

City of Lethbridge

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# Inventory of Historic Places



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**Final Report**





## **The City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places project was undertaken with financial support from the Government of Alberta’s Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and from the City of Lethbridge. The purpose was to prepare an Inventory of Lethbridge’s Historic Places that would meet the prescribed criteria for significance and integrity. The criteria for significance and integrity, on which the evaluation of potential historic places was based, were identified by the province to ensure that historic places meet the requirements for listing on the Alberta and Canadian Register of Historic Places.

### **2.0 Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places - Project Objectives**

The main objectives for the City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places project are as follows:

- To review and refine the list of the two hundred and fifty (250) selected “sites of interest” and evaluate the potential of each site to form part of the Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places.
- To select twenty-five (25) historic places from the “sites of interest” list to be further evaluated and documented in accordance with the standards and guidelines set within the established Municipal Heritage Partnership Program.
- To document, research and conduct fieldwork on the twenty five selected historic places and prepare draft Statements of Significance and provide documentation of the evaluation process in accordance with the standards and guidelines established by the Alberta Historic Resources Management Branch such that these resources will be “designation ready”.

### **3.0 City of Lethbridge Advisory Committee Role**

The identification of potential sites for the inventory involved meetings and correspondence, and the process included representatives from the City, a representative from the Lethbridge Historical Society and the Lethbridge Heritage Advisory Committee, a representative from the provincial Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) and the consultant – Heritage Collaborative Inc. From the initial 250 places on the sites of interest list, a downtown core boundary was defined, in keeping with the City’s downtown core focus for heritage. This area included sixty-seven (67) potential sites, which were researched, documented and evaluated. In addition seventeen (17) special sites of interest, which were outside of the downtown area, were also researched,

documented and evaluated. In total, eighty-four (84) potential historic places were researched in order to arrive at the inventory list of twenty-five sites that demonstrated significance and integrity and were in keeping with the municipal focus.

## **4.0 Description of Report Content**

### **Tab 2 – Municipal Context Paper**

The preparation of the Municipal Context Paper is an MHPP requirement to establish a framework for evaluation of historic places. The Municipal Context Paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events associated with the City of Lethbridge. This document is used as an historical reference point for the review and evaluation of the city's historic places.

### **Tab 3 – Evaluation Matrix and Map of Downtown Core Sites**

The evaluation of potential historic places in the downtown core area yielded sites that were eligible to be placed on the municipal inventory and sites which were not eligible. In order to provide the City of Lethbridge with a picture of the downtown core that shows the locations of eligible and ineligible sites, a table showing these different categories of sites has been elaborated. As well, these sites are shown on a map and are colour coded according of the three categories of sites.

### **Tab 4 – Draft Statements of Significance**

Twenty-five draft Statements of Significance have been prepared for the historic places selected for inclusion on the City of Lethbridge Inventory. Each historic place was researched and photographed. A Statement of Significance was prepared, which includes the three major sections required by the MHPP: a description of the heritage resource, a description of the heritage values associated with the resource, and identification of the character defining elements.

### **Tab 5 – Evaluated Sites (Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms)**

A review of the sites of interest list, and a review of several special interest sites suggested by the City of Lethbridge and the Lethbridge Heritage Advisory Committee, identified eighty-four (84) potential historic sites. These sites were evaluated using the significance and integrity criteria with reference to the City of Lethbridge Historical Context Paper, and were subjected to both on-site investigation and historical research. The evaluations are captured in the Municipal Heritage Survey Review Forms (MHSRF).

These forms are provided in this section for each of the twenty-five inventory sites along with the remaining downtown core sites that are not being placed on the Inventory.



## **Municipal Context Paper**



## **First Peoples**

The Indigenous Peoples who traditionally inhabited the area of Southern Alberta comprised the Nitsitapi nations. Nitsitapi in their language means “Real People”, and the nations which comprise this group are the Siksika nation, the Kainai nation, and the North Piikani and South Piikani. The first Europeans in the area are believed to have first had contact with the Siksika nation, as they applied the English translation of their group, “Blackfoot” to all the groups of the Nitsitapi nations. Europeans called these nations the “Blackfoot Confederacy”. The names of the other, individual Nitsitapi nations have also been rendered in English, as in the Kainai nation, translated as “Blood People”, the North Piikani, adapted as the Northern “Peigan”, and the South Piikani, translated as the “Blackfeet”. This last group is further known as the Montana Blackfeet, as they inhabit an area of Montana.

The Nitsitapi inhabited a stretch of prairie that was bounded by the North Saskatchewan River in Alberta in the north, and by the Rocky Mountains in the west, and ranged east to Saskatchewan and south into the United States. Some groups ranged as far south as Mexico.

Europeans did not achieve a significant presence in this territory until the 1860s. The first European traders in the area noted that the peoples of the Nitsitapi nations camped along the valleys of the Oldman River (then known as the Belly River). A group of Kainai were camped along the Oldman River, close to Fort Whoop-Up, in October of 1870, when they were attacked by their Cree enemies. A large battle ensued, which is recognized as one of the last intertribal battles among native peoples of North America. The battle pitted the Crees and their allies against the Kainai and their allies. The Crees and their allies lost the battle, suffering a great loss of lives. In the years following this battle, Kainai would gather regularly at the battle site, to worship the Medicine Stone: a sacred stone in the river valley that was associated with the great battle. These events are now commemorated in Lethbridge at Indian Battle Park.

The buffalo played a central role in the way of life the nomadic Nitsitapi groups. These groups pursued the buffalo through their wintering and summering locations of the Western Plains. As Natives began trading buffalo hides for other goods, the value of the hides was recognized and demand rose sharply. However, pressure from over hunting of buffalo herds decimated the buffalo population. Reports say that one of the last buffalo in the region was hunted and killed in 1879.

The demise of the buffalo, the devastation brought onto the local native people by the whisky trade, and the loss of their traditional way of life threatened the peoples of the Nitsitapi nations. Their populations were dwindling and their culture was being lost. Recognizing this threat, the native peoples of the area signed Treaty 7 in 1877 with the young Dominion of Canada to move onto reservations and to receive the protection of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP).

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

In 1832 trading alcohol with Native People was outlawed in the United States. Montana traders who dealt in whisky met with increasing difficulty in their operations due to the U.S. army's crackdown on their trade. Meanwhile, the newly formed Dominion of Canada had not yet organized law enforcement in the area of Southern Alberta, after the withdrawal of the Hudson's Bay Company in what was then known as Rupert's Land. In the 1860's and 1870's these Canadian territories were a haven for illegal trading as it was beyond U.S. jurisdiction and free of law enforcement. American traders moved in and by 1869, John Healy and Alfred Hamilton completed their 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 constructed Fort Whoop-Up in order to continue their trade in whisky, among other goods.

About this time it was discovered that buffalo hides could be modified into machinery belts, and the hides could be feasibly transported by steamship. Natives of the region – the Nitsitapi nations – hunted the buffalo as its major source of food. Whisky traders exchanged crude whisky with the natives for the valuable buffalo robes. Many other forts would follow and were known as “whisky forts” because of their reputation for dealing whisky. Fort Whoop-Up was the first and most notorious of whisky forts in the area.

The whisky trade was devastating the native peoples and their way of life. In one report from a whisky fort, a patron noted that in one winter alone approximately seventy Kainai died as a direct result of alcohol. The final straw was the massacre of Nakoda, also known as Assiniboine, peoples in 1873 by traders. The massacre took place in the Cypress Hills region of Battle Creek in Saskatchewan, and saw a group of wolf hunters, whisky traders, and Métis cargo haulers, opening fire on a camp of about 300 Nakoda. A dispute over a stolen horse escalated as alcohol was consumed by both sides. In all, twenty-three Nakoda and one wolf hunter were killed. The Dominion of Canada responded with the establishment of the NWMP and the local post – Fort McLeod – in 1874. With the installation of law and order by the NWMP presence, the whisky trade was curbed and the region became a peaceful place. The whisky traders either moved back to the U.S., or stayed and became law-abiding citizens.

Despite its wild reputation, and the negative effects that the whisky trade had on the local native populations, Fort Whoop-Up was the area's first business. The lawlessness that prevailed in Southern Alberta and in the area of present day Lethbridge was legendary but also short-lived. However, the entrepreneurial spirit of the area's early settlers, and of the early traders who remained in the area and integrated into the peaceful, flourishing community, was to characterize the city for some time afterwards.

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

The impact of the Galt family on early Lethbridge and indeed on the region was profound. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, and his son, Elliot Torrence Galt, had purchased land from the Federal government and parceled out much of the region to settlers. Furthermore, they established the first major industry – coal mining – and followed with the establishment of large-scale irrigation.

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt came to Canada from Scotland in 1834 and worked for the British America Land Company at Sherbrooke in what was then known as Lower Canada. His father, John Galt, a novelist and also the manager of the British owned Canada Company, was influential in settling the area between Lakes Erie and Huron, establishing the cities of Guelph and Galt, amongst others. Sir Alexander was one of the Fathers of Confederation and was present at the Charlottetown Conference in 1867, becoming the first Finance Minister of Canada later that year.

As Finance Minister, Galt expanded the then ad-hoc Geological Survey and made it a permanent survey. In 1880 he became the Canadian High Commissioner to Britain, with a mandate that was to develop the North West Territories. Elliot Torrence, Sir Alexander's son, had seen the coal outcroppings in the Lethbridge area in the 1870's and he convinced his father to initiate development of the coal deposits in the area. The prospect of the Canadian Pacific Railway, slated to be built across the southern plains of Alberta, foreshadowed the potential 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 he had secured in London, England, and had the region surveyed for potential mine sites. The NWC&NC opened the first drift mines of the company at the Coal Banks, later known as Lethbridge, site on the Oldman River in 1882.

Elliot Torrence was also instrumental in achieving the large-scale irrigation of the region which included Lethbridge. Elliot formed the Canadian North Western Irrigation Company with Charles Magrath and contracted the Mormons to build the canals that would irrigate the Lethbridge region. Mormons had already begun to settle in the area as they had purchased land from the NWC&NC.

The Galts also influenced the character of the city and the early community services. In 1891, the Galt Hospital was opened, which 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 centre square, just south of the railway and amidst prospering business district of the young city. In 1908, Elliot Galt made a gift to the city in the form of the city square. This square is known today as Galt Gardens.

## **Settlement**

The community of “Coal Banks” spawned around the coalmines in 1882 in the river valley of present day Lethbridge. The community was called “Coalhurst” by the early postal service in the area. Residents of the area began calling it Lethbridge after the NWC&NC’s President William Lethbridge and the community officially adopted its present day name in 1885. Lethbridge was incorporated as a town in 1891, and only fifteen years later, it was officially recognized as a city, in May 1906.

When the Galt mines opened in the area in the 1880s, its first miners came from Nova Scotia. C.A. Magrath, hired by the NWC&NC, led a party of miners from Nova Scotia and carried out the initial surveys for the company’s prospective mines. The success of the coal mining operations at the Coal Banks, and the increasing demand for the area’s coal, saw the operation grow to include more and more workers. Settlers flocked to Lethbridge, and the population grew from four people in 1881 to over 2,000 in 1901.

Coal mining was the first major industry in the area, but this was followed by another successful industry – agriculture. The attributes of the terrain and the climate, gave rise to dry, poor growing conditions, requiring large-scale irrigation if agriculture were to be a consistent and viable practice in the region. The Mormons were experts in irrigated agriculture as they pioneered such methods in their home state of Utah. A group of Mormons, lead by Charles Ora Card, came to Southern Alberta and purchased land from the NWC&NC in 1887. In 1898 the Mormons agreed to build the main canal of the proposed irrigation system from the St. Mary’s River to Lethbridge, including routes to Stirling and Magrath. With the irrigation of the land in the Lethbridge area, settlers were welcomed from across the U.S., Canada, and Europe. By 1921, the population was over 11,000.

The first homes in Lethbridge, after Nicholas Sheran’s home, were built after the opening of the first mine in 1882. These early houses were constructed in the river valley close to the mine offices. In 1885, the town moved to the plain above the valley. In 1885 Lethbridge had been surveyed and lots were being sold. The main streets of the town were to be a hundred feet wide.

Some residents still made their homes and their small businesses in the river valley of Lethbridge up until 1952, when a flood prompted all settlement to be moved to the higher plain and out of the valley.

Around the turn of the century a Chinatown was developing in the Lethbridge downtown. Many of the Chinese immigrants who helped complete the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) settled in cities and towns along the line and many arrived in Lethbridge. The first Chinese laundries appeared in Lethbridge around 1889. With the development of irrigation, many of the Chinese started market gardening on acreages that they purchased. Others found seasonal works in rural homes, on farms, or in mines, and returned to larger centres like Lethbridge during the winter. By the turn of the century, the district had



several businesses, including laundries, groceries and restaurants. Some of the buildings of historic Chinatown still stand today in Lethbridge's downtown.

## **Commercial Development**

### **Coal**

A prominent feature of the Lethbridge river valley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was the exposed coal seam that ran along the banks of the Oldman River. This geological formation would be exploited as Lethbridge's first industry and fuel its early development. This 1.7 m seam was called *Sik-oo-kotoks* ("black rocks") by the Siksika nation. When the first U.S. and European prospectors and settlers arrived in the area, they called it "the Coal Banks". Coal mining commenced in the Lethbridge area in 1874 when Nicholas Sheran set up a ferry and started retrieving coal from this exposed seam. In 1881, Sheran decided to construct a proper entryway into the mine, expanding his quarry.

