



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

BERTE GROCERY

707 – 9th Avenue North,
Lethbridge, Alberta, T1H 1E6

(1910)

67 - 9th Avenue North
Staffordville



May 2011



c. 1920

Other Names

67 – 9 th Avenue North, Staffordville	1910 – 1913	Staffordville annex to Lethbridge (Apr. 1913) (Henderson's 1912 – 14)
Canada Post Office Village of Staffordville	1910-10-01 to 1918-08-31	George Williams Postmaster 1910-10-01 to 1915-10-12
John Berte Grocery	1918 – 19	
John Berte General Store	1914 - 42	
Georges Groceries & Meat	1950 – 69	
Yien's Grocery	1970 - 75	Tsang Yuen manager
Williams Grocery	1976 – 97	
Tumbleweed Café	2000 -	

First Owner

- 1892 Emma Valentino of the Town of Lethbridge in the Northwest Territories of Canada

Owners and Residents

The store first appears in the 1914 Henderson Directory as 67 – 9th Avenue North Staffordville with George Williams named as grocer (proprietor) and lives at same. Also listed at the same address is Staffordville PO. Wm. Williams (fireman CPR) also lives at 67-9th Ave N. Staffordville.

- 1908 Alma Sohia Olsen of the City of Lethbridge Alberta
- 1913 John Berte
- 1914 Catherina Berte
- 1917 Everisto Fia listed as Grocer and lives at same (1917 Henderson Directory)
- 1928 Catherina Berte
- 1918 - 42 John Berte listed as Grocer
- 1944 – 48 Natale Natalini
- 1950 – 54 George Cong
- 1970 – 75 C.W. Chan
- 1976 – 97 William Lam with Lyee Wah (Wee-Wah)



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

- 1998 Rebecca J. Holland
 - 2000 Rebecca Holland and Char Nesbit
 - 2003 Sara Louise Campbell
 - 2004 - present Holly & Edwin Quinteros
-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

Berte Grocery is a good example of Boomtown style commercial building featuring a rare brick façade (rather than the more common wood frame and siding). Located in the Village of Staffordville (annexed into the City of Lethbridge April 19, 1913) it was part of a close community made up primarily mine workers. Staffordville was also known as "Number Three" and "Stafford". It is located a short distance east from Galt Mine #3 north of downtown Lethbridge.

Prior to the annexation of Staffordville into the City of Lethbridge in 1913, the property was numbered 67 – 9th Avenue North Staffordville. This was the location of a Canada Post Office with George Williams named as Postmaster. It remained a post office until the annexation in 1913.

The "Age of Significance" is through a time in the early Lethbridge history that saw many first immigrants to both Southern Alberta and to Canada who had come to work in the coal mines and on the railways. Berte Grocery served as a cultural centre or social gathering place for many of the first European immigrants to the area. Its close proximity to mine #3 and the Post Office would have contributed to its use and patronage.

Heritage Value

As a Canadian Post Office the site would have been frequented by many of the first immigrants to Lethbridge.

Berte Grocery functioned as both a grocery store and general store but also as the neighbourhood gathering place. As reported by Amelia Lucciani (John Berte daughter) the store had one of "2 or so" phones in North Lethbridge. The store was often used by doctors in emergency cases.

The later addition of electrical conduit would indicate that the original general store did not have electricity. The original Cold room for meat storage is still in existence (non-functional).

Berte Grocery was a gathering or meeting spot for the predominately European ethnic community of Staffordville. Many of the residences worked in Galt Mine Number 3.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Berte Grocery Store include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Location
- Gable Roof with stepped brick crown and brick facade
- Painted ghost signs
- Some original doors.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

1. Location The building remains on its original site
 2. Design This substantial mercantile building in the boomtown style is generally in its original form.
 3. Environment Set in a residential neighbourhood on a main thoroughfare through the neighbourhood the building still acts as a landmark for the community
 4. Materials Much of the original material remains with painted ghost signs
 5. Workmanship The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure.
 6. Feeling The physical presence and landmark character of the building are a good reference to Staffordville and the early history of Lethbridge
 7. Association The relationship as a landmark for the surrounding neighbourhood remains
-



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Significant Alterations

- Reconstruction of main entrance to store
- Painting of bricks
- Wood roof shingles changed to asphalt shingles
- Replacement of original wood framed windows
- Addition of electricity
- The commercial element of the building has been changed from grocer and general store to a private residence

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

1912	Staffordville numbers houses
1913	Staffordville Annexed to Lethbridge, Post Office Closes
1917	Henderson Directory Listing with City of Lethbridge address
1934	Telephone acquired
1940 – 42	Orlando Lucciani listed as Clerk

Theme

Historic, Architectural, Cultural

Function

Commercial Grocery and General Store	1914 - 1997
Restaurant / café	2000 – 2003
Private Residence	2004 - present

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1920
Galt Museum Archives
19841069001



Berte Grocery





Berte Grocery





Berte Grocery





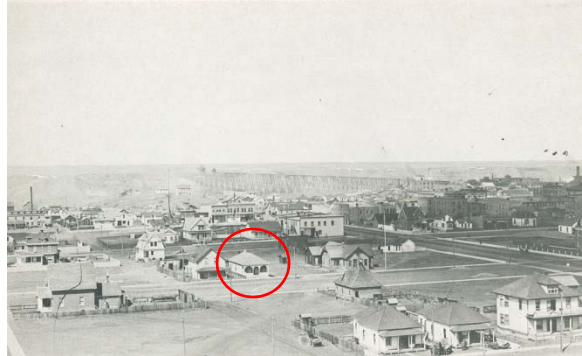
City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

CLEARY HOUSE

420 – 7 Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada

1909

Clyn Street



May 2011

Other Names

First Owner

1907 William Cleary
Conductor CPR (Henderson 1914, 1923)

William Jr. Cleary
Student (Henderson 1914)

Eileen Cleary (Henderson 1927)

Owners and Residents

Harry G. Chamberlin
Salesman Perfection Oil (Henderson 1929, 1936, 1944, 1948, 1951)

Alberta M Chamberlin
Clerk/Steno Prudential Insurance Company (Henderson 1948, 1951, 1953)

June O. Chamberlin
Employee Crystal Dairy (Henderson 1948)
Comptometer Operator/Clerk HR Carson Ltd. (Henderson 1951, 1953)

Esther Chamberlin (Henderson 1953)

E.D. Chamberlin (current)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Cleary Residence is the last remaining single family residence in the Lethbridge downtown business core. Early photographs of Lethbridge show that it was typical in size and character of many of the railway homes.



