lethbridge's built heritage.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 two-storey Lanz Residence include:

- The hipped roof
- The concrete block construction
- The cast stone lintels and sills
- The rusticated concrete block foundation
- The Ionic columns atop rusticated concrete block piers supporting the hipped roof on the front porch
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

**102 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Hudson's Bay / Trianon Ballroom Building**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Hudson's Bay building has a flat roof, a pressed metal cornice between the first and second storeys, a stucco-finished parapet, and painted brick cladding. It is located on a corner lot on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Hudson's Bay building is significant for its association with the institution of the Hudson's Bay Company, for its association with the theme of social development in Lethbridge, and for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge.

The 1905 Hudson's Bay building is significant for its association with the Hudson's Bay Company. Lethbridge's first Hudson's Bay Company trading station was established in 1891, and the company opened a department store in this newly constructed building in 1905. The Great Depression began in 1929 and many businesses in Lethbridge closed as a result, including the Hudson's Bay store in 1931. After the Bay discontinued their retail operations they opened a drive-in gas station, the Bay Super Service Station, on the ground floor – one of the entrance bays for which can still be seen on the north side of the building. The service station closed in 1958.

The Hudson's Bay building is significant for its association with social development in Lethbridge, and is representative of the types of social activities occurring in Lethbridge from the Depression through to the mid-1960s. W. Willcocks and J. Patey opened the Trianon Ballroom on the second floor of this building in 1931. In business from 1931 until 1966, the Trianon Ballroom was used as a public dancehall on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and was available for use by other clubs and societies on other evenings. Dancing at the Trianon Ballroom allowed residents of Lethbridge to forget their troubles for a few hours a week during the Great Depression, and helped to foster a sense of community. Later, during the Second World War, the Trianon was a hub of social activity as pilots and servicemen stationed at Kenyon Field would come in to dance and socialize. The ballroom remained popular for several years after the war, and featured

bands such as the Hi-Hatters and the Alberta Ranch Boys. When the Trianon Ballroom closed in 1966 the Salvation Army moved into the space, continuing the building's role as an important social hub in Lethbridge.

The Hudson's Bay building is significant for its association with Lethbridge's early commercial development. With the development of coal mining and agricultural resources, Lethbridge soon became the chief service centre for a large portion of Southern Alberta. The corresponding increase in population and trade in the area necessitated a more extensive retail space for the Hudson's Bay Company store. This two-storey brick building was erected in 1905, and is representative of the sizable commercial buildings erected in early Lethbridge.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1905 two-storey Hudson's Bay building include:

- The flat roof
- The authentic brick cladding beneath the paint
- The brick pilasters with sandstone pedestals underneath
- The pressed metal cornice between the first and second storeys
- The sandstone lintels and sills on all original door and window openings
- The stringcourse above and around the second-storey windows
- The concrete bay on the north façade
- The corbelling below the cornice
- The stepped parapet
- The corbelled brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

**116 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Begin Block**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Begin Block has a flat roof, red brick cladding, second-storey windows with Gibbs surrounds, two brick pilasters on the front façade, and a parapet with a cast stone cornice. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Begin Block is significant for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge, for its association with Cyrille Begin, and for its design incorporating Gibbs window surrounds.

The Begin Block is significant for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge. With the arrival of the railway in 1905 and official incorporation as a City in 1906, Lethbridge was fast becoming a commercial hub in Southern Alberta. Successful local industries, including the Galt Mining Company, a sawmill, and various brickworks attracted enough workers to the area that entrepreneurs were able to start successful small businesses to cater to the needs of the population. One such entrepreneur was Cyrille Begin, who constructed the Begin Block in 1906 with architect Francis Bent Rolofson. Some of the commercial block's earliest tenants included the real estate agency J. Harris & Co., the Lethbridge Wine & Spirit House, and from 1919 to 1928, the City Café.

The Begin Block is also significant for its association with Cyrille Begin, who was one of Lethbridge's early entrepreneurs. Begin moved to Lethbridge from Quebec in 1885 and opened his first store in a tent that summer. In 1887 he opened a restaurant in an old post office building, and he also operated an early fruit and confectioner's store prior to the turn of the century. The Begin Block was built in 1906, and Cyrille Begin remained a prominent Lethbridge resident until his death at the age of eighty-four in 1930.

The Begin Block is also significant for its design, as it is the only building in Lethbridge with Gibbs window surrounds. Named after Scottish architect James Gibbs (1682-1754), a Gibbs surround consists of alternating large and small blocks of stone, similar to

quoins, or they may also be intermittent large blocks. The windows on the second floor of the front façade are examples of Gibbs surrounds and employ cast stone rather than true stone to create the effect. Cast stone blocks are concrete blocks cast and shaped at another locale and used in the design and construction of a building in the same fashion as stone. Using concrete instead of stone was an economical way to create these design features.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1906 two-storey Begin Block include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond red brick cladding
- The second-storey windows with precast concrete Gibbs surrounds
- The brick pilasters on either side of the front façade with cast stone capitals
- The cast stone entablature with brick corbelling below
- The running bond red brick parapet with a cast stone cornice
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet integrity requirements prior to Provincial designation, and interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.



**118 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Bentley Block**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The three-storey brick-clad Bentley Block has a flat roof, a flat parapet with a cast stone cornice and stepped sides, three segmental arch windows on the third storey, and three large semicircular arched windows on the second storey. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Bentley Block is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Lethbridge, and for its association with Harry Bentley.

Completed in 1906, the Bentley Block is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Lethbridge. Harry Bentley opened the first general store on 5<sup>th</sup> Street in this location in 1885. In 1905 the Bentley Company began construction on a three-storey brick addition to the original store, and the Bentley Block became the city's first three-storey building and department store. The first floor was a grocery store, the second floor offered clothing and footwear, and the third floor housed dry goods. The Bentley Block cost \$17,000 to build, but closed its doors in 1915 as a result of the economic downturn associated with the outbreak of the First World War. In 1918, Consumer's Hardware moved into the building and operated at this location for the next twenty years.

The Bentley Block is also significant for its association with Harry Bentley. Harry Bentley opened the first store in Lethbridge in 1885. Although he severed connections with the Bentley Company in the 1890s, his name remained associated with the company he had built. Harry Bentley was an active member of the community in early Lethbridge. He served as a member of the first town council in 1891, and was elected mayor five times between 1892 and 1899. Mr. Bentley was also a charter member of the Lethbridge Board of Trade in 1889, and became president of the organization for four years in the 1890s.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1905/1906 three-storey Bentley Block include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding on the front façade, common bond brick cladding on the side façades
- The flat parapet with a moulded cast stone cornice
- The corbelled brick stringcourse between the second and third storeys
- The continuous, shared cast stone sill below all third-storey windows
- The brick segmental arch with brick voussoirs above the third storey windows
- The three semi-circular arched windows with corbelled brick voussoirs on the second storey
- The two short, decorative brick pilasters above the third-storey windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings, especially the three semi-circular windows on the second storey

**222 5<sup>th</sup> Street South  
Union Bank of Canada / Express Coffee & Tea**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The three-storey Union Bank of Canada building has a flat roof, brick cladding, and rounded arch window openings, the most prominent of which are on the first floor. It is located on a corner lot of a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Union Bank of Canada building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in Lethbridge.