When the Galts arrived, they began mining the same seam at drift mines that they had set up across the river from Sheran's operation. The mines required supporting infrastructure such as a narrow gauge railway, as well as greater numbers of men to work in the mines – drawing many settlers to the area during years of growth. By 1900 around 150 men worked at the mine and they removed about 300 tonnes of coal on a daily basis. During World War I, production at the mines peaked, consisting of about 2000 miners in 10 large mines to extract 1,000,000 tonnes of coal annually.

At least 98 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 was in decline after 1919, and the final mine in the area closed down in 1957.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture was not the first industry to take root in the growing community of early Lethbridge, but it became a major part of life and commerce in the area. Lethbridge developed early industries around ranching and irrigated farming, and also established centres for agricultural research – a tradition that continues today.

Ranching started in Southern Alberta soon after the disappearance of the buffalo and the establishment of Treaty 7 with the Native Peoples of the area. Ranching became important to the Lethbridge area as well, and ranch lands developed at the outskirts of the early city.

Large-scale irrigation projects in the Lethbridge area commenced in 1898 and were operational in 1900 upon the completion of the canal system. The Lethbridge section of the canal system was officially opened in September of that year by the Governor General of Canada, Lord Minto. The irrigation system proved to be successful and led thereafter to the agricultural settlement of the Lethbridge area.

In 1906, the Lethbridge Research Centre for agriculture and the Lethbridge Experimental Farm were created to develop methods, and crop and livestock varieties to meet the challenges of farming in the area. The centre is still active today in Lethbridge and is now part of Agriculture Canada. 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 5,000 delegates and guests from 15 countries including Italy, India, China, Palestine, and Persia.

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

The community of the Coal Banks in the river valley, started to move to the plain above the valley in 1885 after the area had been surveyed. Construction proceeded at an impressive rate as commercial development boomed in 1885. By year's end the community of Lethbridge had more than sixty buildings. These included six stores, five hotels, billiard rooms, livery stables, barbershops, a hardware store, a furniture store, a tinsmith, a millinery, and a fancy goods store.

In the early 1880's, the Galt mining company operated a sawmill at their site in the river valley. About this time the first lumberyard opened. In the mid 1880's the local brickyard opened, which in 1887 produced 200,000 bricks, all of which were used locally. Brick was to become the required building material for commercial buildings in early Lethbridge.

Lethbridge was incorporated as a town in 1891. That year, the newly designated town boasted over 250 dwellings, and numerous businesses and stables as well as hospitals, schools, and churches. There were approximately forty-six warehouses at the time – a figure attesting to the commercial development of the city.

The potential for fires posed by the use of timber in the early buildings and the added fire spreading danger of the strong, dry winds, greatly influenced building in early Lethbridge. Bylaws passed in 1891 set limits on construction materials 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.

After the First World War, new construction techniques such as structural steel and improved asphalt roofing made the old fire laws somewhat obsolete. The early building

codes shaped the face of the Lethbridge downtown district, and the prominent use of brick remains a character of the downtown core to this day.

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. With the railway completed in 1905 and the new High Level Bridge to be completed by 1907, Lethbridge emerged as a commercial hub in Southern Alberta. Lethbridge was officially recognized as a city in May 1906.

The rise of a few successful industries and a wealth of supporting businesses started by small entrepreneurs, made an impact upon the region. Lethbridge boomed from 1907 to 1913 and installed infrastructure such as a power plant, a water treatment plant, and a streetcar system. The city also created exhibition grounds and exhibition buildings in preparation for the International Dry Farming Congress held in Lethbridge in 1912. The streetcar system comprised of 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 via 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue. All three lines originated on 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, at the southwest corner of Galt Gardens.

The growth in commerce was paralleled by Lethbridge's growing financial sector. The first bank established in Lethbridge was the Union Bank in 1884. The Bank of Montreal followed this in 1897. Accompanying its boom, nine other banks either opened in Lethbridge or expressed an interest to do so between 1906 and 1913.

The boom period was not to be sustained. Early in the 1910s, immigration halted and commercial activity declined. With the difficulties brought on by the outbreak of World War I in 1914, and the local drought and depression of the early 1920s, Lethbridge would not prosper again until the end of the 1920s. This moment of prosperity after several bleak years was due to two consecutive years of good harvests. The moment was brief however, as the city succumbed to the Great Depression in 1929. Lethbridge did not grow again significantly until after World War II.

## **Community**

### **Community Services**

Early community services were initiated by community members who identified needs and answered those needs with their own time and commitment. Postal services were first handled by the accountant at the Galt mine. After this, the Higinbotham Drug Store handled postal service. This continued until the Lethbridge Post Office was constructed in 1912, a building which still stands today. Postal service in north Lethbridge in the early days was handled at the Sub-Post Office 31 in another local drug store. Schooling,

which also had informal beginnings in the community, was formally established with the construction of the Lethbridge Public School, which opened in November of 1886.

The first hospital care in Lethbridge was administered in a converted cottage. A small infirmary was built in 1886. The NWMP also offered medical attention early on, and in 1889 the local NWMP post was equipped to provide hospital services. In 1891 the small infirmary was incorporated into a new hospital – the Galt Hospital. Subsequent additions saw the Galt Hospital grow larger and more specialized, and functioned as a training school for nurses. The Galt Hospital building became the Galt Museum in 1967 and the Sir Alexander Galt Museum and Archives in 1985.

Hotels and boarding houses in Lethbridge commenced with the development of the community after the first mine opened in 1882. Some of the early hotels in Lethbridge still exist today and still function as hotels. One example is the current Coal Banks Inn on 5<sup>th</sup> Street, which opened in 1904 and was originally called the Dallas Hotel.

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

Religious services had grass roots beginnings, with various denominations holding services where and whenever possible before any churches were constructed. Between 1886 and 1887, four churches were built in Lethbridge: St. Augustine’s Anglican Church, St. Patrick’s Roman Catholic Church, Knox Presbyterian Church and the Wesley Methodist Church. The lots for these churches were donated by the NWC&NC. Religion continues to be important to the people of Lethbridge, with over 50 church buildings existing in the city today.

Social gatherings were common early on in Lethbridge. Lethbridgians often gathered at the home of William Stafford, who was the Superintendent of Mines in Lethbridge, and held concerts and dances, picnics in the summer, and skating and sleighing parties in the winter. In 1886 the Lethbridge Colliery Band was formed. The first large event in Lethbridge was the first New Year’s Eve Ball, held in 1885. Moreover the town held annual exhibitions and fairs, as well as parades. Sports were also popular in early Lethbridge and a local team won the Provincial Championship in baseball. In 1886, Lethbridge formed the first Gun Club in the North West Territories for shooting at flying targets.

Lethbridge had a strong sense of community from early on and had its own weekly paper, the Lethbridge News, which began around 1885, followed by the creation of the Lethbridge Herald in 1905. Another cultural development in the community was the establishment of theatres for concerts and plays and later for motion pictures. One example was “The Opera House”, which opened in 1891. The Opera House provided office and meeting space as well as a hall with a stage playing to both public and private audiences.

## **Lethbridge and War**

During World War I, Lethbridge had the highest percentage of enlistment for any community in the whole country, when approximately 2,600 men enlisted. During World War II, approximately 1,750 people enlisted at Lethbridge.

The city airport was temporarily adopted by the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan during the Second World War and used as a flying, bombing, and gunnery schools. From 1942 to 1946 approximately 12,500 German prisoners of war were held at Camp 133 in North Lethbridge.

## **Recent History and Contemporary Context**

The prolonged economic hardship that plagued Lethbridge from the mid 1910s through to the Great Depression was reversed with the boom that followed World War II. Between 1946 and 1951, the population grew from 16,522 to 22,947. The expansion of the city took the form of suburbanization. While a new industrial park in the east of the city gave a new home to industries.

In the mid 1960s, Lethbridge, which in the past two decades had been expanding on its northern, western and southern fronts, was now complemented by new residential development to the west of the Oldman River. This complementary growth served to re-centralize the downtown area and restore it to its position as the cultural and commercial centre of Lethbridge.

This residential boom led to a total of 23 new schools being built from 1950 to 1970. Lethbridge opened the Lethbridge Community College in 1957 and the University of Lethbridge, located in West Lethbridge, in 1967.

The expansion of Lethbridge to the west led to the development of the Oldman River Valley. The establishment of the Lethbridge Nature Reserve and the Helen Schuler Coulee Centre in the 1970s, and the work of the Urban Parks program in the 1980s, served to integrate the public spaces of the Oldman River Valley into an impressive urban park system.

The city of Lethbridge approximately doubled in area in 1984 when it annexed twenty two sections of adjacent land. 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.

The varied history of Lethbridge reflects the distinctive landscape of the river valley and prairie plains, the political and legislative struggles and successes of the broader region, the spirit and foresight of early industrialists such as the Galts, and the diverse settlers

that have be drawn to the city’s magnetism. Lethbridge is further dignified by the fact that it still has a wealth of built heritage from various periods of the city’s history. Moreover, the community has been active in researching and promoting the area’s history, and the City has been active in identifying and pursuing ways to preserve and protect their built heritage, now and in the future. These factors have contributed to the culture of heritage celebration, which has been brewing in the city. This attitude, combined with the city’s commercial, educational, and cultural strengths, will ensure that Lethbridge’s proud history will continue. Indeed, Lethbridge’s future is bright and exciting.

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*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Places*





**Evaluation Matrix and  
Map of Downtown  
Core Sites**



## **Identifying and Evaluating Lethbridge’s Potential Historic Places**

The identification of potential sites for the Lethbridge Inventory involved meetings and correspondence between representatives from the City of Lethbridge, a representative from the Lethbridge Historical Society, a representative from the MHPP and the consultants – Heritage Collaborative Inc. The project scope was to identify twenty-five (25) buildings to be placed on the Inventory. From the heritage survey, completed in 2005, 250 sites of interest were selected, which included sites from across the city. The City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places defined a downtown core boundary in order to focus the evaluation of potential historic sites. It is also timely to evaluate the potential historic sites in the downtown core, as this area overlaps with other current downtown initiatives.

The downtown core area included sixty-seven (67) potential sites, which were researched, documented and evaluated. In addition, seventeen (17) special sites of interest, which were outside of the downtown area, were also researched, documented, and evaluated. In total, eighty-four (84) potential historic places were researched in order to arrive at the inventory list of twenty-five sites which demonstrated significance and integrity, and which were in keeping with the scope of the project.

The evaluation of potential historic places in the downtown core yielded both sites that were eligible to be placed on the municipal inventory and sites which were not eligible. In fact, there were more than twenty-five eligible sites in the downtown alone. This does not include the non-downtown sites that are also eligible. As there were forty-five (45) eligible sites amongst the eighty-four sites that were evaluated, the City of Lethbridge, in consultation with representatives from the Lethbridge Historical Society, selected from these the twenty-five sites which are to be included on the inventory for 2007. In order to provide the City of Lethbridge with a picture of the downtown core that shows the locations of eligible and ineligible sites, a table has been created.

The following table contains three columns. Columns A and B both contain sites which are eligible to be placed on the inventory, that is, these sites have demonstrated both Significance and Integrity upon research and evaluation. The A column lists those sites already having some historic status, as Registered Historic Resources, and/or those sites which the City of Lethbridge and the community have identified as being the priority for listing on the municipal inventory. The B column lists sites that are eligible for the municipal inventory, but will not be placed on it this year. Rather, these sites could be included on the municipal inventory during later phases.

Column C lists the downtown core sites that meet the Significance criteria but not the Integrity criteria. These sites, with the appropriate interventions, could possibly meet the Integrity requirements, and thus make them eligible for inclusion on the municipal inventory.