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Heritage Value

Constructed in 1907, this small rectangular bungalow represents the original residential district between the downtown and the old RCMP Barracks located where City Hall now exists. This last example of a working class bungalow has a unique triple arched verandah supports.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Cleary Residence include:

- Downtown location
- Style, shape and details
- Verandah Details Exterior wood trim and panels

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of original integrity in form, and exterior finishes remain on its original site.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | small single family bungalow with front covered verandah |
| 3. Environment | The original residential neighbourhood no longer remains. The narrow 25' x 120' lot is currently between a two store brick professional office building and a three level parking structure. |
| 4. Materials | The exterior wood trim and horizontal siding remain. The wood shingle roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. The wood finishes appear to be in well maintained condition. |
| 6. Feeling | The Cleary Residence is juxtaposed amongst much larger buildings of commercial and business usage. As the last single family residence within the downtown core and through its small stature the bungalow acts as a landmark. |
| 7. Association | There is no relationship between the surrounding environment and the Cleary Residence. |

Significant Alterations

- Original wood shingles changed to asphalt shingles
-

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

Residential Dwelling

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1907



Cleary Residence





Cleary Residence





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

DOWNER RESIDENCE

1276 – 3RD Avenue South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada

1914

Westminster Road



September 2011



c. 1915

Other Names

Downer Residence	1914 - 1944
Chinook Club	1944 - 1993
Westminster	1993 - present

First Owner

Fredrick W. Downer (1867-1953)

- Western Canada Hardware Company – President
- Moved to Lethbridge from Great Falls in the 1890's
- Partner with William Henderson
- Known as the Fred Downer System of ready-made homes
- Also known as the Dean of the Chinook Club
- Sold the residence to the Chinook club in 1944 for \$7700 (\$100 for every one of his birth years – he was 77)
- Member of the Lethbridge Board of Trade

Owners and Organizations

- Chinook Club
 - Westminster House
 - John Magee
-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Westminster House, despite being relocated multiple times, still maintains the classic forms and finishes of a Tudor Revival House.



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The first owner was Frederick William Downer. He was married to Kate Emma Downer (Farbon – Manthrope, England). He was known as the “Dean of the Chinook Club”. After secretly boarding a ship from Liverpool to Canada in 1886,

Downer travelled throughout Canada and United States with stays in Winnipeg (hotel worker), St. Paul Minn. (hauling railway ties and building a race track) to following the Mark Twain Trail through Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Natchez and New Orleans. Downer took care of camels in Cincinnati for Barnum’s Circus.

In 1888, Downer moved to Montana, living in Last Chance Gulch by Helena, Shelby, Havre, and Columbia Falls. He moved to Lethbridge via Great Falls in 1897. They ventured to Lethbridge after seeing a poster in a local Great Falls Hotel announcing the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria’s reign. It was during this visit that he met William Henderson, the owner of the “Lethbridge House”. Downer and Henderson formed a partnership with Fred Downer being made manager of the hotel.

Early in 1899 Mr. Downer and his partner, William Henderson started to expand operations purchasing real estate, developed the “Hotel Coaldale” at the corner of 5th St. and 3rd Ave. and the Balmoral Hotel. In 1907 the partnership was dissolved.

The distribution of property from the partnership created the Fred W. Downer system, which included the Victoria and Connaught Mansions, Strathcona Court, West View Cottages, Deane bungalows, Devonshire Gardens and the Westminster House.

From 1901 to 1903 Mr. Downer was appointed United States Consular agent in Lethbridge. He was granted re-admission to British citizenship in 1905.

Fred Downer was the chairman for the Dry Farming Congress held in Lethbridge in 1912. Mrs. Downer was chairman of the women’s board.

Heritage Value

The Westminster House while in its original site was a landmark home as a private residence and prominent social gathering place as the Chinook Club.

Its relocation to south Lethbridge on the edge of “six mile coulee” by the Lethbridge Airport gives the building high visibility to those travelling to and from Lethbridge.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Westminster House include:

- Tudor Style
- Window and door locations
- Scale, form and massing
- Batten and roof bracket details
- Heavy timber construction

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of the original integrity in form remains.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building has been relocated from its original 3 rd Avenue location to south Lethbridge |
| 2. Design | Tudor style – two storey |
| 3. Environment | The building is now set on the south edge of the Six Mile Coulee in south Lethbridge. A new residential neighbourhood is currently being developed to the east of the Westminster House. It will act as a landmark for the development. |
| 4. Materials | A great deal of original materials and form remain |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The building stands as a landmark at the south edge of Lethbridge. |



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7. Association The relationship the building was lost with the relocation. But is still a link to the history of Lethbridge.

Significant Alterations

- Relocation of building to south Lethbridge by six mile coulee
- Relocation of building at six mile coulee location

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

1914 Construction
1944 Sale to Chinook Club
199- Relocation to south Lethbridge

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

- Private Residence
- Social Club
- Bed and Breakfast

Architect/Designer

Original unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1914

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1915
Galt Museum Archives
19891046022



Downer Residence





Downer Residence





Downer Residence



C 1915-88
Galt Museum Archives – 19891046022



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places



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HENDERSON RESIDENCE

526 – 7th Avenue South,
Lethbridge, Alberta



May 2011

(1897) London Road and Crabb Street



c. 1897

Other Names

First Owner

William Henderson

- Mayor (1908-09)
- Master Carpenter
- Lethbridge House (Hotel Lethbridge) proprietor
- Hotel Balmoral proprietor

Second half of the duplex was occupied by Captain MacDonald of the NWMP and his wife. MacDonald is shown in the 1897 photo above (on horse)