The 1904 Union Bank building is significant for its association with Lethbridge's early commercial development. The Union Bank of Canada was invited to the community by bank director Sir Alexander Galt and the first branch opened in Lethbridge in 1886. Lethbridge's Union Bank also had the distinction of being the first Canadian bank in Alberta. Built in 1904, the current building was the third home of the Union Bank of Canada in Lethbridge, and is representative of the modestly detailed commercial buildings being erected at the time. When the CPR rail line to Lethbridge was completed in 1905, it increased accessibility to incoming settlers, and provided the coal and agricultural based economy with an expanded market. Banks were significant institutions in Lethbridge, providing much needed loans and an important sense of permanence in the community. The importance of these institutions grew as the population and economy expanded, and by 1913 the Union Bank of Canada was one of ten banks operating in the community. When the Union Bank of Canada amalgamated with the Royal Bank of Canada in 1925, the main entrance was redesigned. The original hipped roof was replaced with a flat roof and parapet sometime between 1950 and 1970. The Royal Bank of Canada continued to operate out of this building until 1952.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1904 three-storey Union Bank building include:

- The common bond red brick cladding
- The brick parapet
- The brick cornice with slight corbelling at the roof
- The small brick cornice with slight corbelling just above the third-storey windows that marks the edge of the original hipped roof
- The four brick ribbon courses: the first, level with the top of the front door; the second, just below the second-storey windows; the third, level with and connecting to the hood moulds on the second-storey windows; and the fourth, just below the third-storey windows
- The brick hood moulds above the second-storey windows that connect to a ribbon course
- The corbelled brick chimney and the rectangular brick chimney
- The shaped transom windows with multiple lights above all main floor windows and doors
- The window and door openings with semi-circular fanlights and corbelled brick voussoirs on the main floor (windows are new)
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

**316 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Oliver Block**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Oliver Block has a flat roof, brick cladding, four bays on the second storey articulated by brick pilasters, and a brick inscription on the parapet that reads “OLIVER”. It is located on two lots on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Oliver Block is significant for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge, for its association with William Oliver, and for its design.

The Oliver Block is significant for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge. The Oliver Block was constructed c.1900 as Lethbridge was growing into a commercial hub in Southern Alberta. The block replaced a two-storey wood framed structure that had been used as a theatre for moving pictures and traveling shows, and was built in two phases so that the owner, William Oliver, could continue to operate his business during construction. The new Oliver Block was rented to various business interests, which included a billiards hall in the basement in 1914, and the Bank of Toronto on the ground floor from 1913-1915.

The Oliver Block is also significant for its association with William Oliver, who was a prominent early citizen in Lethbridge. William Oliver moved to the community in 1884 to work for the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and in 1887 he established a brickyard. By 1890 he had entered the general building and construction business and founded Lethbridge’s first sash and door factory. Oliver built and owned Oliver Block, as well as several other buildings in Lethbridge, including Oliver Apartments and the International Order of Odd Fellows Hall. Construction was not the only means by which William Oliver contributed to the growth of Lethbridge, as he also served as an alderman and was elected mayor four times from 1902-1905. As a member of the local Masonic chapter and the International Order of Odd Fellows, William Oliver was an active participant in Lethbridge’s community life and contributed greatly to its success as a city.

The Oliver Block is also significant for its design. City of Lethbridge fire bylaws passed in 1891 limited the types of materials allowed in construction in the commercial district and led to the construction of many brick and stone buildings, including the brick Oliver Block. Readily available brick from local brickyards meant that decorative details such as the pilasters and corbelled brick entablature were much easier to incorporate into the building's design. The Oliver Block showcases some of the most interesting brick detailing in the downtown area, including the diamond shapes on the pilasters, the decorative brick panels and decorative brick friezes with dentils above the second storey windows, and the continuous corbelled sill beneath the second-storey windows.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the c.1900 two-storey commercial block include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The five square brick pilasters with decorative projecting corbelled rectangular brickwork on the second storey which form four bays
- The decorative brick panels with dentils and a brick border above the second-storey windows
- The corbelled brick entablature
- The decorative brick friezes with dentils above the second storey windows with brick borders
- The continuous sill beneath the second storey windows with decorative brick corbelling below
- The brick parapet with a brick inscription that reads "OLIVER"
- The painted wall signage on the side of the building including "STOKES DRUG CO."
- The corbelled voussoirs on the second-storey windows of the side façade
- The two corbelled brick chimneys
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet integrity requirements prior to Provincial designation, and interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

**319 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Kresge Building**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey brick Kresge Building has a flat roof with a cast stone capped parapet, decorative cast stone stringcourses, and decorative brick pilasters with moulded art deco cast stone caps on the second storey. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Kresge Building is significant for its association with the theme of Depression-era development in Lethbridge, and for its association with the S.S. Kresge Corporation.

Built in 1930, the Kresge Building is significant for its association with the limited development that occurred in Lethbridge during the Depression. J.E. MacElroy, an architect from Windsor, Ontario, designed this building with the assistance of Lethbridge associates Meech, Mitchell, and Meech. The Art Deco style, popular in the 1920s and 1930s, is evident in the stylized and streamlined decorative concrete elements on the second-storey of the front façade. The second-floor interior, which is less than half the building's depth, retains its original design.

The Kresge Building is significant for its association with the S.S. Kresge Corporation. The Kresge Corporation purchased the lot in 1929 and constructed this building the following year as one of the first Kresge stores in Western Canada. Kresge's, which became K-Mart in 1962, was an American chain of five-and-ten-cent stores which specialized in inexpensive goods, and proved very successful in Lethbridge, particularly in the difficult economic times of the Depression. It operated at this location until 1952, when the building was sold and the business moved to 522 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South.

**Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1930 two-storey Kresge Building include:

- The flat roof
- The flat parapet with cast stone cap
- The stepped parapets on the side façades
- The common bond brick cladding
- The brick pilasters on the second storey
- The decorative cast stone stringcourse with art deco detailing above the second-storey windows
- The cast stone stringcourse above the sign band
- The cast stone sills on the second-storey windows
- The brick lintels on the second storey windows
- The flag holders on the building's front façade
- The tall brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings



**328 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Lyceum Theatre / Starland Theatre**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The one-storey Lyceum Theatre has a flat roof with a stucco parapet, brick cladding on the storefront, and triangular window and door openings. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The former theatre is significant for its association with boom-period commercial construction in Lethbridge, and for its association with Alfred William Shackleford.

The Lyceum Theatre is significant for its association with boom-period commercial development in the City of Lethbridge. After its official incorporation as a city in May of 1906, Lethbridge experienced an economic and population boom for the next seven years and emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta. City infrastructure expanded to include streetcar lines, a power plant, and a water treatment plant, and businesses were needed to support – and entertain – the growing population. The Lyceum Theatre was built in 1908 by F.W. Brown as a venue for visiting musical acts and the screening of motion pictures with an accompanying orchestra. In 1909, construction at the Burns Block next door caused the Lyceum Theatre to collapse, but the building was quickly restored and the theatre reopened a few months later. It remained the Lyceum Theatre until 1911, when its name was changed to the Starland Theatre. In 1920 it became known as the Phoenix Theatre, and a year later the name was changed again to the Kings Theatre, which was the moniker it bore until it closed in the mid-1920s. Theatre and film were popular pastimes throughout the City's history, and this building is the last remaining historic theatre in Lethbridge. It is currently used as a restaurant, and the distinctive arch ghosting on its front façade is hidden behind a square parapet.

The theatre is also significant for its association with Alfred William Shackleford. Shackleford came to Lethbridge in 1921 to manage the Lyceum Theatre, then known as the Kings Theatre. He was so successful at managing the Kings Theatre that he was inspired to buy a theatre of his own. Shackleford soon owned many of Lethbridge's

historic theatres, including the Empress Theatre (later renamed the Roxy Theatre), the Majestic Theatre, and Lethbridge's first 1950s drive-in movie theatre. Shackleford's pursuits were not limited to movie theatres, and among other endeavours he served as a city alderman for twelve years and as mayor for ten years. It wasn't his service to the community or his many theatres that brought him the most fame, however. A photograph taken of him in 1953 in which he was "frozen" between two electrified microphones at a YMCA Queen Contest became a Life Magazine picture of the week and was printed in newspapers across the globe.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1908 one-storey theatre include:

- The flat roof
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

May require intervention to meet integrity requirements prior to Provincial designation, and interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

**332 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Alec Arms Hotel**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The three-storey Alec Arms Hotel has a flat roof, red brick cladding, ribbon bands above and below the second storey windows, and corbelled decorative brickwork at the corners. It is located on two lots at the corner of a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Alec Arms Hotel is significant for its association with early commercial development in Lethbridge, and for its association with Greyhound Canada.