*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Places*

<b>Lethbridge Inventory of 25 sites i.e. 25 SOSs (Have Significance &amp; Integrity)</b>		<b>Eligible Sites that did not make the list of 25 (Have both Significance &amp; Integrity)</b>	<b>Sites with Significance but No Integrity</b>
<b>Column:</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Core &amp; Outside</b>	<b>Core only</b>	<b>Core only</b>
1	312 – 2 Ave South: Tongue N Groove	712 - 1 Ave S: Belgian Café	316 - 1 Ave S: The Bridge Inn
2	316 – 2 Ave South: Bow On Tong Co.	221 - 2 Ave S: Castle Apartments	508 - 3 Ave S: Molson Bank (Langenberg Optical)
3	318 - 2 Ave South: Manie Opera Society	522 - 3 Ave S: Bank on Montreal (The Gate)	505 - 4 Ave S: ODD Fellows
4	411 – 3 Ave South: The Whitney Block	616 - 3 Ave S: Maple Leaf Grocery / Dove Books & Gifts	520 - 4 Ave S: Kresge's Building / Extreme Pita
5	601 – 3 Ave South: The Carnegie Library / SAAG	601 - 4 Ave S: Woolworth aka The Bargain Shop	102 - 5 St S: Hudson Bay / Trianon Building
6	608/610 3 - Ave South: Burns Block	209 - 4 St S: Varzari Storage / Scott National Building	116 - 5 St S: Begin Block / 118 - 5 St S: Bently Block
7	614 – 3 Ave South: The Acadia Block	517 - 5 Ave S: Army, Navy, and Air Force Veterans Building	120 - 5 St S: Jacob Reuter & Co Import/Wolesale
8	618 – 3 Ave South: Hick-Sehl Building	210 - 5 St S: RAS Trading & Novelties	202 - 5 St S: Lethbridge Hotel
9	519 - 4 Ave South: The McFarland Block	222 - 5 St S: Union Bank	302 - 5 St S: MacDonald Block
10	704 – 4 Ave South: The Post Office	319 / 321 - 5 St S: Dulux Paints / King of Trade	306 - 5 St S: Charisma Gifts & Novelties
11	719 – 4 Ave South: Paramount Theatre	525 - 5 St S: (Brick House)	312 - 5 St S: Coalbanks Inn
12	1317 – 4 Ave South: The Shackelford Residence	510 - 6 Ave S: Alberta Meat Market	316 - 5 St S: Oliver Building
13	317 – 4 St South: The Mocha Cabana	310 - 6 St S: C.P.R. Telegraph Office	325 - 5 St S: Tunctus Geomatics / Wolf's Den
14	1280 – 4 Ave South: Annandale Residence	316 - 7 St S: Southern Stationers	328 - 5 St S: Lyceum Theatre
15	106 - 5 St South: Piche & Miron's Butcher Shop	420 - 7 St S: Cleary House	329 - 5 St S: Kim Long Restaurant
16	622 - 6 Ave South: Major William B. Burnett Residence	434 - 7 St S: Medical/Dental Building	332 - 5 St S: Alec Arms Hotel
17	1224 – 7 Ave South: Van Haarlem Hospital	504 - 7 St S: Buchanan Building	427 - 5 St S: Wallace Block
18	1920 – 7 Ave South: Isolation Hospital	527 - 7 St S: Galt Manor	315 - 6 St S: Old Gordon's Building
19	104 – 8 St South	531 - 7 St S: Tudor Manor	322 - 6 St S: Fraches Flowers
20	631 - 8 St South: General Stewart Residence	325 - 8 St S: Lethbridge Monumental Ltd.	501 - 7 St S: Medical Building / Hunt Building
21	702 – 11 St South: E.B. Hill Residence		110 - 8 St S: Salon Quattro
22	3202 - 28 St South: D.H. Whitney House / Ideal Farm		312 - 8 St S: Trio's Bar & Grill
23	501 – 11 St South: The Spudnut Shop		105 - 8 St S: De Jourdan's Photography Studio
24	The Galt Gardens Park		
25	C.P.R. High Level Bridge		
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>



**LEGEND**

Sites having both significance and integrity and will be included on the inventory \* :



Sites having both significance and integrity and to be included at next phase of the inventory :



Sites having significance but not integrity and are not listed on the inventory :



**NOTES**

\* There are twenty-five sites to be included on the inventory at present, however nine of these sites lie outside the downtown core area, and therefore only sixteen red squares are shown on the map.

Scale 1:5000

**CITY OF LETHBRIDGE  
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PLACES**

2007





**Draft Statements of Significance**







The 25 Sites Selected for the City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places:

<b>Number</b>	<b>Address and Name</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	312 – 2 Ave. S: Tongue N Groove	19
2	316 – 2 Ave. S: Bow On Tong Co.	21
3	318 – 2 Ave. S: Manie Opera Society	23
4	411 – 3 Ave. S: The Whitney Block	25
5	601 – 3 Ave. S: The Carnegie Library / SAAG	27
6	608/610 3 – Ave. S: Burns Block	29
7	614 – 3 Ave. S: The Acadia Block	31
8	618 – 3 Ave. S: Hick-Sehl Building	33
9	519 – 4 Ave. S: The McFarland Block	35
10	704 – 4 Ave. S: The Post Office	37
11	719 – 4 Ave. S: Paramount Theatre	39
12	1280 – 4 Ave. S: Annandale Residence	41
13	1317 – 4 Ave. S: The Shackleford Residence	43
14	317 – 4 St. S: The Mocha Cabana	45
15	106 – 5 St. S: Piche & Miron's Butcher Shop	47
16	622 – 6 Ave. S: Major William B. Burnett Residence	49
17	1224 – 7 Ave. S: Van Haarlem Hospital	51
18	1920 – 7 Ave. S: Isolation Hospital	53
19	104 – 8 St. S	55
20	631 – 8 St. S: General Stewart Residence	57
21	702 – 11 St. S: E.B. Hill Residence	59
22	3202 – 28 St. S: D.H. Whitney Residence / Ideal Farm	61
23	501 – 11 St. S: Spudnut's	63
24	The Galt Gardens Park	65
25	C.P.R. High Level Bridge	67



**Tongue n Groove**

**312 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Tongue n Groove building, previously known as the Sang Mang Sang Co., is a two-storey, flat roofed, brick building with a commercial unit on the main floor. It occupies a commercial lot in the heart of the Chinatown district of the Lethbridge downtown.

**Heritage Value**

The Tongue n Groove building is significant for its association with the commercial development of the Chinatown district of Lethbridge.

The Tongue n Groove building is significant for its association with the commercial development of the Chinatown district of Lethbridge. It was constructed in 1910, during a period of commercial and residential boom. The building's first business, a Chinese grocery store, prospered with the expanding Chinatown district, an area of the downtown that evolved with the growing Chinese community at the turn of the century.

The building has housed several different ventures over its lifetime. From 1912 to 1940 the building housed the Quong Sang & Co. store, which dealt in Chinese and Japanese goods. In 1940, the building housed the Mang Sang & Co., later called the Sang Mang Sang Co., which operated there until the late 1970s. After sitting vacant for close to two decades, the building was given new life in the 1990s when a sports bar, Rembrandt's on 2<sup>nd</sup>, moved into it. It currently houses Tongue n Groove, a bar and music venue. The building's key downtown location, attractive design, and interesting setting contribute to the building's commercial viability, while the building itself still conveys the feeling of the historic Chinatown district.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two-storey building, such as;

- The decorative brick façade and cornice
- The pattern, style and construction of all wood windows including the brick work around the windows
- The wooden storefront
- The ghost signage on the upper east of side of building, near the front

**Bow On Tong Co.**

**316 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Bow On Tong Co. building is a two-storey, flat roofed, brick commercial building. It occupies a commercial lot in the heart of Chinatown district in Lethbridge’s downtown.

**Heritage Value**

The Bow On Tong Co. building is significant for its association with the development of the Chinatown district in Lethbridge

The Bow On Tong Co. building is significant for its association with the development of the Chinatown district in Lethbridge. Constructed in 1919, during a period of economic recession for Lethbridge, the ground floor has consistently housed Chinese groceries. Tai Sing Wing Co. opened in the building in the early 1920s, dealing in Chinese goods.

By the mid 1920s, the Bow On Tong Co. apothecary and Chinese goods store was established in the building and has been operating there ever since. Bow On Tong, which translated to English means “good health”, was owned and operated by Way Leong. Leong emigrated from China to Vancouver before moving to Lethbridge in the mid 1920s. The Bow On Tong Co. was a popular meeting and leisure area; the main floor accommodated the store and also provided a well frequented location for gambling – one of the favoured pastimes. The top floor and basement floors were apartments occupied by Chinese tenants as well as the owners. Albert Leong, Way’s son and the current owner and manager continues to reside in the building and to run the store that has operated for almost eighty years. The store is a remarkable and well preserved example of the type of business important during the development of the community, while the storefront and exterior of the building still convey the feeling of this historic district.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1919 two-storey building, such as;

- The original wooden storefront with cornice above, and with central doorway and shop windows
- The brick material, corbelling and decoration, including brick sills and headers, and a brick cornice on second storey
- The pattern, style and construction of all original, wooden windows, especially the storefront windows
- The wooden side entrance and doorway with window above

**Manie Opera Society**

**318 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Manie Opera Society is a two-storey, flat roofed commercial building with stucco on brick exterior. It occupies a commercial lot in the heart of the Chinatown district of Lethbridge

**Heritage Value**

The Manie Opera Society building is significant for its association with the commercial development of the Chinatown district of Lethbridge.

The Manie Opera Society building is significant for its association with the commercial development of the Chinatown district of Lethbridge. The historic Chinatown district located in downtown Lethbridge evolved with the emerging immigrant Chinese community at the turn of the century. The building has seen several uses over the years since it was constructed during a period of commercial and residential expansion in 1907. The building's first tenant was Wing Wah Chong Co., Chinese goods store. During the late 1910s, the Kwong On Lung & Co., a Chinese grocery, and the Pekin Café operated in the building. In 1927, the Canton Chop Suey restaurant occupied the building.

More recently the building has continued to provide a venue supporting the Chinese and Lethbridge community with such uses as: the New China Chop Suey, the Han Dynasty Importique, and the Chinese cultural organization the Manie Opera Society. Moreover, the building still conveys the feeling of the historic Chinatown district.

**Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1907 two-storey building, such as;

- The original materials: stucco on brick on the front façade
- The flat roof with parapet

*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Places*

- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows
- The stone sills and arches above windows
- The pattern, style, and construction of wooden door on the eastern side of the front façade
- The minor cornice on second storey
- The original signage on parapet in Chinese characters



## **The Whitney Block**

**411 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The Whitney Block is a square, three-storey, flat roofed, brick, commercial building. It is located on a commercial lot in a key pedestrian area of the Lethbridge downtown core, close to the Galt Gardens.

### **Heritage Value**

The Whitney Block is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge.

Constructed in 1906 by William D. (Curly) Whitney, during a period of commercial and residential expansion, the Whitney Block is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge. Whitney had been a North West Mounted Policeman and a successful rancher in Fort Macleod before moving to Lethbridge. The Whitney Block fulfilled local demand for office space for the growing and diversifying service economy during the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Over its life, the building has also housed hotels, such as the Coaldale hotel (1925-1940), as well as a rooming house, a store, a restaurant, a residence, an upholstery shop and a bordello. The Whitney Block's rich commercial history attests to the continued commercial viability of the building given its key location in the downtown area, its large capacity, and its attractive design.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1906 three-storey building, such as;

- The prominent cornice on the third storey
- The original materials, in brick stretcher bond and plaster exterior and brick detailing on front façade, including the brick pilasters on the second and third storeys and the brick grading below the cornice

*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Places*

- The pattern, style, and construction of original windows, including the arched windows on the third storey and the windows on the second storey
- The cornice on first storey and brass/metal frieze, on which are mounted lamps

## **Carnegie Library**

**601 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The Carnegie Library is a one and one-half storey, rectangular, brick building with a pitched gabled roof, with a newer, flat roofed, one-storey addition to the east side of the main building. It is centrally situated at the prominent southeast corner of the Galt Gardens Park, along 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. South in the Lethbridge downtown core.

### **Heritage Value**

The Carnegie Library is significant for its association with the cultural development of Lethbridge. The Carnegie Library is also significant for its classically inspired design.

The construction of the Carnegie Library in 1922 was a significant milestone in the cultural life of Lethbridge. The first libraries in Lethbridge were established by the employees of the Alberta Railway & Cola Co. and by the local YMCA, who provided the first home for the Lethbridge Public Library in 1918. Citizen demands for an adequate public library continued from 1889 through the early 1920s. Over the years the City of Lethbridge sought out and received several offers of financial assistance from the Carnegie Foundation, a foundation operated by the American industrialist and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, which funded the establishment of numerous libraries throughout North America. Lethbridge committed to constructing a library in 1920 and received a \$25,000 grant from the foundation. The Lethbridge Public Library became a focus of local culture, and served as the city's main library for over fifty years. The building continues to be a focus of cultural life in the city as well as the region and currently houses the Southern Alberta Art Gallery.

The Carnegie Library is valuable for its classically inspired design. The original symmetrical façade of the 1922 building combined with the detailing around the windows and the entranceway, and the use of brick and stone detailing contribute to the structure's classical appearance. This symmetrical classical appearance is a key trait in the tradition of Carnegie Library design, and which has contributed to the popular notion of what a public library should look and feel like. Local Architects Whiddington and Fry designed

the structure and they included an eclectic approach to their design, as exhibited in the baroque style windows, as well the stone capped parapets on the gable ends and with fractable at the apex.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 one and one-half storey building, such as;

- The stone building with stone capped parapet at gable ends with fractable at the apex
- The original materials and detailing including the brick pilasters at the corners of the building and the simulated quoins
- The classical entrance in wood with semicircular fan light window over the original front entrance doorway, with dentils at the top and decorative ovals, and with the inscription “Public Library” above the doorway
- The pattern, style, and construction of all original windows, especially the semicircular fan-lite windows, and the six over six windows on the stone foundation, the brick and stone detailing and cast stone sills around the windows, the baroque style windows, and the tripartite windows with semicircular arches
- The stone steps at the front entrance with metal railing
- The stone foundation

## **Burns Block**

**608/610 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**



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

The three-storey Burns Block has a marble clad front façade and flat roof. It is located on a vital pedestrian and commercial street, occupying a single commercial lot across from the Galt Gardens and the Carnegie Library in the Lethbridge downtown core.

### **Heritage Value**

The Burns Block is significant because of its association with the institution of Burns & Co. and is valuable for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge.

The Burns Block was built in 1911 by P. Burns & Co. to accommodate the Main Meat Market butcher shop. P. Burns & Co. was owned by Calgary resident Patrick Burns, who had moved west from Ontario in the 1870s. He began in business by freighting goods and cattle and by 1885 he was purchasing cattle on a full-time basis. With the development of the railway, Burns expanded his business into ranching, meatpacking and meat markets. Patrick Burns became one of the country's most successful businessmen, eventually serving as a senator. P. Burns & Co. was a major meat supplier and retailer throughout Alberta and British Columbia. The Main Meat Market was one of three butcher shops in Lethbridge owned by the company. The others included the 1908 Palace Meat Market, and the 1914 Dominion Meat Market. The P. Burns & Co. operated a meat market at the building from its opening in the early 1910s until the early 1940s.

