Historic Walk - Camrose

This document contains a route that has two parts. The first, in Blue, is mostly Downtown businesses in old buildings on the North side of 48th Avenue (Highway 13). The second, in Red, is mostly older residences in the Augustana district, South of 48th Avenue.

You can take the whole route which is about 1 mile and will take more than an hour. Or you can break it up and do one route or the other.

Both routes start North of 48th Avenue. The Downtown route starts at **(S)** the **Sweeterie** at 4812 48 Street. The Augustana route starts at **(F)** the **FIKA Coffeehouse** at 4803-48 Street.

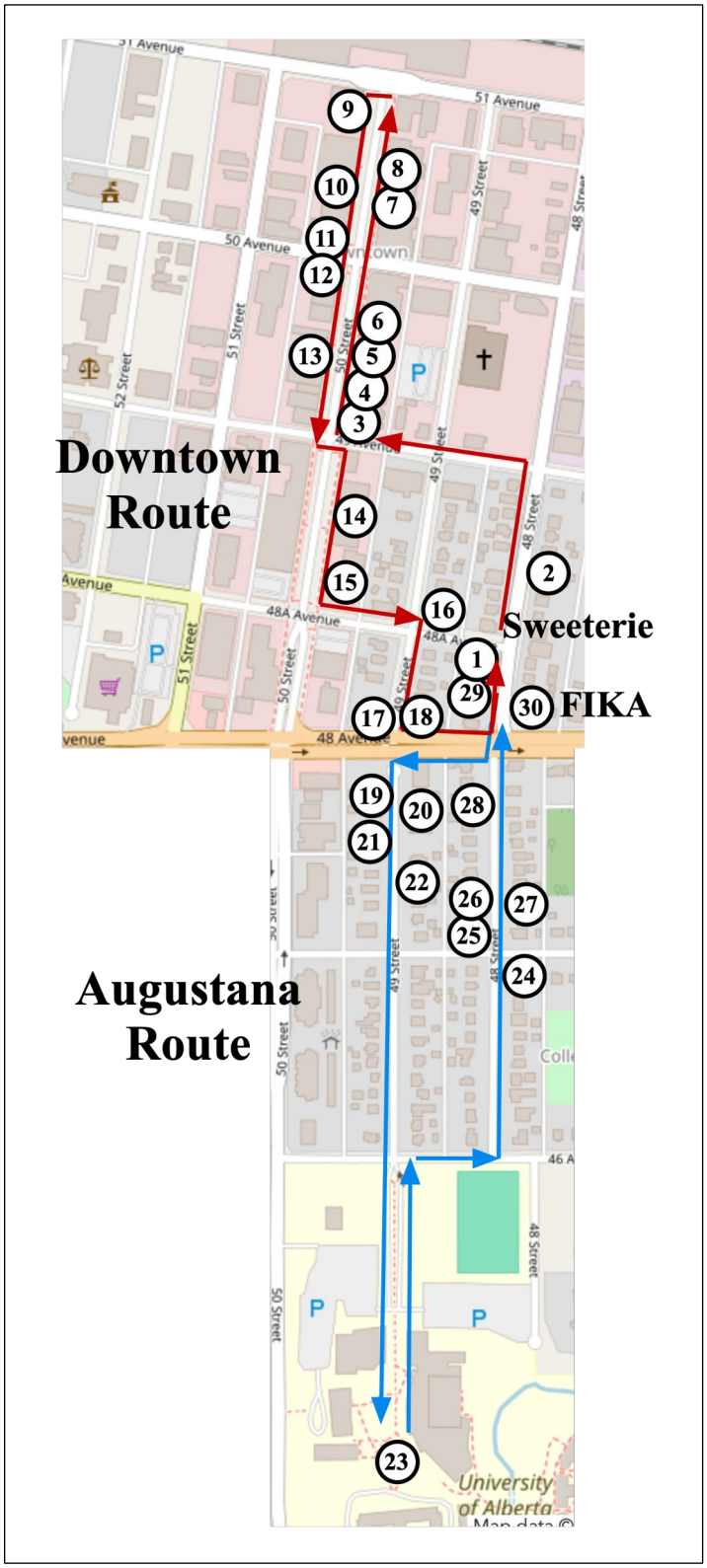
You can start the tour anywhere you like, just find the number of the site on the map and scroll to the description and continue from there.

Enjoy your trip.

<u>Downtown</u> Start Location: Camrose Sweeterie (4812-48 Street)

<u>Augustana</u> Start Location: Fika Coffee House (4803- 48 Street)

WALKING TOUR MAP



1. Address: 4810 48 Street
Previous Establishment: Irving and Signe Hills Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1910-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1910 two and one half storey residence has a hip roof with a front-facing pediment dormer and an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community members, Irving and Signe Hills.

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The emergence of Camrose as a connecting point for three different railway companies stimulated economic development and population growth. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of its location near the commercial center of Camrose. This residence was influenced by the popular foursquare design which was one of the more popular design influences in North America during the early twentieth century because of its economical use of space, its ease of construction, its functional plan functional and its affordability. Typical of the foursquare design, this house has a square footprint and a symmetrical front façade. Often the unmodified interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Some other foursquare design elements included in this two and one half storey residence are the hip roof, front- facing pediment dormer, and the full length front porch.