Owners and Residents

Margaret Henderson

- Widow William (Henderson Directory 1914, 1917, 1920/21, 1923, 1927, 1929)
- Daughters Adeline, Etta, Edna

Harold Henderson

- Son of William Henderson
- Proprietor Henderson Garage (Henderson Directory 1914)
- Died in First World War, February 22, 1917 (b. May 21, 1889 – Lethbridge)
- Army Private - Boyle's Yukon Motor Machine Gun Battery Battalion

Edna Henderson

- Resident (Henderson Directory 1914, 1917)

Frederick Henderson

- Mechanic Henderson Garage (Henderson Directory 1917)

William S. Henderson (Jean)

- Son of William Henderson
- Active Service (Henderson Directory 1917)
- Henderson & Kane Garage (Henderson Directory 1920/21)
- Manager Henderson Brothers (Henderson Directory 1923, 1927)
- Battery Service 718 – 3rd Ave S (Henderson Directory 1929)



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- Home (Henderson Directory 1934)
- Salesman (Henderson Directory 1940, 1953)
- Clerk Alberta Liquor Control Board (Henderson Directory 1940, 1951)

Jean Henderson

- Clerk D.A. Raworth (Henderson Directory 1951)
 - Supervisor Alberta Government Telephones (Henderson Directory 1953)
-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lethbridge Herald, December 13, 1909 reported that William Henderson was “easily the best known man in Lethbridge and one of the most esteemed.” Henderson served two terms as Mayor of Lethbridge.

Henderson was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland and came to Canada in 1879. In 1893 he assisted in the erection of the Police Barracks in Fort Macleod. He settled in Lethbridge in 1885 and worked as a Master Carpenter. As one of the earliest contractors in Lethbridge he built cottages for the employees of North West Coal & Navigation Company, the first school and in 1881 the Galt Hospital. After building the Lethbridge House in 1885 (later renamed to Lethbridge Hotel) Henderson stayed on as the proprietor. An advertisement of “The Leading Hotels of the Western Provinces” found in a 1906 Lethbridge News Souvenir publication lists William Henderson as proprietor of the Hotel Lethbridge and the Hotel Balmoral. An 1892 photo shows William Henderson as a member of the Lethbridge Volunteer Fire Department.

Henderson was a member of the first town council before being elected Mayor in 1908. He was an active member of the Board of Trade and a promoter of the old Turf Association and Electric Light Co.

William Henderson is the only Mayor of Lethbridge to die while in office. It was for William Henderson that Henderson Lake was named.

William Henderson made an important partnership with Fred W. Downer following the two meeting at a celebration of the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria’s reign in Lethbridge. The partnership lead to Downer’s relocating his family from Great Falls to Lethbridge in 1897. Downer started as the manager of the Lethbridge House and quickly began to expand the operations with Henderson through the purchasing of real estate. They erected the “Hotel Coaldale” and the Balmoral Hotel.

Description of Historic Place

The Henderson House appears much differently than the original duplex house in 1897. Alterations and additions to the house began at the turn of century. The house was converted to a four unit residence with the addition of two kitchens on the second floor.

These alterations were completed more than 75 years ago the present form has established its own significance. The home is a rare example of the classic revival style for a residence in the City.

The Henderson House property is a large yard with mature trees, garage, playhouse and lawn. The size of the lot and the building siting allows for full view of all facades. There is a short white picket fence along 7th Avenue and on the adjoining west property line.

Heritage Value

- Home of Lethbridge’s tenth Mayor (1908-09), William Henderson
 - This large classic revival residence stands a strong visible landmark in the London Road Neighbourhood.
 - The Henderson Residence is an early multi-family residence.
 - The Henderson’s sold the residence in 1957-8
-



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Henderson Residence include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Location
- Large square columns with brick base
- Painted wood shingle and horizontal wood siding
- Classic Revival building profile

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. Its form and out buildings still exist on the original large corner lot. |
| 2. Design | The original brick front façade has been covered by a classic revival façade. |
| 3. Environment | Set in a residential neighbourhood the building still acts as a landmark for the community |
| 4. Materials | Most of the original building finishes were covered or removed in the early 1900's |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The residence has a pronounced physical presence and landmark character for the London Road neighbourhood and is a good reference to the early history of Lethbridge |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a landmark for the surrounding neighbourhood remains |

Significant Alterations

- Conversion of second floor to individual living units
- Addition of columns and hip roof
- Addition of second floor kitchens
- Painting of bricks and wood shingle siding

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1897 | Photograph of house and occupants |
| 1900+ | House conversion from duplex to single family dwelling |
| 1909 | William Henderson dies during tenure as Mayor |
| 1909+ | Alterations and conversions done by Margaret Henderson |

Theme

Historic, Architectural, Cultural

Function

Duplex
Single Family Residence
Fourplex

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown (original done possibly by William Henderson)



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Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1897
Galt Museum Archives
19800118023



Henderson Residence





Henderson Residence





Henderson Residence





Henderson Residence





Henderson Residence





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

HOTEL DALLAS

312 – 5th Street North,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada

(1903)

Round Street



May 2011



c. 1910

Other Names

Coal Banks Inn 1974

aka Dallas Hotel

First Owner

- 1903 George William Rowe

Owners and Residents

Chris J. Eckstrom

- First lease but died before the hotel opened

George Oliver Rowe (George William Rowe's son) took over the hotel and opened it in October, 1904

Lethbridge Conservatory of Music

- First floor (1906 - 1910)
- Originated in 2nd storey Tuff Block (where Southminster Church is today) before moving to Hotel Dallas
- Moved to 1102 – 5th Avenue (Spudnut shop) in 1910

Stockman's Lounge

- 1965

Geo A Cowan- Jeweler

- 1965

Coal Banks Inn

- Renamed in 1974 after the sale to a Calgary firm
-



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Hotel Dallas from its early beginnings through to the 1950's had a classic revival façade. It was significantly altered with the addition of wood fascia and brick arches on the street level "to give it an updated look". The general brick form and the majority of window openings still remain, however, its architectural significance has been compromised.