The Burns Block is valuable for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge. Built during a period of commercial expansion, the building has housed a variety of professional offices and commercial ventures, including accounting and real estate services, and the Remington Typewriter Company among others. Today it is the home of Shanghai Chop Suey – a Chinese Restaurant. Designed by architect Edward Ernest Carver and originally valued at \$20,000, the Burns Block used marble on its front façade – an uncommon building material at the time in Lethbridge. The sculpted roofline with decorative ornaments on each side further accentuates the building as an uncommon and interesting design in Lethbridge. The Burns Block's rich commercial history attests

to the continued commercial viability of the building given its key location in the downtown area, and its attractive design.

**Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 three-storey Burns Block, such as;

- The boomtown façade
- The flat roof
- The drip stone with dentils below and above the second storey
- The marble on the front façade
- The brick on all sides
- The roofline has an ornamental silhouette
- The centre sign with “BURNS” inscribed in stone

**Acadia Block**

**614 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Acadia Block is a rectangular, two-storey, flat roofed, brick commercial building, with a one-storey addition on the south elevation. It is located on a vital pedestrian and commercial street, occupying a commercial lot across from the Galt Gardens and the Carnegie Library in the Lethbridge downtown core.

**Heritage Value**

The Acadia Block is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge. It is also valuable for its association with Charles Broughton Bowman.

The Acadia Block is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge. Constructed by W.R. Virtue in 1909, during a period of commercial boom, the Acadia Block fulfilled local demand for office and commercial space for Lethbridge’s growing and diversifying service economy. While the block has accommodated accountants, lawyers, and doctors, some of its first tenants were the C.B. Bowman agency, the Red Cross Book Store, and Clarke’s Ladies’ Wear. The owners C.B. Bowman and L.M. Johnson repaired the building after it was damaged by fire in 1918. The Acadia Block’s rich commercial history attests to the continued commercial viability of the building given its key location in the downtown area, its large capacity, and its attractive design.

The Acadia Block is valuable for its association with the Charles Broughton Bowman. Broughton came from Nova Scotia to Lethbridge in the late 1800s. He started the C.B. Bowman Agency in 1891, which dealt in insurance, loans and real estate and which moved into the Acadia Block after its construction. By 1918, Bowman is identified as co-owning the building with L.M. Johnson. Bowman was also very active in the local community. Bowman was mayor of Lethbridge in 1909, and held other positions with the City such as municipal councilor, City assessor and secretary treasurer, and secretary of public schools. Bowman retired in 1936.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 two-storey building, such as;

- The brick common bond on the exterior
- The commercial store front with central doorway and the cornice the capping storefront
- The cornice on the second level, with dentils, and an arched parapet with a large name plate reading “Acadia Building”
- The pilasters on the second level with stone detailing and decorative capitol
- The pattern, style, and construction of all original windows, especially the four semi-elliptical basket-handle arched windows on the second storey and the smaller, semi-circular arched window at the centre on the second storey



## **Hick-Sehl Building**

**618 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The Hick-Sehl Building, located at 618 – 3rd Ave. S is a three-storey, flat-roofed brick building. It is located on a city commercial lot, across the street from the Galt Gardens, in the heart of the Lethbridge downtown core.

### **Heritage Value**

The Hick-Sehl building is significant for its association with the commercial development of Lethbridge and for its neo-baroque style of design uncommon in the area.

The Hick-Sehl building is valuable for its association with the commercial development of the young city of Lethbridge. Fred Hick, a pioneer hardware merchant in Lethbridge, and his partner, Edward J. Sehl, created the Hick-Sehl Hardware Company and constructed the building to house this venture in 1912. As it was the first retail hardware store in the city, the company quickly became a prominent business. It continued to operate successfully until 1947. The store catered to several markets, such as commercial and residential construction, and to the city's vibrant agricultural sector.

The Hick-Sehl building is significant as an example of neo-baroque style of design uncommon in Lethbridge. The prominent central bay windows on the front façade, the decorative baroque elements, and the use of brick and stone detailing on the front façade contribute to the grand appearance of the bow shaped structure. The building was unique in its time for a commercial building in the city and was of noteworthy design, and today it remains so – both an unusual and an attractive building in the downtown core.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 three-storey building, such as;

- The brick and stone material
- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows, especially the large, central projecting bay windows on the second and third storey of the front façade
- The cast stone sills and lintels and decorative elements above the side windows on the front façade
- The cornice on the third storey façade and the arched, stone parapet above it
- The ghost signage on the third storey, on the western side of the building

## **McFarland Block**

**519 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

McFarland Block is a two-storey, flat roofed commercial building with concrete block construction. It is located on the corner of two busy commercial streets in the Lethbridge downtown core, and occupies a single city lot.

### **Heritage Value**

McFarland Block is significant due to its construction, its unique design features, and its association with businessman and developer A.G. Baalim.

McFarland Block is significant for its use of modern materials and design techniques. It was built in 1928 for A.G. Baalim and J.I. McFarland by general contractor Thomas Stubbs, and designed by architect Harry Meech. McFarland Block was the first building in Lethbridge to use reinforced concrete columns and beam construction. Furthermore, it was the first building in Lethbridge to use concrete blocks as a construction material for its exterior walls. This combination of design and materials provided a solid structure that was also fire resistant.

McFarland Block is valuable for its unique terra cotta panels. The terra cotta panels depict well-known Canadian flora and fauna, including the beaver, the porcupine, maple and rose leaves, thistles, and acorns. It was praised by the newspaper as being “the premiere plastering job in the city.”

McFarland Block is significant due to its association with A.G. Baalim. Arthur George Baalim emigrated from England to Canada at the end of the nineteenth century, first staying in Ontario, then settling in Edmonton and finally in Calgary. After losing a great deal of money in real estate speculation during the First World War, Baalim began Baalim Motor Co. in Lethbridge – the first automobile dealership in Southern Alberta. In the 1920s Baalim built several buildings in Lethbridge, including the Marquis Hotel. Baalim was a strong supporter of the Alberta Motor Association in its formative years, and held executive positions in several associations. He served on the Board of Directors for the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. from 1926 until 1965. Baalim also received a

British Empire medal for his major role in local Victory Loan Drives during the Second World War.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1928 two-storey McFarland Block, such as;

- The Art Deco elements, including the terra cotta panels at the top of the building and the carvings on the end sections
- The flat roof
- The white rock trim
- The concrete block construction
- The engaged pilasters
- The balconette above the main entrance
- The parapet along the top of the building
- The large inscription reading “McFarland Block”
- The corbelled plate rail at the top of the main storey with dentils underneath
- The two corbelled plate rails at the top of the second storey parallel to one another with dentils underneath

**The Post Office**

**704 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The four-storey sandstone Post Office has a mansard roof and five-storey domed clock tower. It is located on the corner of two busy streets in downtown Lethbridge and occupies nine city lots.

**Heritage Value**

The Post Office is significant due to its association with the city of Lethbridge’s early development of postal services, its classically inspired design and its status as a civic landmark.

The Post Office is significant due to its association with the city of Lethbridge’s early development of postal services. In the early days of Lethbridge, H. Greenwood, the accountant at the Galt mine, handled the local mail. As the community grew, so did the postal services, and more formalized service was later offered through the J.B Higinbotham Drug Store. As the city of Lethbridge continued to grow, so did citizens’ demand for services. In 1912 construction began on the new four-storey federal building that was to house the Post Office, customs operations and other associated government operations. The Post Office is still in operation today.

The Post Office is significant due to its Second Empire/Beaux-Arts influenced design features. Public works architects oversaw the planning for this building while Winnipeg artisan David E. Jones provided the building’s architectural sculptural elements including the domed clock tower. The building was constructed by the Smith Brothers Contractors with the local contractors the Nairn Brothers. The clock’s bell was manufactured in England and imported to Lethbridge. The four 190 centimetre clock faces are made of Belgian and Canadian stained glass.

The Post office is also significant because of its status as a civic landmark. The height, architectural detail and unique character of the domed clock tower make this one of the more prominent buildings in downtown Lethbridge, establishing it as a local landmark

for the people of Lethbridge. In 1972 the Federal Government considered demolishing a section of the building, but the ensuing public outcry prompted them to reconsider.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1912 four-storey Post Office, such as;

- The sandstone construction
- The heavy massing
- The copper mansard roof
- The clock tower on the corner of front façade with copper dome
- The 1913 inscription at the base of tower
- The main floor scored stone with arched windows and keystones
- The pilasters on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors
- The 4<sup>th</sup> floor rectangular windows, with alternating triangular and arched pediments above, and carved balustrades between them
- The sculptural elements on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor at corners

## **Paramount Theatre**

**719 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



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

The brick, single storey Paramount Theatre has a flat roof and a corner brick tower signboard. It is located on a busy street corner in downtown Lethbridge and occupies a single city lot.

### **Heritage Value**

The Paramount Theatre is significant due to its association with the theme of social and leisure development in Lethbridge.

The Paramount Theatre is significant due to its association with the theme of social and leisure development in Lethbridge. It was designed by Victor M. Meech and built in 1949. Theatres had been present in Lethbridge since 1908, but with the population growing from 16,522 to 22,947 between 1946 and 1951, several new theatres were built. The Paramount Theatre was built for A.W. Shackelford, owner of Majestic Theatres, and former city mayor.

The Paramount Theatre's large neon sign and posters added glamour to this area of the downtown. It drew cinemagoers from all across the city. The cinema, together with the retail stores housed in the adjoining complex, invigorated the retail sector of the downtown. The Paramount Theatre is one of only a few of Lethbridge's theatres to survive, and the only one that is still used for its original purpose.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1949 single storey Paramount Theatre, such as;

- The brick cladding
- The concrete foundation
- The flat roof

*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Places*

- The pilasters on the upper section
- The rectangular tower with neon sign that reads “PARAMOUNT”



**Annandale Residence**

**1280 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The Annandale Residence is a two and one-half storey building with a flared hip roof and hip roof dormers and is clad with wooden shingles. It is situated on a corner lot of a residential neighbourhood.

**Heritage Value**

The Annandale Residence is significant as a good example of a variation of the foursquare residence. The residence is also valuable for its association with George G. Ross, a prominent rancher and a founder and leader of several farming organizations.

The Annandale Residence is significant as a good example of a variation of the foursquare residence. The Annandale Residence demonstrates this style with its hip roof, wide eaves with large brackets, and shed dormers on three sides of the roof. The eclectic approach to residential design of large houses was a tradition in Alberta and the Annandale is within this tradition. The offset front entranceway and the off-centered bay windows reflect the deviations from the traditional symmetrical design.

The Annandale Residence is valuable for its association with George G. Ross who owned the house from 1937 to 1940. Ross operated a 250,000 acre ranch in the Lethbridge area. He was also very active in local, regional, national and even international affairs. Ross was a founding member of the Community Auction Sales Association, and held the top positions in the Western Stock Growers' Association and the Canadian Council of Beef Producers, and was also a charter member of the Flying Farmers of Alberta.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 two and one-half storey residence, such as;

- The bell cast hip roof with bell cast hip dormers
- The eaves with large brackets
- The open verandah, with slender columns
- The wood siding
- The semi-circular entrance
- The pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows and detailing above the windows
- The two brick chimneys

**Shackleford Residence**

**1317 – 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Shackleford Residence is a one and one-half storey cottage style structure with a hipped gable roof and eyebrow dormers, and is clad with wood shingles. The home occupies a single city lot on a residential street in the city of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Shackleford Residence is significant due to its interesting cottage style design influences and its association with Alfred W. Shackleford.

The 1927 Shackleford Residence is significant due to its interesting cottage style design elements. The hipped gable roof with rounded edges, the eyebrow dormers, and eyebrow eave above the semi-circular front door and the large detailed stucco chimney on the front façade all add to a feeling of rusticity and romanticism that is characteristic of the cottage style design.

The Shackleford Residence is significant due to its association with Alfred W. Shackleford, known to many as “Shack”, who served as mayor of Lethbridge from 1944-1946, 1952-1955 and 1957-1961. Shackleford was also involved with local cinema for many years, and owned Majestic Theatres. He lived in the home from the late 1930s, to the mid 1950s, spending his first and part of his second term as mayor there before moving to his new home at 2515 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue South.

**Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1927 one and one-half storey Shackleford Residence such as;

- The truncated gable roof
- The wood shingles on the external wall
- The wood shingles on the roof

*City of Lethbridge – Inventory of Historic Place*

- The eyebrow dormers
- The eyebrow eave above the front entrance
- The semi-circular front door
- The large stucco tapered chimney on the front façade with decorative features
- The smaller stucco chimney protruding from the centre of the roof

## **The Mocha Cabana**

**317 – 4<sup>th</sup> Street South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The Mocha Cabana is a single storey, stucco clad structure with a curving boomtown front and a flat roof. It is located on a busy street in downtown Lethbridge and occupies a single city lot.

### **Heritage Value**

The Mocha Cabana is significant due to its eclectic architectural design influences.