The 1909 Alec Arms Hotel is significant as a representation of commercial development in Lethbridge during the city's first major economic boom. Lethbridge's population and economy grew rapidly for seven years after its official incorporation as a City in May of 1906. The city emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta, which created an attractive climate for entrepreneurs and new businesses. The Alec Arms Hotel was opened on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1910 as the Alexandra Hotel, and according to the *Lethbridge Herald*, it was the finest eating and lodging house in Lethbridge at that time. P. Burns and Co. hired architect James A. Macdonald to design the three-storey building, and it was constructed at a cost of \$50,000. Glass blocks were planted into the sidewalk outside to light the building's basement, and the ground floor was originally home to Burns Meat Market. The meat market remained at that locale until 1911, when it was moved to the newly built Burns Block and a bar was opened in its place. The hotel underwent renovations in 1929, air conditioning was installed in 1937, and it was renovated again in the 1970s and renamed the Alec Arms Hotel. In 2006 the building's interior was rehabilitated to accommodate affordable housing, and the exterior was restored to its 1909 appearance.

The Alec Arms Hotel is also significant for its association with Canadian Greyhound Coaches, Ltd., the transportation company known today as Greyhound Canada. In 1930 the Alexandra Hotel granted the Canadian Greyhound Coaches permission to use their

lobby as a waiting room and the City allowed the bus line ample street parking, making the hotel the first Greyhound station in Lethbridge. The initial bus service operated three times per day along a Calgary – Lethbridge – Cardston route. The Lethbridge Hotelmen's Association protested, however, as the other hotels were unable to send out runners to solicit patrons, and their guests found it inconvenient to have to go to the Alexandra Hotel to purchase bus tickets. A motion was passed by City Council in 1931 to withdraw Greyhound's parking rights on Fourth Avenue, but bus service continued to use the Alexandra Hotel's lobby until the current bus terminal was built in 1939.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 three-storey Alec Arms Hotel include:

- The flat roof
- The running bond brick cladding
- The decorated parapet
- The ribbon bands above and below the second storey windows
- The projecting decorative brickwork at the corners
- The cornice above the first floor
- The balcony with offset door on the front façade with wrought iron curvilinear balustrade and five wrought iron brackets
- The cast stone lintels
- The arched windows on the first floor of the building's façade with a voussoir pattern
- The keystones above the third-storey windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

**411 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Greyhound Bus Depot**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The one and two-storey Greyhound Bus Depot has a flat roof, a brick and stucco finish, an awning with curved corners on the building's side, two recessed ribbon courses above the second storey windows, and a recessed main entrance. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Greyhound Bus Depot is significant for its association with World War Two-era commercial development in Lethbridge, and for its association with Greyhound Canada.

The Greyhound Bus Depot is significant for its association with World War Two-era commercial development in the city of Lethbridge. Although the building was originally constructed in 1909, it was heavily renovated in 1939 by Greyhound Bus Lines to bring it up to modern standards. Over \$25,000 was spent on renovations, and when it opened the terminal featured a tan-and-cream waiting room complete with showers, a coffee shop with a soda fountain run by local restaurateurs Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, four soundproofed suites on the second storey, and space for an unrelated business. The bus depot was one of the few Art Moderne style buildings in the downtown area, and its new location resulted in a substantial increase in business. Greyhound added two new staff members to meet demand, and the Clarkes hired ten employees to help run their coffee shop.

The building is also significant for its association with Greyhound Canada. Canadian Greyhound Coaches arrived in Lethbridge in 1930 with a thrice-daily Calgary – Lethbridge – Cardston route. Before there was a proper bus depot, busses ran out of the Alexandra Hotel and passengers waited for their bus in the comfortable hotel lobby. The Hotelmen's Association found this arrangement unfair as the Alexandra Hotel enjoyed a significant advantage when attracting patrons. A motion was passed in 1931 removing Greyhound's access to parking on Fourth Avenue, however, Greyhound continued to run out of the Alexandra Hotel until the new bus depot opened in 1939. That year fifteen Greyhound busses left Lethbridge on a daily basis, and a round trip ticket to Vancouver

cost \$21.00. Greyhound Lines in Lethbridge provided convenient and affordable transportation for its patrons, and helped to connect the city with the rest of North America.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1939 one and two-storey Greyhound Bus Depot include:

- The flat roof
- The white stucco finish with black trim
- The awning with curved corners on the first storey along the side of the building
- The solid brackets beneath the awning
- The two recessed ribbon courses above the second-storey windows
- The recessed main entrance
- The brick chimney
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings

**110 8<sup>th</sup> Street South  
Vendome Hotel / Alberta Rooms / Roloff Beny Studio**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two-storey Vendome Hotel has a flat roof with a corbelled cornice, a flat parapet with stepped side façades, two brick pilasters on the front façade, and red brick cladding. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Vendome Hotel is significant for its association with boom-period commercial development in Lethbridge, and for its association with Roloff Beny.

This former hotel and rooming house is significant for its association with boom-period commercial development in the city of Lethbridge. The seven years after Lethbridge's incorporation as a city in May of 1906 were prosperous ones. Lethbridge emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta and municipal infrastructure expanded to include streetcar lines, a power plant, and a water treatment plant. The Vendome Hotel was built in 1910, and its reasonable rates and proximity to the CPR station meant it was a convenient choice for travellers on a budget. In the 1920s the building was seized and resold by the City to cover unpaid taxes. The hotel was renamed Alberta Rooms, and the building became known as a disreputable establishment due in part to its transient clientele.

The Vendome Hotel's association with painter and photographer Roloff Beny also lends it significance. Roloff Beny was born in Medicine Hat, and although he spent much of his life in Europe and the Mediterranean, he maintained a residence in Lethbridge. Beny used this building as a repository for his work, and often spent time there with friends when in the city. The celebrated Canadian artist produced eighteen books of photographs, many of which garnered awards. Beny himself was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1972.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two-storey commercial building include:

- The flat roof
- The common bond red brick cladding
- The flat parapet, stepped on the side façades
- The brick pilasters
- The corbelled cornice
- The rowlock windowsills
- The ghost image of the painted signage on the side of the building that reads, “ALBERTA ROOMS”
- The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings



**620 12 B Street North**

**St. Basil's Education Centre**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The two and one-half storey brick school known as St. Basil's Education Centre has a hipped roof, large cross gables with parapets, two small gable roof dormers, and a central front entrance with a pointed arch transom window. It is located in a large schoolyard with several mature trees on a residential street in Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

St. Basil's Education Centre is significant for its association with the theme of early religious institutional development in Lethbridge, and for its Collegiate Gothic influenced design.

St. Basil's Education Centre is significant for its association with the development of religious institutions in early Lethbridge. The formation of a separate school district was authorized in 1889, and Sisters of the Order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus taught the first classes later that year, with Sister Mary Edith serving as principal. At that time, one-third of Lethbridge's 1500 citizens were Catholic. The Catholic School Board secured the site for this school in 1909, and construction on the \$50,000 edifice was completed in late 1914. The school was opened in December of 1914, and by 1920 five hundred students were enrolled. St. Basil's School taught all grade levels until St. Patrick's High School opened in 1927, at which time St. Basil's became the city's Catholic elementary school.