The Hotel Dallas is a long-time "working class" hotel and tavern.

Its size and scale has maintained it as a landmark building along 5th Street (originally Round Street)

Heritage Value

It was a place of initial lodging for many of the new arrivals to Lethbridge working on the Railroad and in the mines. The Hotel Dallas served as the "working man's" hotel and it was the "Miners Pub" for many.

An altercation between a Chinese employee working in the hotel's restaurant and a Caucasian customer occurred on December 25, 1907. Word of the altercation quickly spread and escalated into rumours that the employee had killed the customer. A large crowd gathered at the hotel and then ransacked the restaurant. The crowd then moved their activities to Chinatown. The police were summons to control the situation. Mayor W.S. Galbraith read the Riot Act to those that had gathered and the situation was put under control and the crowd dispersed.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Hotel Dallas include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Location

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site |
| 2. Design | The alterations to the front façade leave its integrity as significantly altered |
| 3. Environment | Fifth Street (formerly Round Street) was Lethbridge's main street with cable cars, numerous hotels and commercial retail stores. The street continues to be a vital part of the downtown Lethbridge landscape. |
| 4. Materials | Much of the original material has been changed or covered from view. The original brick that remains has been painted. |
| 5. Workmanship | The building is currently undergoing renovations and modifications |
| 6. Feeling | The physical presence and landmark character of the building are a good reference to the early history of Lethbridge |
| 7. Association | The building contributes to the historical character of the adjacent businesses and buildings. |

Significant Alterations

- Addition of third floor in 1907
- Removal of second and third floor balconies
- Removal of pediment feature on front facade
- Store front windows added then removed (see 1947, 1957 image)



Glenbow Archives NB-54-179

c. 1947



c. 1957

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

1904	October opening
1907	Third Storey added
1907	Riot
1928	Renovations
1974	Renamed Coal Banks Inn
2010	Closed for renovations and conversion to apartments

Theme

Historic, Architectural, Cultural

Function

Hotel / Restaurant / Tavern

1904 - present

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1910
Galt Museum Archives
19740030000-021

1947
Glenbow Museum Archives
NB-54-179

1957
Galt Museum Archives
19752208035



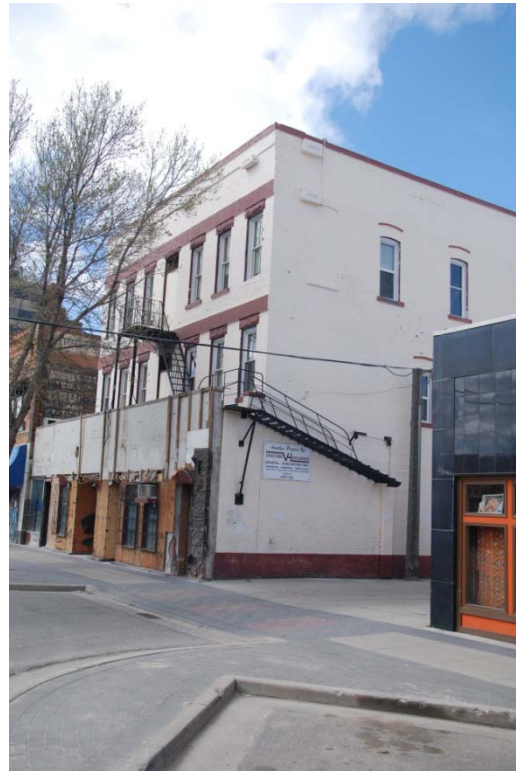
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Hotel Dallas





Hotel Dallas





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

GREEN / DOOLITTLE RESIDENCE

1936

721 – 11th Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada



May 2011



May 2011

Other Names

Green/Doolittle Residence

First Owner

Owners

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Green/Doolittle Residence is an excellent example of a small but well-designed International Style Residence.

Similar to the architectural style, International Style, the Doolittle Residence reflects an industrial form in both volume and horizontality. The home makes use of a curved canopy over the front entrance and a semicircular sunroom on the south side of the home to contrast the smooth, undecorated exterior wall surfaces and the flat roof.

Heritage Value

The house is located in the London Road Neighbourhood of Lethbridge. The area has a variety of different architectural styles including Craftsman, Victorian and Classic Revival. The variety represents individual tastes and values of the owners as they constructed their homes in this wealthier corner of the London Road area.

The architect (Rose?) designed the home to bring the modern design introduced by the Bauhaus to Lethbridge Alberta.



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The Bauhaus (Building House) School was founded by architect Walter Gropius. The school's philosophy of "total work of art" had a profound influence on the Modernist Design movement being in the 1920's. The school was directed by Walter Gropius (1919-28), Hannes Meyer (1928-30) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1930-33). The school was closed in 1933 by the Third Reich (Nazi Germany).

The Bauhaus style is also known as the International Style.

Gropius based the principles of the School as being "apolitical" contrary to Constructivism that followed the Russian Revolution and influenced many of Germany's left-wing views. These principles in turn brought about an approach to design that was rational and functional.

Meyer shifted the focus to the functionality of the design away from the aesthetics. Mies opposed the Meyer's architectural approach of "user requirements" and advocated a "spatial implementation of intellectual decisions".

The result of these influences is a design school philosophy that integrates the artist and the craftsman, industry and art. It is featured by simplified forms, rational order and functionality. The design conveys a spirit of individuality within its simplicity of mass production.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Green / Doolittle Residence include:

- International Style
- Window and exterior doors
- Location, Scale, Form and Massing
- Flat Roof and Stucco exterior finish

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of the original integrity in form remains.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | International Style |
| 3. Environment | The home is set in a mature residential area of Lethbridge. Mature trees and a planted garden are a major feature of the yard. |
| 4. Materials | A great deal of original materials and form remain |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The home's entrance does not directly front the street but is visible at the end of a edge framed driveway. |
| 7. Association | The home contributes to the rich variety of architectural styles found. |

Significant Alterations

- Introduction of sliding patio doors leading to backyard.



HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

Theme

Architectural

Function

- Private Residence

Architect/Designer

Rose (?)