The Mocha Cabana, built in 1930, is significant due to its eclectic architectural design influences. These design elements are interesting because they combine elements of both boomtown and Art Modern styles. The boomtown features include the party walls on both sides and the false front. The Art Modern elements include the curving roofline, stucco cladding and glass block windows. The unusual fusion of architectural influences incorporated aspects of modern design that first began in U.S. cities in the 1920s and didn't usually surface in Canadian cities until the later 1930s, 1940s and the 1950s.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1930 one-storey Mocha Cabana such as;

- The boomtown façade with curvilinear roofline
- The glass block windows
- The pilasters on either side
- The large vaulted, recessed entrance
- The keystone-like emblem at the top and middle of the front façade



**Piche & Miron’s Butcher Shop**

**106 – 5<sup>th</sup> Street South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Piche & Miron’s Butcher Shop is a one-storey brick building with boomtown front. It is located on a vital pedestrian and commercial street, occupying a single commercial lot across from the Galt Gardens in Lethbridge’s historic downtown core.

**Heritage Value**

The Piche & Miron’s Butcher Shop is significant due to its association with the early commercial development of Lethbridge and is also valuable for its commercial boomtown design.

The Butcher Shop is significant due to its association with the early commercial development of Lethbridge. Built in 1905 and extended in 1908, in a period of commercial expansion, the building housed Piche & Miron’s Butcher Shop. “Joe” Miron, originally from Montana, had come to Lethbridge to work for the I. G. Baker Co. as a butcher. By 1901 Miron had leased and later purchased the City Meat Market business. The City Meat Market, Lethbridge’s first butcher shop, was established in 1885 and saw many owners before Miron. Shortly after leasing the shop Miron entered into a partnership with his nephew John Piche and later they built the building now known as Piche & Miron’s butcher shop on 5<sup>th</sup> street. Miron and Piche also built a 200 tonne ice house, a refrigerated slaughterhouse, and a pork packing operation in Lethbridge in addition to their retail shop on 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Other commercial ventures in this building include Joseph Bonfadini Tobaccos, which started operating at the site around 1918, and the Parck Cigar Store, which moved into the building in the early 1920s.

The Piche & Miron’s Butcher Shop is valuable for its interesting commercial shop design features and its boomtown style. Most important among these features are the original storefront and the corbelled brick cornice at the top of the high front façade.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1905 one-storey Piche & Miron's Butcher Shop, such as;

- The original storefront
- The corbelled brick cornice at the top of the front façade
- The dentils over the front door
- The boomtown front façade
- The brick copingstone



**Major William B. Burnett Residence**

**622 – 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The Major William B. Burnett Residence located at 622-6 Ave. S is a rectangular, one and one-half storey, brick building with a high gable pitched roof. The building is located on a corner lot at the northern extant of the historic London Road district and is situated close to the downtown area in Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The Major William B. Burnett Residence is significant for its association with Major William B. Burnett. It is also valuable as a good example of brick residential construction with classical design influences.

The residence, named after Major William Bemish Burnett, is significant for its long association with Major W. B. Burnett, a retired a retired military officer from Ontario who came to the city in 1895. Constructed for Major Burnett in 1910, the residence reflects the modest prosperity of Major Burnet, who lived in the residence until the late 1930s. Major Burnett's career also included positions with the Canadian Pacific Railway and with Canadian Customs. He was also a noted antiquary and was a key member of the local branch of the International Order of ODD Fellows. The building continued to be used as a residence up until the 1980s, and since 1989, the building has accommodated the Big Brothers and Big Sisters Organization.

The major William B. Burnett Residence is valuable as a good example of brick residential construction with classical design influences. The residence is a very good example of this style, as demonstrated by the original brick masonry of the exterior, the high pitched gabled roof with offset gable, the original bay window, original stained glass and leaden window units of the main floor, and the two verandas; one open veranda on the main floor, and one covered veranda on the second floor.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 one and one-half storey brick residence, such as;

- The high gabled roof and offset gable on the south side of residence
- The open veranda on the north façade of the first storey and the closed veranda on the south façade of the second storey
- The painted brick exterior
- The low segmental brick arches over the doors and windows
- The pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the rectangular bay window on the north façade and the remaining original stained glass windows and leaded glass units on the first storey
- The pattern, style and construction of original doors on the main floor
- The original landscaping displayed by the walkway, parking pads, flower beds and trees

## **Van Haarlem Hospital**

**1224 – 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



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

The Van Haarlem Hospital is a large, two and one-half storey, T-shaped building, clad with wooden shingles and with two bellcast hip roofs that meet at the ridge. It is situated on a corner lot of a prominent residential block in Lethbridge.

### **Heritage Value**

The Van Haarlem Hospital is significant for its association with the early development and rapid expansion of the city of Lethbridge as it was established to address the growing demands for community medical services. The hospital is valuable for its association with the Sisters of St. Martha, a religious order in Eastern Canada.

The Van Haarlem Hospital is significant for its association with the early development and rapid expansion of the city of Lethbridge. Built in 1911, it originally opened as the Wimpole Hospital. As medical services were in high demand, maternity cases and cases of lesser severity were often addressed by midwives in private homes. Marie Van Haarlem worked as a midwife in her own home, and by 1914, she created the Van Haarlem Private Hospital in the old Wimpole Hospital building and accepted referrals from local physicians and maternity cases. A wing was added in 1912 and then another in 1919, to accommodate increasing numbers of patients. In 1928, the hospital was recognized as a registered hospital under the provincial Hospitals Act. Marie Van Haarlem retired in 1929.

The hospital is valuable for its association with the Sisters of St. Martha, a medical order based in Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The organization acquired the Van Haarlem Hospital building in 1929 and reopened it as St. Michael's Hospital. The hospital was named in honour of Reverend Michael Murphy, O.M.I., and an early supporter of the Sisters of Saint Martha. The Van Haarlem Hospital building was the organization's first such facility in Western Canada. The order was established in 1900 and the Sisters opened their first hospital in 1906. Since then they have established hospitals, nursing schools, and other community services, as well as religious communities across Canada and one

community on St. Kitts, in the West Indies. In 1931, the organization moved to a new building in Lethbridge to continue their operations in the new “St. Michael’s Hospital” until it was closed in 1995, and subsequently demolished. The Van Haarlem Hospital building now serves as a boarding house.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1911 two and one-half storey building, such as;

- The intersecting bellcast hip roof with hip roof dormers
- The wood siding and wood shingles
- The bell housing on roof

## **Isolation Hospital**

**1920 – 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The Isolation Hospital is a rectangular, two and one-half storey brick building with a truncated gable roof. It occupies a large, sloping corner lot in one of Lethbridge's prominent residential districts.

### **Heritage Value**

The Isolation Hospital is significant for its association with the provision of healthcare in Lethbridge.

The Isolation Hospital is significant for its association with the provision of health care in Lethbridge. The building at 1920 – 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. South was constructed in 1922 and first used as a children's home. By 1929 it was housing the local Isolation Unit, and was known as the Isolation Hospital. The Isolation Unit was established in response to the threat posed by severe and contagious diseases such as Scarlet fever, Influenza, and Poliomyelitis. In 1912, the unit was located in a building at 322 – 3rd St. South, and in 1913, the unit moved to a location in the Mountain View Cemetery Area. Starting in 1929, the Isolation Hospital served to contain these diseases and to prevent or mitigate epidemics. When the Isolation Unit moved to the Galt Hospital in 1948, the building was still needed to provide isolation services in response to the polio epidemic. The building was divided into suites in the 1950s and served as an apartment building for many years. Of the several buildings that originally served as isolation hospitals in Lethbridge this is the only one still remaining.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1922 two and one-half storey building, such as;

- The common bond brick exterior
- The truncated gable roof with its extended eaves and hipped dormers with decorative cedar shingles

- The pattern, style and construction of all original, wood windows, such as those in the brick arches and those without arches on the front façade, especially the semi-circular windows on both sides of the northeast corner of the building, and the four paned window on the top storey of the eastern side of the building

## **104 – 8<sup>th</sup> Street South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

This single storey stucco clad commercial building has a boomtown front, a flat roof, and a cutaway corner with commercial sign board and full length canopy. It is located on the corner of two busy streets in the commercial section of downtown Lethbridge, and occupies a single city lot.

### **Heritage Value**

This building is significant as a good example of Art Modern design influences in Lethbridge.

This building, constructed in 1946, is significant for its Art Modern design features. These features include the smooth stucco surface of the building, the cutaway entrance with glass block sidelites, and the rounded canopy extending to both façades. This building is an interesting example of Art Modern design, a style that was common well into the 1940s. As per the norm, Canadian buildings lagged somewhat behind in design trends, and this building was no exception, having been constructed in 1946. An attractive feature of the building is its corner location, which gives it two principle façades. The building's earliest clients included The General News Company and the Lotus Inn Restaurant, and a variety of commercial ventures have leased the building since its inception.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of this 1946 single storey building such as;

- The two front façades
- The modern cut-away corner entrance
- The glass block front entrance
- The smooth stucco cladding
- The horizontal grooves in the walls
- The rounded metal overhang on the two front façades





**General Stewart Residence**

**631 – 8<sup>th</sup> Street South**



**Description of Historic Place**

The two and one-half storey General Stewart Residence has a pyramidal roof with gable roof dormers and is clad in wooden clapboard siding. It is located on a residential street in the city of Lethbridge and occupies a single city lot.

**Heritage Value**

The General Stewart Residence is significant due to its association with General Stewart.

The General Stewart Residence, built in 1907, is significant due to its association with Brigadier-General J.S. Stewart. John Smith Stewart was born in Ontario and moved to Edmonton in 1896. In 1899 he commenced dentistry studies and in 1902 established a dental practice in Lethbridge. Stewart also served in the South African War and the First World War. In 1908, Stewart, who was a Major at the time, became the first commanding officer of the newly established 25<sup>th</sup> Independent Battery, Canadian Field Artillery in Lethbridge. Upon its creation, this unit was the farthest west of any battery of horse or field artillery in the British Empire. By 1917, Stewart had moved up the ranks to Brigadier-General, and was training his cavalry unit in Lethbridge.

Stewart was also very active in the public life. He served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta from 1911 to 1925 and went on to serve as a Member of Parliament in the House of Commons representing the Lethbridge riding, from 1930 until 1945. Stewart lived at the residence from at least as early as the 1910s and up until 1970, and thereafter his widow resided there. In 1960/61, in honour of Stewart's achievements, the Royal Canadian Legion in Lethbridge changed their name to The General Stewart Branch No. 4 Royal Canadian Legion. There is also a Lethbridge elementary school named after Stewart – the General Stewart School.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1907 two and one-half storey General Stewart Residence, such as;

- The pyramidal roof
- The gable roofed dormer on the front façade with return eaves, palladian window and ornamental wooden honeycomb slating
- The sculpted exposed rafters
- The wooden clapboard siding
- The Wrap-around front veranda with shed roof and round columns with square capitals
- The wood shingled solid balustrade with tapering pilasters
- The pattern, style and construction of all wood windows

**E.B. Hill Residence**

**702 – 11<sup>th</sup> Street South**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The E.B. Hill Residence is a two and one-half storey structure with prominent cross gables, an octagonal tower on the north-east corner, and a wrap-around veranda. It is located on a corner lot of an historic residential district of Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The E.B. Hill Residence is significant as a good example of the Queen Anne style, a design popular in Alberta between 1910 and the late 1920s. The residence is also valuable as an example of the excellent craftsmanship of Alexander Smith, a prominent builder in the city and the region.

The E.B. Hill Residence is significant as a well preserved example of an adaptation of the Queen Anne style popular in Alberta between 1910 and the late 1920s. The prominent cross gables, the octagonal tower at the corner, and the wrap-around veranda are indicative of the Queen Anne style. The decorative detailing used, such as the slender porch-support columns and the paladian window characterizes the residence as a good example of Queen Anne design.

The E.B. Hill Residence was constructed in 1910/1911 by Alexander Smith, a prominent builder in the area. Smith was a prolific builder of commercial and public buildings and houses. He erected approximately 200 buildings in the town of Coleman. In Lethbridge, Smith erected the Court House, the Number 1 Fire Hall, the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, and the Sherlock building. Smith has also been credited with the erection of every school in Lethbridge since his arrival in 1905 until his death. The overall structure, and as well the exterior and interior of the house, display a high level of craftsmanship.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1910 two and one-half storey residence, such as;

- The prominent cross gables
- The wrap around veranda, extending on three sides of the structure
- The octagonal tower on the north east corner of the structure
- The classical elements such as the columns supporting the veranda, and the paladian window
- The wood shingles

The character defining elements as expressed in the landscaping, such as;

- The hedge and the shade trees

**D.H. Whitney House**

**3202 – 28<sup>th</sup> Street South**



**Description of the Historic Place**

The D.H. Whitney House is a two-storey, brick residence with high gable roofs and a second storey balcony overhanging an open front veranda. The house is located in a suburb in South Lethbridge.

**Heritage Value**

The D.H. Whitney House, or Ideal Farm as it is also known, is significant for its association with the agricultural history of Lethbridge. The D.W. Whitney House is also significant for its distinct Gothic cottage design influences.

The D.H. Whitney House is significant for its association with both the advent of irrigated farming and agricultural innovation in Lethbridge. The farmhouse was built in 1903 for the residence of Mr. D.J. Whitney and it was surrounded by a 470 acre tract of farm land, which became known as the Ideal Farm. Whitney successfully experimented with growing techniques and crop varieties and was recognized for his pioneering work in irrigated agriculture. The farm was very successful and became known as the Ideal Farm. The farmhouse and the surrounding fields were featured in a variety of promotional material, and they became a symbol of the area's agricultural wealth. Much of the surrounding farmland has been sold to the Lethbridge Community College and now forms part of the college campus.