St. Basil's Education Centre is significant for its Collegiate Gothic influenced design. Collegiate Gothic was one of the preferred design approaches for large educational institutions in Canada up to the 1930s. Reminiscent of the designs of revered European universities, Collegiate Gothic combined large massing with a symmetrical formality that was often carried into the surrounding landscape. The setting of the school in the large landscaped schoolyard bisected axially with the main sidewalk is also often found in combination with the Collegiate Gothic design. This type of design inspired local pride, and would have been an architectural focal point in early Lethbridge. The Collegiate

Gothic design influences can be seen in the Education Centre through its symmetrical massing, the emphasis on verticality as exemplified in the brick pilasters with discrete stone caps, the steeply pitched front-facing gable roof above the main entrance, and the pointed arch recessed primary entrance.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1914 two and one-half storey school include:

- The hipped roof with large cross gables
- The parapets on the cross gables
- The two small gable roof dormers on both the front and rear façades with decorative hood moulds, brackets, wooden shingles, and half timbering and stucco finish in the gable ends
- The brick pilasters with cast stone caps
- The pointed arch stone entrance with inscription, quoins, and a pointed arch transom window above double doors
- The stone tabernacle with crown, quoins, and inset wooden icon above the front entrance
- The stone stringcourses below the first storey windows and above the second storey windows
- The decorative brick elements including the stucco and brickwork on the large pilasters above the front and side entrances
- The decorative stucco and brick panels with a three-diamond motif between the first and second-storey windows
- The stone entablature above the front entrance that reads “ST. BASILS SCHOOL 1914”
- The large brick chimneys
- The stone lintels and window sills
- The stone cross atop the central crass gable
- The mature trees in front of the school
- The exterior large landscaped area bisected on the axis of symmetry of the building by the concrete pathway/sidewalk
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

**520 18<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**St. Aloysius Convent**



**Description of the Historic Place**

St. Aloysius Convent is a two-storey red brick building with an intersecting gable roof. It is located on a large landscaped lot on a residential street in Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The St. Aloysius Convent is significant for its association with the ecclesiastical order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus. The convent is also significant as a representation of post-World War II development in Lethbridge.

The St. Aloysius Convent is significant for its association with order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, an ecclesiastical organization founded in 1826. At the urging of Bishop Legal, five nuns of the order of the Faithful Companions of Jesus arrived in Lethbridge in December of 1890 to teach in the newly-formed Catholic separate school district. Since that time the Sisters of the Faithful Companions of Jesus have been very involved in the development of Catholic education in Lethbridge by teaching at a number of Catholic schools and heavily involving themselves in Parish activities. The original St. Aloysius Convent was built to house the nuns shortly after their arrival in 1891, and it was used by the order as accommodations and a school until 1949, when it was deemed too deteriorated for continued use. The current and comparatively small St. Aloysius Convent was erected on this new site and opened in 1950. By the 1960s the convent staff had been drastically reduced, and more recently, the Faithful Companions of Jesus left the building.

The St. Aloysius Convent is significant as an example of post-World War II development in Lethbridge. At the end of the Second World War, Lethbridge's population grew rapidly as veterans returned and their families grew. This coincided with increased immigration and an energy boom that brought even more people to the area. The separate school system in Lethbridge expanded to meet the demands of the growing population. A new convent was constructed to replace the dilapidated 1891 structure that had served as

the home for the Sisters of the Faithful Companions of Jesus for the previous fifty-eight years. This new building was one of many large new buildings erected at the time, and its location outside of the traditional downtown area is indicative of Lethbridge's continued expansion.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1949 two-storey institutional building include:

- The side-facing gable roof
- The common bond red brick cladding
- The intersecting front-facing gable roof with returned eaves and a concrete Celtic cross in the gable end
- The six recessed windows beneath the intersecting front-facing gable roof with three brick pilasters between them
- The moulded frieze beneath the roof
- The arched brick voussoirs over the first-storey windows and the three second-storey windows beneath the intersecting front-facing gable
- The offset main entrance with a front-facing gable roof
- The brick chimney
- The smooth concrete foundation
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows

**3325 43<sup>rd</sup> Street South**

**Parry Farm**



**Description of the Historic Place**

This two and one-half storey farmhouse has a hipped roof, double concrete walls with a stucco finish, three hipped roof dormers, and a concrete chimney. It is located on approximately forty acres on the south half of Legal Sub-divisions 5 and 6 of Section 22, Township 8, Range 21, West of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian.

**Heritage Value**

The Parry Farm is significant for its association with Charles Parry, and for its association with the theme of boom-period rural development around Lethbridge.

This residence is significant for its association with Charles Parry. Charles Edward Parry was born in Cardiff, Wales, but moved to Lethbridge with his family when he was very young. Although he left school in Grade 10, Charles eventually found work with the North West Mounted Police (NWMP). He spent the First World War overseas with the Canadian Light Horse in England, and when he returned to Lethbridge he broke green horses for the NWMP, participated in trick-riding races, and worked as a cowboy. During this period, he encouraged the revival of the Lethbridge Fair, which included year-round events such as bull sales, horse sales, and a rodeo. The Exhibition needed a co-ordinating secretary-manager, and Charles was the man for the job. He worked at the Exhibition for fourteen years and was appointed to the Lethbridge Exhibition Hall of Fame – a fitting reward for a man whose nickname was “Mr. Exhibition”. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Lethbridge Municipal Hospital District, and in implementing a rural electric service.

The Parry Farm is significant for its association with the theme of boom-period rural development in the Lethbridge area. The Parry family began farming and ranching in the Lethbridge area upon their arrival from Wales in 1902. Charles Parry was a pioneer farmer and rancher, and his many contributions to the agricultural and dairy industries were honoured with a lifetime membership in the Agricultural Institute of Canada. This

house is unique as a farmhouse in that all of its exterior and interior walls are concrete, while typical farmhouses of the same period were often of frame construction.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 two and one-half storey residence include:

- The double concrete walls with an airspace between them
- The pattern, style and construction of all of the original door and window openings

May require intervention to meet Provincial requirements prior to designation. Any interventions should be in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.



# Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms







## Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms

Twenty-four sites were included in The City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places:

| <b>Address</b>                     | <b>Building Name</b>                                       | <b>Page</b> |
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| 221 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South   | Castle Apartments.....                                     | 2           |
| 1239 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue South  | John Deere Implements Building .....                       | 3           |
| 522 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue South   | Bank of Montreal / The Gate.....                           | 4           |
| 505 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South   | I.O.O.F. Hall .....  | 5           |
| 621 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue South   | Former Royal Bank of Canada / Esquire’s Coffee House. 6    |             |
| 917 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue North   | St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church.....                   | 7           |
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| 1801 8A Avenue North               | Galbraith Elementary School.....                           | 13          |
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| 721 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street South   | Lanz Residence.....  | 14          |
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| 116 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Begin Block .....  | 16          |
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| 222 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Union Bank of Canada / Express Coffee & Tea.....           | 18          |
| 316 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Oliver Block .....   | 19          |
| 319 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Kresge Building.....                                       | 20          |
| 328 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Lyceum Theatre / Starland Hotel.....                       | 21          |
| 332 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Alec Arms Hotel.....                                       | 22          |
| 411 5 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Greyhound Bus Depot .....                                  | 23          |
| 110 8 <sup>th</sup> Street South   | Vendome Hotel / Alberta Room / Roloff Beny Studio ...      | 24          |
| 620 12B Street South               | St. Basil’s Education Centre .....                         | 25          |
| 520 18 <sup>th</sup> Street South  | St. Aloysius Convent .....                                 | 26          |
| 3325 43 <sup>rd</sup> Street South | Parry Farm .....   | 27          |



## **MHSRF Description**

The following Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms (MHSRFs) were designed by Heritage Collaborative Inc. to provide the reader with an easily navigable structure that outlines basic information regarding a surveyed historical place.

The MHSRF can be separated into three sections. The first section is basic information, including the address and name (if available) for the resource, a description, its criteria of significance, the context in which it is found and its period of significance.

There are five criteria for significance for historic places used by the province of Alberta. The Significance Criteria that correspond to a particular site are listed on that site's MHSRF. A site must be significant for one or more of the following:

### **A. Theme or Activity or Event**

To qualify under criteria A, resources must be directly associated with themes, activities or events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the area's history.

### **B. Institution or Person**

To qualify under criteria B, resources must be directly or closely associated with an institution or person that had a significant impact on the area.

### **C. Design or Style or Construction**

To qualify under criteria C, resources must be an excellent example of a style or type or method of construction uncommon in the area; or a good representative of a significant phase in the development of a style or type or method (i.e. the first or last representative).