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1936

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka



Green / Doolittle Residence





Green / Doolittle Residence





Green / Doolittle Residence





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BLOCK

427 – 5th Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta
Canada

(1910)

5th Round Street



May 2011



c. 1911

Other Names

International Harvester	1911
Wallace Block	

First Owner

1910 The Knights of Pythias

Churches, Organizations and Businesses

- 1910 Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints
 - 1910 Catholic Church (afternoons)
 - 1911 International Harvester Co.
 - 1914 Dramatic Order Knights of Khorrasan
 - 1914 Lethbridge Lodge No. 2
 - 1914 Loyal Order of Moose
 - 1914 Canadian Order of Foresters
 - 1914 Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World
 - 19-- Hudson Bay Wholesale
 - 19-- Kitson Wholesale
-

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Wallace Block is named after a later owner, Robert W. Wallace.

The building was built in 1910 by The Knights of Pythias. The Order of Knights of Pythias is an international, non-sectarian fraternal order, established in 1864 in Washington, DC, by Justus H. Rathbone and was the first fraternal order to be chartered by an Act of Congress. They are dedicated to the promotion of understanding among men to attain peace.



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Both the Catholic (afternoon) and Mormon (morning) Churches rented the hall.

International Harvester Co. is shown in photographs to have a well-established business at this location.

In later years, the hall was used for weekend dances. It is currently used for commercial and business lease.

Heritage Value

The Wallace Block has a strong heritage value to the City of Lethbridge.

- Historical Value through The Knights of Pythias and the organizations and churches that met at the Hall
- Cultural Value through the connection to the agricultural history by International Harvester.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Wallace Block include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Location
- Brick Construction and details
- Pressed metal cornices
- Stepped brick parapet

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site |
| 2. Design | This substantial mercantile building has undergone some modifications to its store front |
| 3. Environment | The original business/commercial neighbourhood remains |
| 4. Materials | Much of the original material remains |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The physical presence and landmark character of the building are a good reference to the social history of Lethbridge |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a landmark for the surrounding neighbourhood remains |

Significant Alterations

- Reconstruction of the store front and lower façade
- Removal of the second floor access doors to second floor show room
- One storey brick addition to back of building (east)
- Lower one storey concrete block addition to back of building (east)
- Freight elevator removed, addition of two staircases.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1910 | Knights of Pythias move to new building from first club house over Lethbridge Herald Building |
| 1912 | International Harvester Company |
| 19-- | Brick addition |
| 19-- | Storefront alterations |
| 19-- | Concrete Block addition |
| 1919 | Old Timer's Club New Year's Eve Dance |

Theme

Historic, Architectural, Cultural



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Function

Cultural Hall	1910 - 1912
International Harvester Co.	1912 -
Dance Hall	
Kitsons Wholesale	1930's
Commercial Lease space	19-- - present

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1911
Galt Museum Archives
19740030000-010



Knights of Pythias





Knights of Pythias





Knights of Pythias





Knights of Pythias



C 1959-1961
Galt Museum Archives – 20021008060



C 1911
Galt Museum Archives – 19740030000-010





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

MASONIC HALL

1911

315 – 10 Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada



May 2011



c. 1910-12

Other Names

Sons of England Hall
Masonic Hall
Masonic Lodge Hall
Lethbridge Lodge No. 39

Business Tenants

Leicester Electric Company
Ritchie Paterson & Company 1959-61
Benjamin's Cleaners and Tailors 1955-61
Garbutt Business College 1925-49
Big Johns Books
Canadian Cancer Society

First Owner

1910 Sons of England

Owners and Organizations

- 1912 Lethbridge Masonic Lodge #39
 - 1914 Masonic North Star Lodge No. 4
 - 1914 Masonic Lethbridge Lodge No. 39
 - 1914 Sons of England Benefit Society
 - 1914 Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints
 - 1914 Canadian Order of Chosen Friends
 - 1920 Masons purchase (February) building
 - 1920-42 Old Timers' Ball
-



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The decision to build a new hall was made in February 1910 by the Sons of England Company Hall. It is reported to have been built by the Sons of England in 1911. The Sons of England was a patriotic and benevolent society for British ex-patriots living in Canada and in South Africa. The organisation was modelled on freemasonry, with both their regalia and customs reflecting this.

The Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS), Canadian Order of Chosen Friends and the Sons of England Benefit Society used the building as an early meeting place.

The building was bought by the Masonic Lodge No. 39 in 1912. The building remains in good conditions with caretaking by the Masons.

Description of Historic Place

The Masonic Hall is

- modest styled
- commercial
- new classicism using bold and oversized decorative details (ie. cornice).

The original plan "called for a club room or gymnasium and kitchen in the basement, two stores on the ground floor to be rented and lodge rooms on the first floor with dimensions of 47 feet by 50 feet" (Galt Archives).

Heritage Value

The Masonic Hall represents a long standing presence of fraternal orders in Lethbridge. The fraternities associated with the Masonic Hall have all made significant charitable contributions to the community. The Order of Eastern Star provided the "ladies" of Lethbridge the opportunity to participate within a fraternal order. The promotion of charity, truth and kindness through these fraternities of women and men has been important to the growth of Lethbridge.