The D.H. Whitney House is significant for its distinct Gothic cottage design influences and as an example of the type of farmhouse common in the owner's native Ontario at the time, but which was relatively rare in Alberta. The end gables and wall dormers have decorative vergeboards and are topped with finials. These elements, combined with the brick structure's segmented window arches show the influence of the Gothic cottage style. The D.H. Whitney House displays the influence of farmhouses typical in Ontario at the time, and thus the transfer of design style to the Whitney farmhouse in Alberta.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1903 two-storey house such as;

- The cross gable roof, and the gables above the windows and balcony doorway, which are adorned with cross bracing vergeboards and finials
- The brick exterior
- The pattern, style, and construction of all wooden windows and brick design around all windows, including the segmented arches
- The pattern, style, and construction of original doors, especially the front door
- The second storey balcony with gabled doorway and the full veranda underneath the balcony, and the wooden support beams

## **Spudnut's**

**501 – 11<sup>th</sup> Street South**



### **Description of Historic Place**

Spudnut's is a two-storey building with a flat roof and a smooth stucco finish. It is located on the corner of two residential streets and occupies two city lots.

### **Heritage Value**

Spudnut's is significant due to its association with the institution of the Spudnut Shop and that of the Lethbridge Conservatory of Music. It is also valuable for its status as a local landmark.

Spudnut's is significant because of its association with the institution of the same name. Spudnut's, or the Spudnut Shop, was a franchise established in 1939 out of Salt Lake City, Utah. The stores specialized in donut-like treats called Spudnuts, so named because they were made using potato flour. In 1950 the Spudnut's franchise opened in Lethbridge in the former Lethbridge Conservatory of Music building. In the 1980s Spudnut's parent company ceased to exist, but the Lethbridge store continued to operate on its own until 2000. Recently, a new business, Crazy Cakes, began operating in the building and it continues the tradition by serving Spudnuts and coffee to loyal customers.

Spudnut's is significant due to its association with the institution of the Lethbridge Conservatory of Music. The Conservatory began operations in 1906, and catered to local musicians both young and old, and of all skill levels. The society outgrew its original accommodations in the second floor of Tuff's Block and moved to the Dallas Hotel until a permanent building was erected in 1909. This new building was the home of the Lethbridge Conservatory of Music until the 1940s. The school was closed briefly during the Second World War when it was used by the Red Cross.

Spudnut's is valuable because of its status as a local landmark. Spudnut's is well known to Lethbridge residents as a long-time purveyor of baked treats and coffee, and many locals use the Spudnut's building as a way-finding reference point in their community.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 two-storey Spudnut's building such as;

- The low pediment along the front and side façades
- The flat roof
- The smooth stucco finish
- The pilasters along the first and second storey façades
- The gated portal on the side façade
- The former front door on side façade with sidelights and windows above
- Wood framed double hung windows on the first floor of the front façade with large wood lintels above
- The drip stone that runs the length of the front and side façades



**Galt Gardens Park**

**1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. S. & 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> St. S.**



**Description of Historic Place**

The Galt Gardens Park is a 9.16 acre park located between 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. South and 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. South, and between 5<sup>th</sup> St. South and 7<sup>th</sup> St. South. The park occupies four city blocks at the centre of the Lethbridge downtown. The park is square in plan and contains walkways, numerous planted trees, and a cenotaph.

**Heritage Value**

The Galt Gardens Park is significant for its association with the development of community leisure and as a local landmark as it was the major park space for Lethbridge and served as a focal point for civic activities since its inception in 1908.

The Galt Gardens Park is significant for its association with the ongoing development of community leisure activities and entertainment. The park was given to the City of Lethbridge in 1908 by Elliot Torrence Galt and a section of the space, a 61 m by 61 m central reserve, was later given to the city by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) in 1926. Elliot Torrence, the son of Sir Alexander Galt (creator of the Galt Mines in Lethbridge) is most known for his work with irrigated agriculture, which led the way for mass agricultural settlement in the region.

The original survey for the township that was to unfold on the plain above the river valley included a large centre square, just south of the railway and amidst what would become a prospering business district. The space that was to become the Galt Gardens Park was set aside in the 1885 survey. Initially the park consisted of existing natural vegetation without significant landscaping. It was used for sporting events, social events and as a common space for leisure in the heart of the city. Eventually, citizens of Lethbridge began planting trees around the park and watering them to ensure their survival.

The park has had a number of landscape themes since its first existence. Caragana hedges planted around the park were removed in 1956. A bandstand constructed in 1909 was demolished in 1961. In 1931, a sculptured cenotaph dedicated to the contribution of Canada and Lethbridge citizens during World War I was unveiled at the park. In later years, the cenotaph would be amended with plaques bearing the names of Lethbridge citizens who had fallen during World War II and the Korean War.

A well known local landmark, the park has been a focus of the downtown area and continues to be an important pedestrian walkway and place of leisure, at the centre of the historic downtown commercial district.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the plan and design elements of the park, such as;

- The 9.16 acre area
- The original trees or trees dating from the early history of the park
- The original design elements such as walkways
- The cenotaph dedicated to the memory of those who fell during World Wars I & II and the Korean War

## **The C.P. Rail High Level Bridge**



### **Description of Historic Place**

The C.P. Rail High Level Bridge spans the Old Man River valley, connecting East and West Lethbridge by rail. The steel viaduct style bridge is 314 feet (95.7 meters) off the ground at its highest point and spans 5327 feet (1623.8 meters) in length.

### **Heritage Value**

The C.P. Rail High Level Bridge is significant for its engineering and construction and it is the most notable and impressive landmark in Lethbridge.

The C.P. Rail High Level Bridge is significant due to its construction. Built between 1906 and 1909 by the Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, Ontario, the C.P. Rail High Level Bridge is a steel viaduct style bridge, employing 44 plate girder spans 67 feet, 1 inch long, 22 plate girder spans 98 feet, 10 inches long and one riveted deck lattice truss span 1967 feet long for a total distance of approximately 5516 feet. All these girders were of trough design rather than the traditional deck kind and were carried on 33 rigidly braced riveted steel towers, each one consisting of two bents. Trough girders were chosen for the reason that if a train were derailed, the trough shape would keep the locomotive on top of the bridge. If a train were to fall off, it could quite possibly have destroyed several towers and the bridge would have needed substantial repairs. The material used was mild, open hearth steel capable of supporting a 60,000 pound train.

Anchor bolts 2 ½ inches in diameter and 8 ½ inches long were used to secure the column footings to the piers in order to combat uplift from the wind. One corner of each tower was fixed in place, and the other three were free to move with the contraction and expansion of the steel – movement that was facilitated by a system of sliding plates, permanently lubricated with graphite.

The substructure consisted of 66 concrete foundations, laid out straight in two parallel lines to support the 33 towers.

The bridge cost \$1,334,525 to build, up from its estimated cost of \$1,065,000, quoted in 1905.

The High Level Bridge in Lethbridge is both a local and provincial landmark. Originally the highest and longest of its kind in the world in 1909, it remains the longest of its kind today. The bridge has also figured in poems and songs of the area and was enshrined in a City of Lethbridge logo and in a Lethbridge centennial logo. The bridge has been in use for nearly one hundred years.

### **Character Defining Elements**

The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1909 C.P. Rail High Level Bridge, such as;

- The location of the bridge spanning the Old Man River
- The 66 bents, forming 33 towers, that support the bridge deck
- The trough style girders
- The bridges structural elements such as the plate girder spans and riveted deck lattice truss span
- The elements of the bridge deck, such as the railway ties and stringers



**Evaluated Sites**



## **Evaluation Form**

The evaluation of potential historic resources in Lethbridge involves a consideration of the site's significance and integrity. The product of the evaluation is contained in the Municipal Heritage Survey Review Form (MHSRF).

### **Significance**

There are five criteria for significance for historic places in Lethbridge. These criteria are the same that are 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 Lethbridge'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 city of Lethbridge.

#### **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 within Lethbridge; 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) in Lethbridge.

#### **D. Information Potential**

To qualify under criteria D, resources must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important to Lethbridge's history, prehistory or natural history, 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 Lethbridge; or it must have acquired special visual, sentimental or symbolic value that transcends its function or physical characteristics within Lethbridge.

## **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 for each Significance Criterion that the site satisfies.

### 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 or 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.





The 25 Sites Selected for the City of Lethbridge Inventory of Historic Places:

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**Tongue N Groove**

**312 – 2 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1910 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decorative brick façade and cornice</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all wood windows including the brick work around the windows</li> <li>▪ Wooden storefront</li> <li>▪ Ghost signage on the upper east of side of building, near the front</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	There are minor modifications to the signboard; however, 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Bow On Tong Co.**

**316 – 2 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a time of economic recession at end of 1 <sup>st</sup> World War
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1919 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original wooden storefront with cornice above, and with central doorway and shop windows</li> <li>▪ Brick material, corbelling and decoration, including brick sills and headers, and a brick cornice on second storey</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original, wooden windows, especially the storefront windows</li> <li>▪ Wooden side entrance and doorway with window above</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Manie Opera Society**

**318 – 2 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1907 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original materials: stucco and brick on the front façade</li> <li>▪ Flat roof with parapet</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style and construction of all wooden windows</li> <li>▪ Stone sills and arches above windows</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of wooden door on the eastern side of the front façade</li> <li>▪ Minor cornice on second storey</li> <li>▪ Original signage on parapet in Chinese characters</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 been 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 materials of the building have not changed, except for the stucco and paint applied in the past.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Whitney Block**

**411 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1906 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The prominent cornice on the third storey</li> <li>▪ Original materials, in brick stretcher bond and plaster exterior and brick detailing on front façade, including the brick pilasters on the second and third storeys and the brick grading below the cornice</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of original windows, including the arched windows on the third storey and the widows on the second storey</li> <li>▪ Cornice on first storey and brass/metal frieze, on which are mounted lamps</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for minor modifications to storefront.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Carnegie Library – SAAG  
(Southern Alberta Art Gallery)**

**601 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One and one-half storey building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – cultural development of early Lethbridge C: Design – Georgian with classical inspired details
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic recession
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1922 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stone building with stone capped parapet at gable ends with fractable at the apex</li> <li>▪ Original materials and detailing including the brick pilasters at the corners of the building and the simulated quoins</li> <li>▪ Classical entrance in wood with semicircular fan light window over the original front entrance doorway, with dentils at top and decorative ovals, and with the inscription “Public Library” above the doorway</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style and construction of all original windows, especially the semicircular fan-lite windows, and the six-over-six windows on the stone foundation, the brick and stone detailing and cast stone sills around windows, the baroque style windows, and the tripartite windows with semicircular arches</li> <li>▪ Stone steps at front entrance with metal railing</li> <li>▪ Stone foundation</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	One-storey addition on east side in 1950-52 yet the overall integrity of the building is satisfactory.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. The addition is not detracting.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the cultural life of Lethbridge and with its Georgian and classical inspired design influences.

**Burns Block**

**608/610 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey building commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge B: Institution – Burns & Co.
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1911 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Boomtown façade</li> <li>▪ Flat roof</li> <li>▪ Drip stone with dentils below, above second storey</li> <li>▪ Marble on front façade</li> <li>▪ Brick on sides</li> <li>▪ Roofline has ornamental silhouette</li> <li>▪ Centre sign with “BURNS” inscribed in stone</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. There are alterations to the first and second storey in original opening.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	Most of the original materials have not changed; however, some new materials have been added (glass).
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original, although modifications have been made.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge and the institution of Burns & Co.



## Acadia Block

614 – 3 Ave. S.

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick common bond on exterior</li> <li>▪ Commercial store front with central doorway and cornice capping storefront</li> <li>▪ Cornice on second level, with dentils, and an arched parapet with large name plate reading “Acadia Building”</li> <li>▪ Pilasters on second level with stone detailing and decorative capitol</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of windows, especially the four semi-elliptical basket-handle arched windows on the second storey and the smaller, semi-circular arched window at the centre on the second storey</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. First storey altered sympathetically to building design.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Hick-Sehl Building**

**618 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge C: Design – Neo-Baroque style
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1912 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick and stone material</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all wooden windows, especially the large, central projecting bay windows on the second and third storey of the front façade</li> <li>▪ Cast stone sills and lintels, and decorative elements above the side windows on the front façade</li> <li>▪ Cornice on the third storey façade and the arched, stone parapet above it</li> <li>▪ Ghost signage on the third storey, on the western side of the building</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. Some minor modifications to the first floor.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge and Neo-Baroque design.

**McFarland Block**

**519 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – businessman and developer A.G. Baalim C: Design & Construction – modern materials and design techniques
<b>Context</b>	Built during a brief period of prosperity in Lethbridge at the end of the 1920s, just before the Great Depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1928 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Art Deco elements, including the terra cotta panels at the top of the building and the carvings on the end sections</li> <li>▪ Flat roof</li> <li>▪ White rock trim</li> <li>▪ Concrete block construction</li> <li>▪ Engaged pilasters</li> <li>▪ Balconette above the main entrance</li> <li>▪ Parapet along top of building</li> <li>▪ Large inscription reading “McFarland Block”</li> <li>▪ Corbelled plate rail at top of main storey with dentils underneath</li> <li>▪ Two corbelled plate rails at top of second storey parallel to one another with dentils underneath</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered although storefront windows have been changed.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with modern materials and design techniques, and with businessman and developer A.G. Baalim.