### **D. Information Potential**

To qualify under criteria D, resources must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to the history, prehistory or natural history of the area, that is not available from any other source.

### **E. Landmark or Symbolic Value**

To qualify under criteria E, resources must be particularly prominent or conspicuous and contribute to the distinctive character of the area; or it must have acquired special visual, sentimental or symbolic value that transcends its function or physical characteristics within the area.

The second section of the form lists a resource's Character Defining Elements (CDEs), which are derived from its significance. For example, if the significance were from design, then all significant design elements would be listed. Conversely, if the significance were derived from a person, then those elements of the place to which the former owner would relate would be listed. It is the features that provide the structure with significance that are important.

The third section of the form is used to record integrity. Integrity is evaluated by applying the seven criteria as described below. All of the Integrity Criteria are listed on the MHSRF as they must all be satisfied.

#### 1. Location

Location is the place where an historic activity or event occurred or the place where an historic resource was constructed.

#### 2. Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the plan, space, structure and style of a resource

#### 3. Environment

Environment is the physical setting of an historic resource and pertains to the character of the place where the resource was situated during its historically significant period.

#### 4. Materials

Materials are the physical elements in a particular pattern that were combined or deposited during the period of time for which the resource is historically significant.

#### 5. Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.

#### 6. Feeling

Feeling is the continued ability to convey the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

#### 7. Association

Association is a direct link between an historic resource and a significant historical theme, activity or event; or an institution or person.

1120 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue South

Dominion Fruit Company Warehouse

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | One-storey warehouse with a flat roof, brick cladding, multi-paned windows with brick surrounds and cast stone sills, an exposed concrete foundation with basement windows, and an offset entrance with a concrete decorative door surround.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Post-World War II boom<br>B: Institution – Plunkett and Savage/Dominion Fruit Company  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1948, this commercial building was part of the post-war boom development in Lethbridge. It is located on a commercial street near the train tracks.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1948 - 1981   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The common bond brick cladding, including red brick on three façades, grey utility brick on the other façades, and a deep red brick on the window surrounds</li> <li>▪ The brick corbelling on the corners of the building</li> <li>▪ The concrete door surround with fluting, decorative detailing, and a cornice with dentils</li> <li>▪ The five-over-five transom over the front door</li> <li>▪ The original front door with a five-by-five window</li> <li>▪ The multiple loading bays with double wooden doors containing three-by-three windows</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The shed roof overhang at the rear with knee brackets</li> <li>▪ The brick window surrounds</li> <li>▪ The cast stone window sills</li> <li>▪ The two painted signs reading “DOMINION FRUIT” on either side of the building</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the multi-paned windows throughout</li> </ul> <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The original timber structural columns and wooden flooring</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

221 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South

Castle Apartments

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Three-storey apartment building with a flat roof, a cornice with dentils and brackets, cast stone lintels and sills, a chamfered entrance, and red brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early boom period commercial development<br>B: Person – Charles Hanson, Sr.   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1909 building is located on three city lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. The former hotel was constructed during an early commercial and residential boom.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1909 – c.1925  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The stretcher bond red brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The detailed cornice with dentils and brackets</li> <li>▪ The chamfered entrance</li> <li>▪ The cast stone lintels and sills on the façades that face the street</li> <li>▪ The brick rowlock sills on the back sides of the building</li> <li>▪ The concrete foundation</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, with the exception of the poured concrete on the chamfered entrance and the replacement of all original windows, including the stained glass windows on the first storey.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The original materials of the building have not changed, except for the poured concrete around the front entrance and the replacement of all original windows.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is original, except for the poured concrete around the front entrance and the replacement of all original windows.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

1239 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South

John Deere Implements Building

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Three-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a brick entablature with corbelled dentils, rusticated stone voussoirs above the third-storey windows, painted wall signs reading “JOHN DEERE” on both sides of the building, a stucco finish with vertical vinyl siding on the first floor of the front façade, and running bond brick cladding on the rest of the building.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – John Deere Implements  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1911 commercial building is located on two lots on a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. It was built during an early commercial and residential boom.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1911 – 1955  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick cornice</li> <li>▪ The rusticated stone voussoirs above the third storey windows</li> <li>▪ The rectangular rusticated stone lintels above the second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The rusticated stone sills on all windows</li> <li>▪ The four decorative brick ribbon courses running between the second-storey windows on the front façade</li> <li>▪ The painted wall signs on both side façades that read “JOHN DEERE” with a ghost image beside it reading “PLOW COMPANY FARM IMPLEMENTS”</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The beam pockets on the west wall</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The original industrial elevator</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, although the original storefront is to be considered a missing element.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, with exception of the new storefront.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, with exception of the new storefront.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, with exception of the new storefront.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**522 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**

**Bank of Montreal/The Gate**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a polished granite frontispiece and granite plinth at street level, and precast concrete cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Post-World War II commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – Bank of Montreal<br>C: Design – Modern with Bauhaus influences  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1906 building is located on the corner lot of a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. It was built in 1906 during an early commercial and residential boom, and was significantly altered by the Bank of Montreal in 1954.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1906 – 1997   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The pattern and material of the precast concrete cladding</li> <li>▪ The polished granite frontispiece</li> <li>▪ The vertical granite cove moulding above the window on the frontispiece</li> <li>▪ The polished granite plinth at street level with right-angled corners</li> <li>▪ The bevelled corner facing the intersection</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory for the period after the 1954 renovation.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, since the 1954 renovation.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The original materials of the building have not changed since the 1954 renovation.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is original to the 1954 renovation.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |



**505 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**

**I.O.O.F. Hall**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey building with a flat roof, shops on the first storey, the lodge on the second storey, a plaque reading “INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS LETHBRIDGE LODGE No. 2 INSTITUTED 1889” featuring the three chain links, and red brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Post-World War II boom<br>B: Institution – Independent Order of Odd Fellows   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | The Independent Order of Odd Fellows hall is located on two lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. The 1954 hall incorporates the original 1909 building, and was constructed during the post-World War II boom.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1909 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <p>Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The common bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The chamfered corner entrance on the first storey with a ninety-degree angle above it on the second storey</li> <li>▪ The square brick pillar with an inset stone with “333” carved into it that supports the awning above the chamfered entrance</li> <li>▪ The “ODD FELLOWS BUILDING” metal lettering below the south cornice, set between two sets of three chain linked symbols</li> <li>▪ The wrought iron gate with a painted eye and three chain link symbols</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the storefront windows on the first storey and the large picture window on the second storey</li> </ul> <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The material and details of the 1909 I.O.O.F. meeting hall</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**621 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**  
**Former Royal Bank of Canada / Esquire's Coffee House**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a large recessed front entryway with double doors and a bank of windows, and travertine marble cladding.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Post-Second World War commercial development<br>B: Institution – Royal Bank of Canada<br>C: Design – Modern commercial  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Located on four lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. Built in 1951, this building was part of the post-WWII commercial boom development.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1951 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The grey Tyndall limestone cladding</li> <li>▪ The 5 pane by 8 pane glass curtain wall with bronze sashes on the front façade</li> <li>▪ The bronze double doors</li> <li>▪ The black granite trim surrounding the double door entrance</li> <li>▪ The tall windows on the side façade</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows and doors</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