The building played an important role in the early cultural history of Lethbridge. The building continues to contribute to the cultural growth of the City.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Masonic Hall include:

- Beaux Arts Style
 - Modest
 - Commercial
- New classicism using bold and oversized decorative details exemplified by the cornice
- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Metal cornices
- Exterior brickwork
- Stepped Parapet
- Symmetry
- Use of Pilasters, different sized windows, transom and central entrance

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of original integrity in form, finishes, outbuildings and plant material (trees & shrubs) remain on its original site.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | Beaux-Arts style (commercial) |
| 3. Environment | The original business/commercial neighbourhood remains with some of the original buildings still remaining and maintained. Single Family residence in the area have been replaced with commercial space |



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 4. Materials | The original brick material exterior finish remain, original metal cornice remains. Brick patterning on front façade has been covered or painted |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. The brick and wood finishes appear to be in well maintained condition |
| 6. Feeling | The open parking lot on the north retains the landmark character of the building |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a positive contributor to the business in the surrounding neighbourhood remains. |

Significant Alterations

- Lots of integrity remains
- Original Store front recessed store entries to street front lease spaces have be eliminated
- Store front windows reduced in height (panelling added)
- Front door archway changed
- Windows and doors have been changed
- Conversion of main floor areas to retail commercial lease space.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1908 | March 7 dispensation was applied for a new Lodge in Lethbridge |
| 1908 | March 19 First meeting |
| 1908 | May 30 Charter Granted and was constituted on July 9, 1908 with 28 charter members. |
| 1912 | June 20 motion passed to purchase the Sons of England Hall at 315 – 10 Street. |
| 1979 | Renovation and alterations creating some retail lease space and upgrading the heating and building exterior |
| 1991-92 | Amalgamation with Milk River and Vauxhall Lodges. |

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

- Fraternal Lodge
- Commercial / business lease space
- Religious gatherings
- Education

Architect/Designer

Edward Ernest Carver

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1911

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1911
Galt Museum Archives
19891049197



Masonic Hall





Masonic Hall





Masonic Hall





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

NOURSE RESIDENCE

334 – 12 Street South (Bartlett Street),
Lethbridge, Alberta, T1J 2R1,
Canada

1906

1121 - 4th Avenue South (Dufferin Street)



May 2011



c. 1906

Other Names

Dimnik & Company (Law Offices)
London Road Law Office
Lethbridge YWCA (Harbour House)
Chinook Club
Attic Theatre
Little Theatre

First Owner

- 1886 Initial grant of land bestowed by Dominion Government of Canada to The Northwest Coal and Navigation Company
- 1886 to 1905 Numerous owners
 - Most notable was Elliott Torrance Galt son of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt (Fathers of Confederation)
- 1906 Charles George Kilmer Nourse
 - First Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Lethbridge
- 1914 John B. Wilkie
 - Wilkie and Stephens Insurance Agents
- 1982 Philadon Co.
 - YWCA Harbour House

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Nourse Residence was constructed in 1906, the same year the City of Lethbridge was incorporated as a City in the Province of Alberta. The land was purchased by Charles George Kilmer Nourse in 1905.

The house was designed using elements from the Queen Anne Revival style, especially the steep roof with dormers. The house has a balance of vertical and horizontal lines with varied textured surfaces.



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

The existing entrance portico with ionic columns was a later addition to the house from the original verandah and second floor balcony which was demolished. The house features a variety of window sizes and colours.

Heritage Value

The site and residence has a long history of ownership and occupancy relevant to the History of Lethbridge. Its use as a Theatre, Women's Boarding Home (YWCA) and as the temporary home for the Chinook Club have all contributed to the cultural history of Lethbridge.

The original resident Charles George Kilmer Nourse was a prominent business man arriving to Lethbridge after the Yukon Gold Rush from Dawson City, Yukon. He was the first manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and also served as President of the Lethbridge Board of Trade (Chamber of Commerce) from 1909 to 1910.

It has been reported that Nourse's wife Josephine did not live with him during his time in the Yukon and when it was announced that he was to be transferred to Lethbridge she refused to move there with him unless she could design the house that she wanted. Josephine Nourse designed the residence with separate living quarters for the maid and a separate maid's pantry.

The Attic Theatre was a dinner theatre that featured many high quality and entertaining performances.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Nourse Residence include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Steep roof and Dormers
- Rusticated stone building base
- Wood frame windows form and type
- Shiplap siding and battens on main level
- Wood shingle siding on second level

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. The address was been changed from 1121 – 4 th Avenue to 334 – 12 th Street |
| 2. Design | Queen Anne Revival with steep roof and dormers. Alterations to front entry have been made and the front verandah has been removed. |
| 3. Environment | Originally set in a residential neighbourhood which has transformed to a mixed use area of residential and professional offices. Located on a corner lot on a main thoroughfare to downtown Lethbridge. |
| 4. Materials | Much of the original material exterior finish material have been replaced |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The corner lot location, mature trees and general well maintained appearance of the building and site characterize the residence as a place of prominence |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a landmark for the surrounding neighbourhood remains |

Significant Alterations

- Main entrance veranda removed and classic revival portico added
- Main entrance door changed to double doors
- Small main floor addition with horizontal siding and large side pane fixed windows to the back (west side)
- Address changed from 4th Avenue to 12th Street
- Wood roof shingles changed to asphalt shingles
- Bevelled wood shingle siding on main level replaced with horizontal siding
- Colour change (paint)



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- 1886 Initial land recording (bestowed to the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Company by Dominion Government of Canada)
- 18-- Land owned by Elliott Torrance Galt (son of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt – Father of Confederation)
- 1912 Name in publication as a "Scenic Beauties of Lethbridge"
Address Change
- 2001 Roof destroyed by fire

Theme

Historic, Architectural, Cultural / Community

Function

Single Dwelling
Theatre
Boarding House
Business

Architect/Designer

Josephine Nourse (designer)

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1905 to 06

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1906
Dimnick & Company



Nourse Residence





Nourse Residence





Nourse Residence





Nourse Residence





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

RYLANDS HOUSE

609 – 12 Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada

1912

Barlett Street



May 2011



May 2011

Other Names

Croskery Residence

- Note: the Lethbridge HIV Connection Society (LHC) at 1206 – 6th Avenue South is in new replacement house that was part of the Rylands property and was also known as the Rylands House

First Owner

1912 Edwin Ulysses Rylands
1985 Robert and Joan Croskery (Joan – E.U. Rylands daughter)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Rylands Residence is a 4 square pyramidal belled roof bungalow built in 1905. The home was situated on a triple lot property. The Rylands enjoyed croquet and lawn bowling on their property. Mrs. Rylands was a member of the Canadian Board of Control of the International Congress of Farm Women in 1912.

It was the home of Edwin Ulysses Rylands and his wife Annie and their two children. Edwin (widowed in 1923).