**The Post Office**

**704 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Four-storey building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – municipal development of early Lethbridge C: Design – Second Empire/Beaux-Arts influenced design features E: Landmark – civic landmark
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1913 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sandstone construction</li> <li>▪ Heavy massing</li> <li>▪ Copper mansard roof</li> <li>▪ Clock tower on corner of front façade with copper dome</li> <li>▪ 1913 inscription at base of tower</li> <li>▪ Main floor scored stone with arched windows and keystones</li> <li>▪ Pilasters on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors</li> <li>▪ 4<sup>th</sup> floor windows are rectangular with alternating triangular and arched pediments above</li> <li>▪ 4<sup>th</sup> floor windows have carved balustrades between them</li> <li>▪ Sculptural elements on 4<sup>th</sup> floor at corners</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for modern additions to southeast elevation.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of municipal development of early Lethbridge; Second Empire/Beaux Arts influenced design features; and as a civic landmark.

**Paramount Theatre**

**719 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - social and leisure development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1949 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick cladding</li> <li>▪ Concrete foundation</li> <li>▪ Flat roof</li> <li>▪ Pilasters on upper section</li> <li>▪ Rectangular tower with neon sign that reads “PARAMOUNT”</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. Some minor modifications to storefront.
<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. Some changes to storefront.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of social and leisure development of early Lethbridge.

**Shackleford Residence**

**1317 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Cottage style residence
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – Alfred W. Shackleford C: Design – cottage style influences
<b>Context</b>	Built during a brief period of prosperity in Lethbridge at the end of the 1920s, just before the Great Depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1927 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Truncated gable roof</li> <li>▪ Wood shingles on the external wall</li> <li>▪ Wood shingles on the roof</li> <li>▪ Eyebrow dormers</li> <li>▪ Eyebrow eave above front entrance</li> <li>▪ Semi-circular front door</li> <li>▪ Large stucco tapered chimney on front façade with decorative features</li> <li>▪ Smaller stucco chimney protruding from centre of roof</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with Alfred W. Shackleford and with cottage design influences.

**Mocha Cabana**

**317 – 4 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	C: Design – eclectic architectural influences
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic recession
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1930 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Boomtown façade with curvilinear roofline</li> <li>▪ Glass block windows</li> <li>▪ Pilasters on either side</li> <li>▪ Large vaulted, recessed entrance</li> <li>▪ Keystone-like emblem at the top and middle of front 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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. There have been minor alterations to the doors.
<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; however, modern doors have been installed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with eclectic architectural design influences.

**Annandale Residence**

**1280 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two and one-half storey residence
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – George G. Ross C: Design – variation of the foursquare residence
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	Circa 1908 – present (some dispute on date of construction: 1908/1909/1910 – to be determined)
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bell cast hip roof with bell cast hip dormers</li> <li>▪ Eaves with large brackets</li> <li>▪ Open veranda, with slender columns</li> <li>▪ Wood siding</li> <li>▪ Semi-circular entrance</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all wooden windows and detailing above the windows</li> <li>▪ Two brick chimneys</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with George G. Ross and with foursquare residence design.



**Piche & Miron's Butcher Shop**

**106 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of early Lethbride C: Design - commercial boomtown
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1905 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original storefront</li> <li>▪ Corbelled brick cornice at top of front façade</li> <li>▪ Dentils over front door</li> <li>▪ Boomtown front façade</li> <li>▪ Brick copestone</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge and commercial boomtown design.

**Major William B. Burnett Residence /  
Big Brothers & Big Sisters**

**622 – 6 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One and one-half storey residence
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – development of early Lethbridge C: Design – brick residential construction with classical design influences
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Painted brick exterior</li> <li>▪ High gabled roof and offset gable on south side of residence</li> <li>▪ Low segmental brick arches over doors and windows</li> <li>▪ Open veranda on the north façade of the first storey and the closed veranda on the south façade of the second storey</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows, especially the rectangular bay window on the north façade and the remaining original stained glass windows and leaded glass units on the first storey</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of original doors on main floor</li> <li>▪ Original landscaping displayed by the walkway, parking pads, flower beds and trees</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of development of early Lethbridge and with brick residential construction with classical design influence.

**Van Haarlem Hospital**

**1224 – 7 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Large residence style building. Comprised of rectangular structure in front and a square structure attached at back
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - development and the provision of medical services in early Lethbridge B: Institution - Sisters of St. Martha
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1911 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intersecting bellcast hip roof with hip roof dormers</li> <li>▪ Wood siding and wood shingles</li> <li>▪ Bell housing on roof</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. Some minor changes at rear.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of development and the provision of medical services of early Lethbridge and the Sisters of St. Martha.

**Isolation Hospital**

**1920 – 7 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Large two-storey building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – development of community services and the provision of medical services in early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic recession at the end of the First World War
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1922 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Common bond brick exterior</li> <li>▪ Truncated gable roof with its extended eaves and hipped dormers with decorative cedar shingles</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original, wood windows, such as those in the brick arches and those without arches on the front façade, especially the semi-circular windows on both sides of the northeast corner of the building, and the four paned window on the top storey of the eastern side of the building</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of development of community services and the provision of medical services of early Lethbridge.

<b>Description</b>	One-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	C: Design – Art Modern influences
<b>Context</b>	Built just after World War II, at the beginning of a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1946 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two front façades</li> <li>▪ Modern cut-away corner entrance</li> <li>▪ Glass block front entrance</li> <li>▪ Smooth stucco cladding</li> <li>▪ Horizontal grooves in walls</li> <li>▪ Rounded metal overhang on two front façades</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with Art Modern design influences.

**General Stewart Residence**

**631 – 8 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two and one-half storey house
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – General Stewart
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1907 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pyramidal roof</li> <li>▪ Gable roofed dormer on front façade with return eaves, Palladian window and ornamental wooden honeycomb slating</li> <li>▪ Sculpted exposed rafters</li> <li>▪ Wooden clapboard siding</li> <li>▪ Wrap-around front veranda with shed roof and round columns with square capitals</li> <li>▪ Wood shingled solid balustrade with tapering pilasters</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all wood 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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with General Stewart.

**E.B. Hill Residence**

**702 – 11 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two and one-half storey house
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – Alexander Smith C: Design – Queen Anne style
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1912 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prominent cross gables</li> <li>▪ Wrap around veranda, extending on three sides of the structure</li> <li>▪ Octagonal tower on the north east corner of the structure</li> <li>▪ Classical elements such as the columns supporting the veranda, and the paladian window</li> <li>▪ Landscaping, such as the hedge and the shade trees</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with Alexander Smith and the Queen Anne design style.

**D.H. Whitney House / Ideal Farm**

**3202 – 28 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One and one-half storey house
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – agricultural development of early Lethbridge C: Design – Gothic Revival elements
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential development
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1910 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cross gable roof and the gables above the windows, and balcony doorway, which are adorned with cross bracing vergeboards and finials</li> <li>▪ Brick exterior</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all wooden windows and brick design around all windows, including the segmented arches</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of original doors, especially the front door</li> <li>▪ Second storey balcony with gabled doorway and the full veranda underneath the balcony, the wooden support beams</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. Addition on side is sympathetic.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of agricultural development in early Lethbridge and gothic revival design elements.



**Lethbridge Conservatory of Music / Spudnut's**

**501 – 11 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Institution – Spudnut Shop and the Lethbridge Conservatory of Music E: Landmark – local landmark
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low pediment along front and side façades</li> <li>▪ Flat roof</li> <li>▪ Smooth stucco finish</li> <li>▪ Pilasters along first and second storey façades</li> <li>▪ Gated portal on side façade</li> <li>▪ Former front door on side façade with sidelights and windows above</li> <li>▪ Wood framed double hung windows on first floor of front façades with large wood lintels above</li> <li>▪ Drip stone runs length along front and side façades</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered. Some minor modifications.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with the Spudnut Shop and the Lethbridge Conservatory of Music; and as a local landmark.

**The Galt Gardens Park**

**1 Ave. S. – 3 Ave. S. & 5 St. S – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	9.16 acre public park
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – development of community life in early Lethbridge E: Landmark – major downtown green space
<b>Context</b>	Used by citizens as a public space from the initial development of Lethbridge on the plain above the river valley. Formally given to the City in 1908.
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1885 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 9.16 acre area</li> <li>▪ Original trees or trees dating from the early history of the park</li> <li>▪ Original design elements such as walkways</li> <li>▪ Cenotaph dedicated to the memory of those who fell during World Wars I &amp; II and the Korean War</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the park is satisfactory.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the park has not been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the park has not been significantly altered; however, there have been modifications to the park over time.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The original materials of the park have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the park is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the park and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The park retains its association with the theme of development of community life of early Lethbridge; and as a major downtown green space.

## C.P.R. High Level Bridge

<b>Description</b>	Railway ridge spanning the Oldman River Valley and connecting East and West Lethbridge
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	C: Construction – unique trough design E: Landmark – most notable and impressive landmark in Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period a commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Location of the bridge spanning the Old Man River</li> <li>▪ Sixty-six bents, forming thirty-three towers, that support the bridge deck</li> <li>▪ Through style girders</li> <li>▪ Bridges structural elements such as the plate girder spans and riveted deck lattice truss span</li> <li>▪ Elements of the bridge deck, such as the railway ties and stringers</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the bridge is satisfactory.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the bridge has not been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the bridge 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 original materials of the bridge have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the bridge is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the bridge and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The bridge retains its association with unique trough design and its status as a notable and impressive landmark in Lethbridge.





The following sites have significance and integrity but will not be included on the Inventory of Historic Places presently:

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5	601 – 4 Ave S: Woolworth aka The Bargain Shop	101
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11	525 – 5 St S: (Brick House)	107
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**Belgian Café**

**712 – 1 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building with gable roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1913 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crow-stepped parapet</li> <li>▪ Brick and stucco exterior</li> <li>▪ Central doorway</li> <li>▪ Painted double hung 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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for early minor modifications to the first floor.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The buildings immediate surroundings have changed, although the building remains in its original commercial context.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The original materials of the building have not changed except stucco was added early on, possibly in the 1950's.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme.

**Castle Apartments**

**221 – 2 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey, flat roofed, brick apartment building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom.
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Detailed cornice with dentils and brackets</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows, including ledges in stone and wood</li> <li>▪ Brick exterior with cast stone lintels and sills</li> <li>▪ Cutaway corner entrance</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except minor changes to cutaway cover entrance.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with theme.



**The Gate / Old Bank of Montreal**

**522 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roof, commercial building clad with polished stone and concrete
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design (1960's)
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom and significantly altered in design and materials during another period of boom circa 1960
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	Building constructed in 1905; period of significance from 1960 - present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flat roof</li> <li>▪ Polished stone and projecting frontispiece and precast concrete exterior</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows (i.e. those windows resulting from the 1960s alteration of the building)</li> <li>▪ Polished stone plinth at street level</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 been 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. It is still in the commercial core.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The original materials of the building have not changed (1960).
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original (1960).
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed (1960).
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme of 1960's design.

**Dove Books and Gifts**

**616 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	Theme - commercial development
<b>Context</b>	Built during a stagnant period, after the period of drought and depression of the early 1920s
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1925
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<p><u>NB</u>: This site's space has been incorporated with that of its larger neighbour – the Acadia Block – into the Dove Christian Supplies, which now inhabits both buildings. The Acadia Block is included on the Inventory of Historic Places and has an SOS.</p>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	N/A. see Acadia Block (614 – 3 Ave. S.)
<b>1. Location</b>	
<b>2. Design</b>	
<b>3. Environment</b>	
<b>4. Materials</b>	
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	
<b>6. Feeling</b>	
<b>7. Association</b>	

**Woolworths / The Bargain Shop**

**601 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey commercial building with flat roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during the post WWII boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1948 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two-storey flat roof</li> <li>▪ Original brick material</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Alternating rhythm of windows and brick on second floor</li> <li>▪ Continuous metal storefront with awning/cornice treatment</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme of commercial development of Lethbridge.

**Varzari Storage**

**209 – 4 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey brick warehouse with flat roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of early Lethbridge; used for storing fruit and produce for different companies throughout its history
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1911 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original brick work and material including the window arches, pilasters, brick corbelling on second storey and brick parapet</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Ghost signage</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for some changes over time such as modifications to first floor windows.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Army, Navy & Airforce Veterans Association**

**517 – 5 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Institution - Lethbridge military
<b>Context</b>	See Period of Significance
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	Date of construction unknown; conflicting sources (2004 Lethbridge Survey and <i>Where Was It?</i> )
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crow-stepped parapet</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has seen appropriate changes by way of additions in 1929, 1950, and 1959.
<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 not changed except for where additions have been made and have incorporated newer materials.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original except for where additions have been made.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with the Institution of the Army, Navy & Airforce Veterans Association.