917 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Large cruciform-plan church with a front-facing gable roof, an eight-sided bell tower with a Latin cross spire, a wheel window above a tabernacle housing a statue of St. Patrick on the front façade, and brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | B: Institution – Roman Catholic Church<br>A: Theme – Early and post-WWII-era religious development in Lethbridge<br>C: Design – Romanesque design influences   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This church is located on three lots on the corner of a commercial avenue in downtown Lethbridge. Construction began in 1913 and was finished in 1952, having been interrupted by WWI, the Depression, and WWII.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The front-facing gable roof, with intersecting gable roofs on the transepts</li> <li>▪ The cruciform plan</li> <li>▪ The stretcher bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The square tower surmounted by an octagonal belfry with a Latin cross spire</li> <li>▪ The four wheel windows, one in the front façade, one in the gable end of each of the transepts, and one in the apse</li> <li>▪ The icon of St. Patrick in an arched tabernacle between the front entrance</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick cornice with small dentils below</li> <li>▪ The corbelled, scalloped detailing in the gable ends</li> <li>▪ The recessed double front doors with a semi-circular stained glass transom</li> <li>▪ The recessed semi-circular arch windows on the sides of the building</li> <li>▪ The concrete stone on the façade that reads “1887”</li> <li>▪ The inset date stone with a Latin cross that reads “D.O.M. AUC 24 A.D. 1913 St. Patrick’s Church. Laid by R.J. Rev. J.T. McNally DD”</li> <li>▪ The pattern style and construction of all original windows, especially the tracery windows and stained glass windows</li> <li>▪ The original brick c.1800s steeple beneath the currently visible metal steeple</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the addition of a small shed to house an elevator and a brick extension on the back.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of an elevator shed and a brick extension to the back.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the addition of an elevator shed and a brick extension to the back.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**1011 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**  
**Southminster United Church (Main Building)**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Large church with a high central gable surrounded by a flat roof, brick cladding, two-storey sandstone plinth columns, sandstone window surrounds and sills, a sandstone plinth, stringcourse and cornice, and a front entrance featuring three double-door entrances.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period religious development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – The United Church of Canada   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1913, this church was part of the boom-period religious development of Lethbridge. Over the years, there have been several additions to this original structure. It is located on a corner lot on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The high central gable roof above the nave</li> <li>▪ The flat roof surrounding the nave</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The four two-storey sandstone plinth columns with square capitals and bases</li> <li>▪ The large sandstone entablature above the plinth columns and below the cornice</li> <li>▪ The three double-door front entrances with sandstone surrounds including entablatures with decorative supports</li> <li>▪ The three pairs of square sandstone window surrounds, one pair above each of the three front entrances</li> <li>▪ The three sandstone tablets, one above each of the three front entrances and below the paired sandstone window surrounds</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters</li> <li>▪ The sandstone cornice</li> <li>▪ The random ashlar sandstone block plinth with water table</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The large sandstone window surrounds with keystones and springs</li> <li>▪ The alternating voussoirs with brick and sandstone on some windows</li> <li>▪ The semi-circular brick voussoirs on some windows, some blind and some partially blind</li> <li>▪ The sandstone sills on some windows</li> <li>▪ The large, semi-elliptical window with sandstone surround in the high gable end above the nave</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**1011 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**  
**Southminster United Church (Wesley Hall)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey addition to the west side of Southminster Church and to the rear of Buchanan Chapel with a flat roof, brick cladding, a central sandstone pilaster at the roofline on the front façade, a sandstone cornice, a sandstone stringcourse above the second-storey windows, flat arch windows with sandstone skewbacks and keystones, two central brick pilasters, and a sandstone plinth on the side façade.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period religious development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – The United Church of Canada  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1913, this church was part of the boom-period religious development of Lethbridge. This hall was added to the structure in 1914. The church is located on a corner lot on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913 – Present (entire church)<br>1914 – Present (Wesley Hall)  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The random ashlar sandstone block plinth with water table</li> <li>▪ The sandstone sills on all windows</li> <li>▪ The flat arch lintels with sandstone skewbacks and keystones on some windows</li> <li>▪ The rounded arch lintels with sandstone skewbacks and keystones on some windows</li> <li>▪ The semi-circular brick voussoirs with blind transoms on some windows</li> <li>▪ The flat arch lintel with sandstone skewbacks and a keystone on the secondary entrance</li> <li>▪ The moulded sandstone stringcourse above the second-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The moulded sandstone cornice below the roofline</li> <li>▪ The central sandstone pilaster at the roofline of the front façade</li> <li>▪ The sandstone surround on the central window of the front façade</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters below the sandstone pilaster and stringcourse on the front façade</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

**1011 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**  
**Southminster United Church (Southminster Hall)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey addition to the rear of Southminster Church with a flat roof, tapestry brick on the main façade, brick pilasters with cast stone bases and caps supporting a cornice, semi-circular voussoirs with cast stone springers and keystones, and a semi-circular entrance with cast stone springers and a keystone.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | B: Institution – The United Church of Canada<br>A: Theme – Boom-period religious development in Lethbridge  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1913, this church was part of the boom-period religious development of Lethbridge. This hall was added to the structure in 1950. The church is located on a corner lot on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913 – Present (entire church)<br>1950 – Present (Southminster Hall)  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof with stepped parapet on the secondary façade</li> <li>▪ The running bond tapestry brick cladding on the main façade</li> <li>▪ The common bond red brick cladding on the secondary façades</li> <li>▪ The cast stone cap on the flat parapet</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters with cast stone caps and bases</li> <li>▪ The cornice supported by the cast stone caps of the brick pilasters</li> <li>▪ The brick sills</li> <li>▪ The arched brick voussoirs with cast stone keystones</li> <li>▪ The semi-circular brick voussoirs with cast stone springers and keystones</li> <li>▪ The semi-circular brick entrance with cast stone springers and a keystone</li> <li>▪ The brick sills and lintels on the glass block windows of the side façade</li> <li>▪ The concrete foundation</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

**1011 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**  
**Southminster United Church (Buchanan Chapel)**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | One-storey addition to Southminster Church in front of the Wesley Hall addition, with a scalloped roof created by several small arches, brick cladding, narrow vertical cast stone pilasters, randomly-placed small rectangular windows, and a large stained-glass window in the west façade.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period religious development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – The United Church of Canada  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1913, this church was part of the boom-period religious development of Lethbridge. This chapel was added to the structure in 1961. The church is located on a corner lot on a commercial avenue in the downtown core of Lethbridge.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913 – Present (entire church)<br>1961 – Present (Buchanan Chapel)  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The scalloped roof created by several small arches</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The narrow, evenly-spaced, vertical cast stone pilasters</li> <li>▪ The randomly-placed small rectangular windows</li> <li>▪ The large stained-glass window in the west façade</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

**1120 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints / Red Cross**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Large one-storey brick building with a pediment gable roof, corbelled semi-circular window surrounds with cast stone keystones and skewbacks, pilasters with capitals on the side and rear façades, a portico supported by brick pillars with cast stone capitals and a corbelled semi-circular door surround with large keystone over the front entrance.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | B: Institution – Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints<br>B: Institution – Canadian Red Cross Society<br>C: Design – Greek Revival influences   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Construction began in 1913 but was delayed by World War I and was not completed until 1918. This church was the first Mormon church in Lethbridge, and was part of the city’s religious development during the first population boom. It is located on a residential street in the City of Lethbridge.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1913/1918 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The pediment gable roof</li> <li>▪ The inset portico supported by brick pillars with cast stone capitals</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters with cast stone capitals on the side façades</li> <li>▪ The corbelled semi-circular brick window surrounds with cast stone sills, cast stone skewbacks and cast stone keystones</li> <li>▪ The corbelled semi-circular brick door surround with cast stone keystone</li> <li>▪ The poured concrete foundation</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original wooden windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |



**1801 8A Avenue North**

**Galbraith Elementary School**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | This three-storey brick school has a hip roof with intersecting gables at each corner, oxeve windows in the gable ends, a central flat roof dormer flanked by two large brick chimneys, and a classically styled main entrance with columns and a hooded curved pediment.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early educational development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – Dr. Walter Stuart Galbraith<br>C: Design – Palladian design influences   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1912, this school was part of the boom period educational development in Lethbridge. It is located on a large schoolyard on a residential street in the City of Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1912 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hip roof with intersecting gables</li> <li>▪ The brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The classically styled front entrance with columns and a hooded curved pediment, and a fanlight</li> <li>▪ The molded frieze</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters with cast stone capitals that match the molded frieze</li> <li>▪ The oxeve windows in the pediment gable ends</li> <li>▪ The eyebrow dormers at the centre of the side façades</li> <li>▪ The flat roof dormers at the centre of the front and rear façades</li> <li>▪ The large entablature</li> <li>▪ The large symmetrical brick chimneys</li> <li>▪ The concrete foundation imitating a plinth</li> <li>▪ The cornerstone on the southwest corner of the building</li> <li>▪ The concrete sills and lintels on all windows</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, with the exception of the new windows.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the flat roof addition on the side.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, with the exception of the new windows.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, with the exception of the new windows.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