One month after what Rylands called “the luck of the Irish” he remarried to a Reuby Philbrick after meeting her on east bound CPR train. Reuby was a member of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.), a faithful member of the Women’s auxiliary and the Women’s Missionary Society of Southminster United Church. She also belong to the Mathesis Club, a ladies study group, which had its beginnings in Lethbridge in 1912. During the First World War Reuby knitted socks, folded bandages and entertained the men and women training at the R.C.A.F. No. 8 Bombing and Gunnery School for Sunday dinners and Christmas.

Edwin Rylands managed the Hudson Bay Company in Lethbridge until 1911. He then opened his own dry goods store in downtown Lethbridge known as Rylands and Co. Dry Goods Store located on the corner of Round Street (5th Street) and Redpath Street (3rd Avenue).

The home was the 295th home to be serviced with natural gas. The original gas radiant fireplaces with steel and brass fronts remain in the living room and dining room.



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

In 1985, Joan Rylands Croskery returned to Lethbridge with her husband Bob. They moved back from Toronto Ontario to live in the original Rylands home.

Heritage Value

The home was originally owned by Edwin Ulysses Rylands. He came to Lethbridge in 1904 from Yorkton to manage the Hudson Bay Company Store. In 1911 Rylands opened Rylands & Company, a major dry goods store. He also started a market garden in the former Bay Building in the 1930's providing income for many of Lethbridge residents.

Edwin Rylands contributed to Father Lacombe's missions and to the Lethbridge Homeless by providing the with meal vouchers to be used at the Yale Café on 5th Street South. He and other men carried pails of water to help the newly planted trees around Henderson Lake survive the dry Southern Alberta conditions.

Rylands, as a member of the Board of Trade, was one of the first people to travel across the High Level Bridge when it was officially opened in 1909. He was also an elder at the Southminster United Church and member of the Kiwanis club and the YMCA.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Rylands House include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Bellcast roof and Dormer
- Front enclosed verandah
- Exterior wood trim and panels

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of original integrity in form, finishes, outbuildings and plant material (trees & shrubs) remain on its original site.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | 4 square pyramidal belled roof |
| 3. Environment | The original residential neighbourhood remains with many of the original single detached family dwellings. The original site has been sub-divided and second home built by Rylands was sold in 1998 (it has since been demolished and replaced with new building. |
| 4. Materials | The wood shingle siding has been replaced with horizontal wood siding. The exterior wood trim and feature panels remain. The wood shingle roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. The wood finishes appear to be in well maintained condition. The exterior of the house was restored in 1985-86 by Robert and Joan Croskery |
| 6. Feeling | The mature trees and general well maintained appearance of the building and site reflect a desirable residential image. |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a positive contributor to the residential streetscape in the surrounding neighbourhood remains. |

Significant Alterations

- Original open porch on the west enclosed to a full verandah
- North side screened porch has been enclosed with windows
- New plumbing, electrical wiring and heating (1985-86)
- Insulation added (1985)
- Conversion of two car garage in rear yard to art studio with skylight



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- 1912 construction
- 1927 two bedrooms and north screened porch added
- 1986 interior renovations and restorations
- 1986 Conversion of rear yard garage to art studio with skylight
- 1998 Sale of second house on property

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

Residential Single Family Dwelling
Art Studio

Architect/Designer

- James A. MacDonald – was the first Second Vice President of the Alberta Association of Architects founded in 1906
 - Designed the first Fire Hall in Lethbridge which replaced in 1908 with a larger facility on the same site

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown - 1912
Al Heggedal builder – ALH Properties Ltd. – 1985-86