**RAS Trading & Novelties**

**210 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey brick commercial building with flat roof that descends on its western elevation
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1906 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original materials of brick and stone</li> <li>▪ Brick details, parapet and pilasters</li> <li>▪ Original storefront and recessed entrance</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for storefront alterations prior to 1972, which are part of the buildings changes overtime.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**The Union Bank**

**222 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey, flat roofed, brick commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme B: Institution - The Royal Bank of Canada
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Brick material and original brick work, with multiple cornices, three different types of window arches, and a parapet</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory, including the extension to roof and the post 1970's restoration. Alterations: Extensive – structure originally had a hipped roof (replaced sometime between 1950 and 1972); a one-storey wing was added to the northern elevation, and then a second storey was added to this wing
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for roof parapet added changes post 1950.
<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, however, some windows have been modified.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and institution.

**Dulux Paints / King of Trade**

**319 / 321 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey flat roof commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1930 –
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cast-stone parapet cap</li> <li>▪ Brick pilasters with stylized projecting capitols</li> <li>▪ Three pairs of windows which are double hung</li> <li>▪ Stone bonding with horizontal lines</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 been 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 materials of the building have not changed; however, some modern materials have been incorporated.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original; however, sympathetic renovations have been made to the front of the building.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its associations with theme of commercial development of Lethbridge.



<b>Description</b>	Two storey brick house with gabled roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	Theme – residential development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1900 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intersecting steep pitched gable roof</li> <li>▪ Brick material and original brick detailing</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Gabled second storey wall dormer</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme of residential development of early Lethbridge.

**Alberta Meat Market**

**510 – 6 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey stone block commercial building with hipped roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme B: Institution
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion in the town of Lethbridge
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1900 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hip roof with boomtown front façade with neon light sign reading “Alberta Meat Market”</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is satisfactory including post 1950’s façade.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for post 1950’s 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 except for post 1950 façade materials.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original except for the post 1950 façade.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and institution.

**C.P.R. Telegraph Office**

**310 – 6 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey flat roof commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme B: Institution
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of stagnation
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1937 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One-storey with stone capped parapet</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows and the front entrance</li> <li>▪ Brick material and original brick work and decoration</li> <li>▪ Brick lintel over main entrance</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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered except for the continuous stone band above door removed prior to 2004.
<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.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and institution.

**Southern Stationers**

**316 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey flat roofed building with large overhang above entire front façade
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of Lethbridge. B: Institution – Southern Stationers started in 1946 and moved into this site shortly after; continue to operate there today.
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic decline, during the Great Depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1950 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Large overhang of precast concrete in curved sections, extending twelve feet from the building and running the length of the front façade. (This façade was renovated in the 1950s)</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the institution of Southern Stationers and with the theme of commercial development of Lethbridge.

**Cleary House**

**420 – 7<sup>th</sup> St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One and one-half storey residence with pyramid roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial and residential boom of early Lethbridge C: Design – unique open front veranda
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1907 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One and one-half storey with hip roof</li> <li>▪ Veranda under overhanging eave at front of the residence, including decorative wood patterns, square posts with capitals, and semicircular arches forming open full length veranda</li> <li>▪ 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 been changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has not been significantly altered.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment has slightly changed and is residential and commercial mixed.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with the theme of commercial and residential boom of early Lethbridge and unique design.

**The Medical / Dental Building**

**434 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roof, brick and stone building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Built just following WWII at the beginning of a long period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1947 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original materials of brick and stone</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Cornice above main entrance and stone capped parapet atop second floor</li> <li>▪ Projecting central frontispiece with inscription in stone above entrance reading “Medical Dental Building”</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and design.

**Buchanan Building**

**504 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed, brick building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme B: Institution - the fourth building to house the Lethbridge Herald, this building was home to the newspaper from 1952 to present.
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1951 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two-storey with flat roof</li> <li>▪ Original materials of brick and cast stone</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Stone parapet</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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and institution of the Lethbridge Herald.

**Galt Manor**

**527 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey building, mostly flat roof with some variation, exterior clad with stucco and wood
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design – early apartment building of 1930's
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic recession
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1930 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two-storey with flat roof and central entrance</li> <li>▪ Decorative half timbering on front façade</li> <li>▪ Parapet and two articulated gables on the front façade</li> <li>▪ 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 been 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 original materials of the building has not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and design of early apartments buildings of the 1930's.



**Tudor Manor**

**531 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey building with a varying roofline with gable and flat sections, exterior clad with stucco and wood half timbering
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Constructed during a period of recession, just prior to the outbreak of WWII
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1938 – Present
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stucco finish with decorative half-timbering on front façade</li> <li>▪ Cornice above first storey front entrance and parapet atop flat roof section at the north-western corner of building</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows, especially those behind recently added storm 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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme and design.

**Lethbridge Monumental Ltd.**

**325 – 8 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey flat roof commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of local drought and depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1922 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original materials and pattern: pilasters, corbelling, and cornice and decoration above entryway</li> <li>▪ Stepped parapet atop of southern elevation</li> <li>▪ 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 been 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 original materials of the building have not changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building is original.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has not changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building retains its association with theme.



The following sites have significance but do not have integrity:

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**The Bridge Inn**

**316 – 1 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey flat roofed commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme –commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1910 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sandstone detailing</li> <li>▪ Eaves with dentils</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Eaves – only one of four sides present</li> <li>▪ Brick has been covered over with stucco and stone</li> <li>▪ Windows removed – first floor</li> <li>▪ Painted over exterior – green and white over stone and brick</li> <li>▪ Entrance removed on first floor</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered; design compromised by first floor interventions.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building are original except for the stone veneer and metal on the first floor.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship is original except for the first floor.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and the site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Molson Bank / Langenberg Optical**

**508 – 3 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey, flat roofed commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – early commercial development of Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1908 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is unsatisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shingles added to top section of façade</li> <li>▪ Large awning and aluminum and glass storefront</li> <li>▪ Fake stone veneer on lower section of front façade</li> <li>▪ Aluminum/metal work and large windows not original</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<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 been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The original workmanship of the building is not evident.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**ODD Fellows**

**505 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed commercial building clad with brick
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – social and community development of Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a slight upturn in the local economy due to two favorable agricultural seasons; just prior to the Great Depression of 1929
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1928 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Cornice atop second storey</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes to storefront</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<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 been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has been changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with social and community development of Lethbridge.

**Extreme Pita / Kresge's Building**

**520 – 4 Ave. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme –commercial development of Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1951 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original brickwork and materials at parapet edge.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original glass storefront removed and filled in with brick</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<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 been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development of Lethbridge.



**Hudson Bay / Trianon Building**

**102 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed building with commercial spaces on first floor
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built at the beginning of a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1905 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Split building – second storey integrity is good, first storey integrity is poor</li> <li>▪ Hood mouldings over windows</li> <li>▪ Gas pump installed in 1984</li> <li>▪ Windows on second level now in metal thermal - unsympathetic</li> <li>▪ Second floor on east side was once an overhang with space underneath for parking; the first floor has since been expanded flush to the extent of the overhang, leaving no overhang</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<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 been changed.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed significantly.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Begin Block / Bentley Block**

**116 / 118 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Block comprised of two previous building: north building a three-storey flat roofed structure; south building a one-storey flat roofed structure. Both are now joined at ground floor.
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme –commercial development of early Lethbridge C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1906 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The integrity of the building is not satisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dichotomy in style and appearance between top two floors and the first floor due to substantial alterations</li> <li>▪ Aluminum added to first floor</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge and design.

**Jacob Reuter & Co. Import/Wholesale**

**120 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed building that has recently been incorporated with the building connected to its south façade
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1912 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building has been incorporated with its southern neighbour - does not look like original building</li> <li>▪ Brick has been covered with stucco</li> <li>▪ Central storefront entrance has been replaced with windows while two entrances have been added to the front</li> <li>▪ Decorative elements have been added to both this structure and its neighbour, giving the appearance of a single larger block, instead of two recently joined blocks</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<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 been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has been changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Lethbridge Hotel**

**202 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge B: Institution – historic Lethbridge hotel
<b>Context</b>	Original structure built during the initial establishment of the town on the prairie above the River Valley in 1885. It is assumed that the original structure was incorporated into a more recent hotel on site.
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1885 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been changed significantly.
<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 been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the theme of the commercial development of early Lethbridge, nor with the institution of the historic Lethbridge Hotel.

**MacDonald Block**

**302 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey building with one storey section and a flat roof
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme –commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during the early establishment of the town
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1897 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second storey windows of east façade have all been filled in.</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been changed significantly.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not changed significantly.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has been changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Charisma Gifts & Novelties**

**306 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey, flat roofed commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1913 – (2004 survey says pre-1915 for date of construction. First entry for site in Henderson’s Directory is 1913)
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick pilasters and parapet</li> <li>▪ Tiles at bottom of front façade</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possible reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick pilasters have been painted</li> <li>▪ Upper section of front façade recently covered with stained wood</li> <li>▪ Aluminum/metal and windows on front façade</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly and include use of aluminum/metal framing on front windows.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Coalbanks Inn**

**312 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1904 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, the situation may be reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the theme of the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Oliver Building**

**316 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat-roofed, brick building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1906 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second storey– original intact; first storey – significantly altered</li> <li>▪ Original brick and brick work, with decorative patterns and pilasters, multiple brick cornices and grading</li> <li>▪ Central sign in brick reading “Oliver”</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First floor façade unsympathetic brickwork and windows</li> <li>▪ First floor cornice added to half of building</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the commercial development of early Lethbridge.



**Tunctus Geomaticus / Wolf's Den**

**325 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed rectangular building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – development of leisure activities in Lethbridge: building originally housed a bowling alley and billiards hall
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversed.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of development of leisure activities in Lethbridge.

**Lyceum Theatre**

**328 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – cultural development and development of leisure activities in early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1908/1909 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the cultural development, nor the development of leisure activities, of early Lethbridge.

**Kim Long Restaurant**

**329 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential expansion
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1908 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick work, English bond and artificial stone</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory. Possible reversibility is not evident.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of commercial development in early Lethbridge.

**Alec Arms Hotel / Alexandra Hotel**

**332 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Three-storey flat roofed building occupying corner lot
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1909 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of original windows</li> <li>▪ Brick work and material</li> <li>▪ Decorative stone work above windows; simulated quoins</li> <li>▪ Third storey balcony with metal railing on 5<sup>th</sup> street façade</li> <li>▪ Cornice above first storey</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with commercial development in early Lethbridge.

**Wallace Block**

**427 – 5 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey brick building with commercial units on both floors
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of commercial and residential boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1910 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick material and brick work; corbelling, pilasters, grading</li> <li>▪ Wooden cornice and signboard reading “Wallace Block”</li> <li>▪ Decorative arched roofline in brick at centre of front façade</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of windows, including the arched windows, stone lentils, and stone detailing</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second storey windows have been changed</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly altered.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme or design.

**Old Gordon's Building**

**315 – 6 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme - commercial development of early Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic decline in Lethbridge, just before the outbreak of World War I
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1916 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of all original windows</li> <li>▪ Original brick material and brick work; parapet and pilasters</li> <li>▪ Decorative wooden cornices above both first and second floors of front façade</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aluminum/metal framing and different windows to main floor of front façade</li> <li>▪ Recently added brick work on main floor of front façade, although not unsympathetic</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the theme of the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Fraches Flowers**

**322 – 6 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – commercial development of early Lethbridge C: Design (1950's)
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of normal commercial and residential expansion before the boom of 1906 – 1913
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1903 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wooden awning on front façade</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with the commercial development of early Lethbridge.

**Lethbridge Medical Building / Hunt Building**

**501 – 7 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme – development and provision of medical services in Lethbridge
<b>Context</b>	Built during the post World War II boom
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1947 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corner cut-away entrance</li> <li>▪ Brick material and brick work</li> <li>▪ Pattern, style, and construction of original windows including stone decoration</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	Overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; the situation may be reversible.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly, new windows.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme of development and provision of medical services in Lethbridge.



**Salon Quattro**

**110 – 8 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey, flat roofed building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	B: Person – Roloff Beny A: Theme
<b>Context</b>	Built during a slight upturn in the local economy, just before the Great Depression
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1928 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brick material and brick work; pilasters</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Metal/aluminum framing around windows and door of front façade</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme or with person.

**Trio's Bar & Grill**

**312 – 8 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	One-storey, flat roof commercial building
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme
<b>Context</b>	Built during a period of economic recession, at the closure of World War I
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1919 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however; this situation may be reversed.
<b>1. Location</b>	The location of the building has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme.

**De Jourdan's Studio**

**105 – 8 St. S.**

<b>Description</b>	Two-storey with mansard roof and wood shingles
<b>Significance Criteria</b>	A: Theme C: Design
<b>Context</b>	Built during the establishment of the town on the prairie above the river valley.
<b>Period of Significance (POS)</b>	1887 -
<b>Character Defining Elements (CDEs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Shed dormers</li> <li>▪ Mansard roof with varying roofline</li> <li>▪ Arched window frame</li> </ul>
<b>Integrity Criteria:</b>	<p>The overall integrity of the building is not satisfactory; however, this situation is possibly reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fake stone covering exterior</li> </ul>
<b>1. Location</b>	The location has not changed.
<b>2. Design</b>	The design of the building has been significantly changed.
<b>3. Environment</b>	The environment, or surroundings, has not been significantly changed over the years.
<b>4. Materials</b>	The materials of the building have been changed significantly.
<b>5. Workmanship</b>	The workmanship of the building has changed.
<b>6. Feeling</b>	The feeling of the building and site has changed.
<b>7. Association</b>	The building no longer retains its association with theme.