721 3<sup>rd</sup> Street South

Lanz Residence

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey foursquare residence with a hipped roof, an open front porch with four Ionic columns, and concrete block cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early residential development in Lethbridge<br>C: Design – Foursquare  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This residence is located on a residential street in Lethbridge. Built in 1909, during Lethbridge’s first sustained economic and population boom.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1909 – 1913   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hipped roof</li> <li>▪ The concrete block construction</li> <li>▪ The cast stone lintels and sills</li> <li>▪ The rusticated concrete block foundation</li> <li>▪ The Ionic columns atop rusticated concrete block piers supporting the hipped roof on the front porch</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has been altered with the addition of new windows and doors, and a skylight.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The materials of the building have changed, including new windows and doors, and a skylight.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the new windows and doors, and the skylight.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

**102 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**  
**Hudson's Bay/Trianon Ballroom Building**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a metal cornice between the first and second storeys, a bank of storefront windows at street level, and stucco and brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Social development in Lethbridge<br>A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – Hudson's Bay Company   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Located on a corner lot on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. It was built in 1905 to replace the original wood-framed building, during the early commercial development of Lethbridge. It has since undergone many renovations as the needs of the tenants have changed.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1905 – 1966   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The authentic brick cladding beneath the paint</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters with sandstone pedestals underneath</li> <li>▪ The pressed metal cornice between the first and second storeys</li> <li>▪ The sandstone lintels and sills on all original door and window openings</li> <li>▪ The stringcourse above and around the second-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The concrete bay on the north façade</li> <li>▪ The corbelling beneath the cornice</li> <li>▪ The stepped parapet</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, excepting the changes noted below.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has been significantly altered, including the removal of the cornice above the second storey windows, the filling in of a door, the replacement of the original doors and windows, and changes to the storefront.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have changed, including the loss of the cornice above the second storey windows, the application of a stucco finish, and the replacement of the original doors and windows.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is not authentic, including the application of a stucco finish, the replacement of the original doors and windows, and changes to the storefront.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

116 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Begin Block

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, second storey windows with precast concrete Gibbs surrounds, pilasters on the sides of the building with cast stone capitals and entablature, a brick parapet, and red brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – Cyrille Begin<br>C: Design – Gibbs window surrounds  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1906 commercial building is located on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. It was part of the early commercial development of the City of Lethbridge, and was renamed the Hoffman Block in 1953.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1906 – 1952   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond red brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The second storey windows with cast stone Gibbs surrounds</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters on the sides of the building’s façade with precast concrete capitals</li> <li>▪ The cast stone entablature with brick corbelling beneath</li> <li>▪ The running bond red brick parapet with a cast stone cornice</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, although the original storefront is to be considered a missing element.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has been significantly altered, as a stucco finish has been applied to the first storey and the original storefront window bricked in.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have changed, as a stucco finish has been applied to the first storey and the original windows boarded up or bricked in.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building has changed, as a stucco finish has been applied to the first storey and the original windows boarded up or bricked in.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

118 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Bentley Block

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Three-storey brick clad commercial building with a flat roof, a parapet with a cast stone cornice and stepped sides, three segmental arch windows on the third storey, and three large semi-circular arch windows on the second storey.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – Harry Bentley   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1906, this commercial building was part of early commercial development in Lethbridge. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1906 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding on the front façade, common bond brick cladding on the side façades</li> <li>▪ The flat parapet with a moulded cast stone cornice</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick stringcourse between the second and third storeys</li> <li>▪ The continuous, shared cast stone sill below all third-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The brick segmental arch with brick voussoirs above the third storey windows</li> <li>▪ The three semi-circular arched windows with corbelled brick voussoirs on the second storey</li> <li>▪ The two short, decorative brick pilasters above the third-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings, especially the three semi-circular windows on the second storey</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory despite the fact that the storefront has been remodeled. The storefront is to be considered a missing element.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly despite the fact that the storefront has been remodeled. The storefront is to be considered a missing element.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed despite the fact that the storefront has been remodeled. The storefront is to be considered a missing element.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**222 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**

**Union Bank of Canada/Express Coffee & Tea**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Three-storey commercial building with a flat roof, voussoir or rounded arch lintels, brick hood moulds above the second-storey windows, and common bond red brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1904 former bank is located on the corner lot of a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. It was built during an early residential and commercial boom.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1904 – 1952   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The common bond red brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The brick parapet</li> <li>▪ The brick cornice with slight corbelling at the roof</li> <li>▪ The small brick cornice with slight corbelling just above the third-storey windows that marks the edge of the original hipped roof</li> <li>▪ The four brick ribbon courses: the first, level with the top of the front door; the second, just below the second-storey windows; the third, level with and connecting to the hood moulds on the second-storey windows; and the fourth, just below the third-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The brick hood moulds above the second-storey windows that connect to a ribbon course</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick chimney and the rectangular brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The shaped transom windows with multiple lights above all main floor windows and doors</li> <li>▪ The window and door openings with semi-circular fanlights and corbelled brick voussoirs on the main floor (windows are new)</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, with the exception of the replacement of the original hipped roof with a flat roof between 1950 and 1970, and the two-storey wing that was added to the north façade.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The original materials of the building have not changed, with the exception of the new roofing materials, and new sympathetic windows and doors.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is original, except for the construction of the flat roof and the replacement of the original windows and doors.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

316 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Oliver Block

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, brick pilasters with decorative brickwork forming bays, a brick inscription on the parapet that reads “OLIVER”, and running bond brick cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – William Oliver<br>C: Design – Commercial   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This c.1900 commercial building is located on two lots on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. It was built during an early commercial and residential boom.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | c.1900 – 1939   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The five square brick pilasters with decorative projecting corbelled rectangular brickwork on the second storey which form four bays</li> <li>▪ The decorative brick panels with dentils and a brick border above the second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The corbelled brick entablature</li> <li>▪ The decorative brick friezes with dentils above the second storey windows with brick borders</li> <li>▪ The continuous sill beneath the second storey windows with decorative brick corbelling beneath</li> <li>▪ The brick parapet with a brick inscription that reads “OLIVER”</li> <li>▪ The painted wall signage on the side of the building including “STOKES DRUG CO.”</li> <li>▪ The corbelled voussoirs on the second-storey windows of the side façade</li> <li>▪ The two corbelled brick chimneys</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory except for the missing storefront and inauthentic second storey windows. The original storefront is to be considered a missing element.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been altered except for the missing storefront.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the missing storefront and new windows and doors   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the missing storefront and new windows and doors.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

319 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

**Kresge Building**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two storey brick commercial building with a flat roof, flat parapet front façade wall, stepped parapet side walls, decorative brick pilasters with cast stone caps on the second storey, cast stone cap on the parapet, decorative cast stone stringcourses, two main recessed entrances, and one secondary recessed entrance.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Depression-era development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – S.S. Kresge Corporation   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1930, this commercial building was part of the Depression-era development in Lethbridge. It is located on a commercial street in the downtown core of Lethbridge.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1930 – 1952   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The flat parapet with cast stone cap</li> <li>▪ The stepped parapets on the side façades</li> <li>▪ The brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters on the second storey</li> <li>▪ The decorative cast stone stringcourse above the second-storey windows with art deco detailing</li> <li>▪ The cast stone stringcourse above the sign band</li> <li>▪ The cast stone sills on the second-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The brick lintels on the second-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The tall brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The flag holders on the building’s front façade</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory except for the missing original storefront.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the missing original storefront.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the missing storefront.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the missing storefront.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |



328 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Lyceum Theatre / Starland Theatre

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | One-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a stucco parapet, triangular window and door openings, and brick cladding on the storefront.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – Alfred William Shackleford  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1908 building is located on two lots on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. The former movie theatre was built during an early commercial and residential boom.           |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1908 - 1925  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory, as the front façade has been entirely remodeled.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has been significantly altered, as the front façade has been entirely remodeled.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have changed, as the building's façade has been entirely remodeled.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is not authentic, as the building's façade has been entirely remodeled.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have changed.   |

332 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Alec Arms Hotel

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Three-storey commercial building with a flat roof, ribbon bands above and below the second storey windows, corners with decorative brickwork, a balcony with wrought iron brackets and railing, and brick cladding.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – Greyhound Canada   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1909 hotel is located on two lots on the corner of a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. It was constructed during an early commercial and residential boom.  |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1909 – 1939  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The running bond brick cladding</li> <li>▪ The decorated parapet</li> <li>▪ The ribbon bands above and below the second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The projecting decorative brickwork at the corners</li> <li>▪ The cornice above the first floor</li> <li>▪ The balcony with offset door on the front façade with wrought iron curvilinear balustrade and five wrought iron brackets</li> <li>▪ The cast stone lintels</li> <li>▪ The arched windows on the first floor of the building’s façade with a voussoir pattern</li> <li>▪ The keystones above the third-storey windows</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, including the restoration of missing elements.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the loss of the original cornice with dentils and brackets.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the installation of new windows and doors, and the recent restoration project.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the new windows and doors, and the restored front entrance.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

411 5<sup>th</sup> Street South

Greyhound Bus Depot

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | One-to-two-storey commercial building with a flat roof, a brick and stucco finish, an awning with curved corners on the building's side, two recessed ribbon courses above the second storey windows, and a recessed main entrance.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – World War Two-era commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Institution – Greyhound Canada   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | The Greyhound Bus Depot is located on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. The building was originally constructed in 1909 but was extensively renovated in 1939 as a part of World War Two-era commercial development in Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1939 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The white stucco finish with black trim</li> <li>▪ The awning with curved corners along the first storey at the side of the building</li> <li>▪ The solid brackets beneath the awning</li> <li>▪ The two recessed ribbon courses above the second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The recessed main entrance</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory pending the completion of the current rehabilitation.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

**110 8<sup>th</sup> Street South**  
**Vendome Hotel/Alberta Rooms/Roloff Beny Studio**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey commercial building with a flat roof and a corbelled cornice, a parapet with stepped sides, two brick pilasters on the front façade, and red brick cladding  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period commercial development in Lethbridge<br>B: Person – Roloff Beny  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | This 1910 building is located on a commercial street in downtown Lethbridge. The former hotel was built during the early commercial and residential boom in Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | c. 1910 – (whenever Beny left)  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The flat roof</li> <li>▪ The red brick common bond cladding</li> <li>▪ The parapet with stepped sides</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters</li> <li>▪ The corbelled cornice</li> <li>▪ The rowlock windowsills</li> <li>▪ The ghost image of the painted signage on the side of the building which reads, “ALBERTA ROOMS”</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building would be satisfactory pending the removal of the plastic panels. The storefront is to be considered a missing element.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, save for the addition of easily removable plastic panels to the façade, and the installation of new windows and doors.   |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, save for the addition of plastic panels to the building’s façade, and the installation of new windows and doors.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, save for the addition of plastic panels, and the installation of new windows and doors.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |

620 12B Street North

St. Basil's Education Centre

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | This two and one-half storey brick school has a hipped roof, large cross gables with parapets, two small gable roof dormers, and a central front entrance with a pointed arch transom window.  |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Early institutional development in Lethbridge<br>C: Design – Collegiate Gothic design influences  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | Built in 1914, this school building was part of the World War I- era institutional development in Lethbridge. It is located on a schoolyard on a residential street in the City of Lethbridge.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1914 – Present   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The hipped roof with large cross gables</li> <li>▪ The parapets on the cross gables</li> <li>▪ The two small gable roof dormers on both the front and rear façades with decorative hood moulds, brackets, wooden shingles, and half timbering and stucco finish in the gable ends</li> <li>▪ The brick pilasters with cast stone caps</li> <li>▪ The pointed arch stone entrance with inscription, quoins, and a pointed arch transom window above double doors</li> <li>▪ The stone tabernacle with crown, quoins, and inset wooden icon above the front entrance</li> <li>▪ The stone stringcourses below the first storey windows and above the second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The decorative brick elements including the stucco and brickwork on the large pilasters above the front and side entrances</li> <li>▪ The decorative stucco and brick panels with a three-diamond motif between the first and second storey windows</li> <li>▪ The stone entablature above the front entrance that reads “ST. BASILS 19-SCHOOL-14”</li> <li>▪ The large brick chimneys</li> <li>▪ The stone lintels and window sills</li> <li>▪ The stone cross atop the central crass gable</li> <li>▪ The mature trees in front of the school</li> <li>▪ The exterior large landscaped area bisected on the axis of symmetry of the building by the concrete pathway/sidewalk</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, save for the flat roof addition.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.  |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

520 18<sup>th</sup> Street South

St. Aloysius Convent

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Description</b>                        | Two-storey institutional building with a side-facing gable roof, an intersecting front-facing gable to the left of the main entrance with a Celtic cross in the gable end, and red brick common bond cladding.   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Post-World War II boom<br>B: Institution – The Faithful Companions of Jesus   |
| <b>Context</b>                            | The former convent is located on a single lot on a residential street in Victoria Park. Built in 1949, this building was a part of Lethbridge’s post-war boom.   |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1949 – c.1960s   |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The side-facing gable roof</li> <li>▪ The red brick common bond cladding</li> <li>▪ The intersecting front-facing gable roof with returned eaves and a concrete Celtic cross in the gable end</li> <li>▪ The six recessed windows beneath the intersecting front-facing gable roof with three brick pilasters between them</li> <li>▪ The moulded frieze beneath the roof</li> <li>▪ The arched brick voussoirs over the first storey windows and the three second-storey windows beneath the intersecting front-facing gable</li> <li>▪ The offset main entrance with a front-facing gable roof</li> <li>▪ The brick chimney</li> <li>▪ The smooth concrete foundation</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> </ul> |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.   |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.  |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered, except for the addition of a brick one-storey wing and a small wooden porch on the rear.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.  |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, except for the addition of a brick one-storey wing and a small wooden porch on the rear.   |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic, except for the addition of a brick one-storey wing and a small wooden porch on the rear.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.  |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.   |

3325 43<sup>rd</sup> Street South

Parry Farm

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Description</b>                        | This two and one-half storey residence has a hip roof, concrete walls, a stucco finish, and   |
| <b>Significance Criteria</b>              | A: Theme – Boom-period rural development<br>B: Person – Charles Edward Parry  |
| <b>Context</b>                            | The farm is located on approximately forty acres on the south half of legal subdivisions 5 and 6, 22-8-21-W4M. Built in 1912, this residence was part of the boom-period rural development around Lethbridge. |
| <b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>       | 1912 – Present  |
| <b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The double concrete walls with an airspace between them</li> <li>▪ The pattern, style and construction of all original window and door openings</li> </ul>           |
| <b>Integrity Criteria:</b>                | The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.  |
| <b>1. Location</b>                        | The location of the building has not changed.   |
| <b>2. Design</b>                          | The design of the building has not been significantly altered.  |
| <b>3. Environment</b>                     | The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.   |
| <b>4. Materials</b>                       | The authentic materials of the building have not changed, with exception of the windows and doors.  |
| <b>5. Workmanship</b>                     | The workmanship of the building is authentic.   |
| <b>6. Feeling</b>                         | The feeling of the building and site has not changed.   |
| <b>7. Association</b>                     | The associations of the building have not changed.  |