Rylands



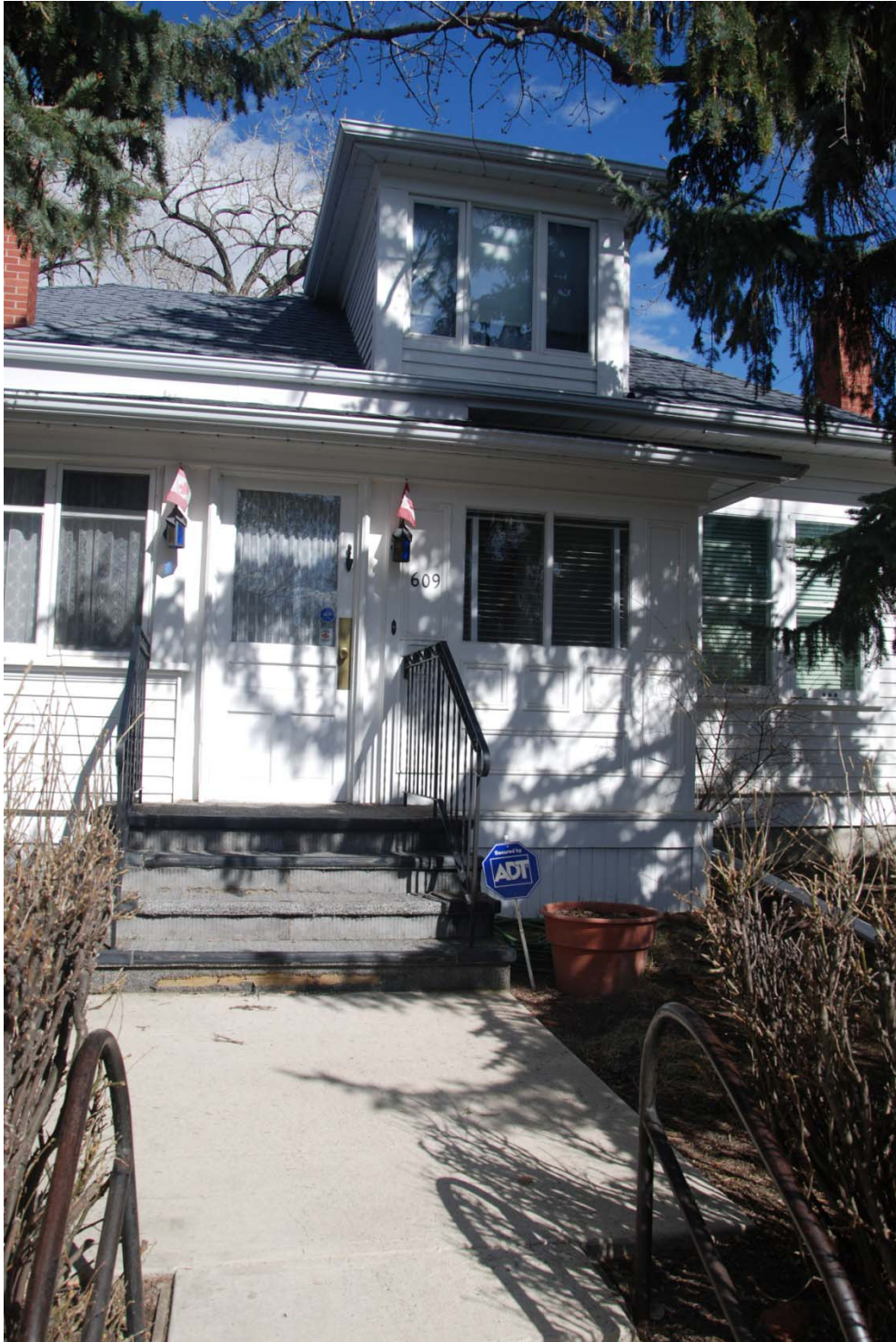


Rylands





Rylands



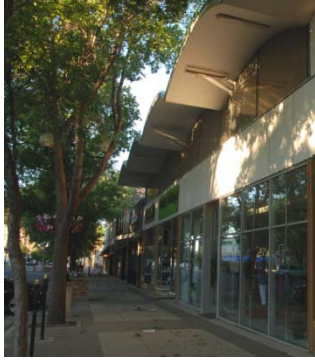


City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

SAFeway BUILDING

1929

316 – 6TH Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta,
Canada



May 2011



c. 1961

Other Names

Business Tenants

First Owner

Canada Safeway

Owners and Organizations

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Safeway Building marks the entry of a major grocer to the City of Lethbridge. The store is unique in Canada Safeway generally leasing its buildings. "The Lethbridge Herald reported in October 1929 that a building permit valued at \$16,500 was taken out for the erection of a Canadian Safeway Store on the lots next to the Miebach Garage and that excavation had started" (Galt Archives). In December it was reported that the value of the permit was \$18,500 and that it "was one of year's "important permits" and the future looked bright" (Galt Archives).

Description of Historic Place

The Safeway Building has undergone storefront façade changes. changes Masonic Hall is

- modest styled
- commercial
- new classicism using bold and oversized decorative details (ie. cornice).

The building underwent a significant architectural change in the 1960's.



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Heritage Value

The Safeway Building is a rare example of late modernist style in Lethbridge. The modernist change was designed by local Lethbridge Architect Norman Fooks.

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Safeway Building include:

- Late Modernist Style
- Projecting concrete barrel vaults
- Glazed façade
- Scale, massing and form
- Second floor windows and signboard

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of the original integrity in form remains.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | Late Modernist |
| 3. Environment | The original business/commercial neighbourhood remains with the same Modernist detailing |
| 4. Materials | A great deal of original materials and form remain |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. |
| 6. Feeling | The building contributes to the streetscape in Downtown Lethbridge |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a positive contributor to the business in the surrounding neighbourhood remains. |

Significant Alterations

- Covering of some second level windows
- Replacement of sign band
- Store front changes

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1929 | Store announcement and construction |
| 1930 | Store Opening |
| 196- | Storefront alterations |

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

- Grocery Supermarket
- Commercial / business lease space

Architect/Designer



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Original unknown
Alterations – Norman Fooks

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1929

Photo Credits

May 2011
RKH Architecture
Hironaka

1961
Galt Museum Archives
19752201222



Safeway





Safeway





City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

WELLINGTON DUPLEX

1910

334 – 12 Street South,
Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 2R1,
Canada



May 2011



May 2011

Other Names

Wellington Duplex

First Owner

1914 Joseph T. Wellington
John R. Wellington
1972 J.T. Wellington
1981 C.W. Wellington

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Historic Place

The Wellington Duplex is a 4-square two storey duplex with bellcast roof.

Heritage Value

The residence is a good example of a foursquare duplex with solid and substantial construction. The architectural value is enhanced with the use of local bricks on the exterior.

The original owners Joseph and John Wellington operated a lumber and hardware in the rear yard. The commercial building in the rear yard remains. The Wellington Duplex is a good example of early entrepreneurial spirit.

The 1914 Henderson Directory lists John R. Wellington as on the Lethbridge Board of Trade Council and as President of the Lethbridge Builder's Exchange.



City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places

Character Defining Elements

The character defining elements of the Wellington Duplex include:

- Overall built form, scale and massing
- Bellcast roof and Dormers
- Entrance arbours and vestibules
- Exterior brickwork
- Bay windows
- Construction materials warehouse in rear yard
- Entry to the front yard is through a lych-gate (traditionally a roofed gateway to a churchyard).

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

A high degree of original integrity in form, finishes, outbuildings and plant material (trees & shrubs) remain on its original site.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Location | The building remains on its original site. |
| 2. Design | 4 Square two storey duplex with bellcast roof |
| 3. Environment | The original residential neighbourhood remains with many of the original single detached family dwellings |
| 4. Materials | The original brick material exterior finish remain |
| 5. Workmanship | The building appears to be in sound condition with little evidence of movement or structural failure. The brick and wood finishes appear to be in well maintained condition |
| 6. Feeling | The mature trees and general well maintained appearance of the building and site reflect a desirable residential image |
| 7. Association | The relationship as a positive contributor to the residential streetscape in the surrounding neighbourhood remains. |

Significant Alterations

- Wood roof shingles changed to asphalt shingles
- Original windows replaced

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Significant Dates

- 1910 construction
Addition of log building to backyard area (relocated from same block)

Theme

Historic, Architectural

Function

Residential Duplex Dwelling
Lumber and Hardware retail business

Architect/Designer

Unknown

Builder / Construction Date(s)

Unknown
1910



Wellington Duplex





Wellington Duplex





Wellington Duplex