This house is valued for its association with prominent community members Irving and Signe Hills. Irving and Signe Hills bought the residence in 1913 from Dr. Francis Shea, a dentist. The Hills lived in this house for many years and during this time Irving Hills became the owner of the Camrose Drug Co., 1923, and became a well know local business man. His wife, Signe nee Spokkeli, was the first teacher in Camrose. The house was passed to their daughter and son-in-law and the residence remained in the family for many years.

2. Address: 4831-48 Street

Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1918-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1918 two storey residence has wood clapboard siding and a large front-facing medium pitch gable roof with an intersecting gable roof. The residence has an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1918 residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose aided the early residential development. The railroads enabled growth of services and the population in the town. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of the proximity to the commercial center.

This 1918 is residence valued for its association with Almar Ofrim. Almar Ofrim purchased this residence in 1919 which was the same year he started a general hardware store with Adolf Maland. A prominent and successful business, Ofrim and Maland Hardware was considered one of the best in the town's history. The residence continued to be owned by a member of the Ofrim family for eighty-three years after Almar acquired it.

3. Address: 4901-50 Street

Previous Establishment: Camrose Federal Building
Current Establishment: Bank of Canada

Period of Significance: 1932-1964

Description of the Historic Place

This 1932 two storey brick commercial building has three symmetrical bays on the front façade and six bays on the side façades which are defined by brick pilasters capped with cast stone capitals. The building has first storey arched window openings with keystones, and decorative cast stone detailing. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1932 Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with the theme of municipal development in the City of Camrose, and its association with Canada Post Corporation. The 1932 Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with municipal development in the City of Camrose. The Federal Building was built by Charlie Penthar in 1932. This building originally housed Canada Post and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The City of Camrose bought the building from the Dominion government after a new federal building was built in 1956. The Federal Building was sold to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) in 1964. The Camrose Federal Building is significant for its association with Canada Post Corporation.

4. Address: 4917-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Foucar Grocery Store
Current Establishment: Fringe Benefits

Period of Significance: 1924-1930

Description of the Historic Place

This 1924 one storey brick commercial building has a commercail storefront with large display windows with transoms, wood panelled bulkheads and a recessed entrance. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1924 one storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar and for its association with the theme of post World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Foucar Grocery Store building is significant for its association with prominent community member Harry Foucar. This site was initially the Foucar Grocery Store. Harry Foucar was an early entrepreneur and operated several businesses in Camrose including tinsmithing and a funeral parlour. One of Harry Foucar significant positions was as Camrose's first Postmaster.

5. Address: 4921-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Johnstone's Drug Store
Current Establishment: Precision Vacuum

Period of Significance: 1914-1962

Description of the Historic Place

The 1914 Johnstone's Drug Store is a one storey brick building with a retail storefront which has a recessed doorway, plain bulkheads and large display windows with transoms. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1914 one storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with local businessman H.U. Johnstone, and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

This 1914 one storey Johnstone's Drug Store building is significant for its association with local businessman H.U. Johnstone. Johnstone was a pharmacist who assumed ownership of the Rexall Drug Store in 1915 from A.M. Sanders. Johnston changed the name to Johnstone's Drug Store in 1941. Johnstone carried on the business until his death in 1962.

This 1914 one storey Johnstone's Drug Store building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. The early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the period commercial storefront, the flat roof, and the arched date stone.

6. Address: 4925-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Langbell's Studio
Current Establishment: Lascala Jewelers

Period of Significance: 1910-1961

Description of the Historic Place

This 1910 two storey commercial building has a wood panelled lower storey and a faux tin concrete block design on the second storey with a recessed doorway and has a first and second story cornice. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1910 Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with C.L. Langbell's photography business and for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with C.L. Langbell's photography business. In 1910, after six years of successful operation of his business, the Camrose Photography Gallery, C.L. Langbell built this building and moved his business to this location. Langbell's Studio was one of the best equipped in Alberta and Langbell continually updated his equipment and practices to be current with the modern developments in photography. Langbell retired in 1961, and sold the business that he had operated for fifty-five years.

Langbell's Studio is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. C. L. Langbell built this building in 1910 in response to the early commercial development in Camrose which was stimulated by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. Elements of the building that reflect this theme include the wood panelled lower storey, recessed doorway and the decorative cornices.

7. Address: 5029-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Molsons Bank
Current Establishment: Hair Image

Period of Significance: 1908-1920

Description of the Historic Place

The 1908, two storey Molsons Bank brick building has a cornice on the first storey and a recessed entrance. It is located on a single lot in a commercial area on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The two storey Molsons Bank building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Molsons Bank building is valued for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. Early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. The bank was constructed in 1908 and operated until the 1920s. Molsons Bank was incorporated in Montreal, Quebec in 1855 by William and John Molson, the sons of brewery magnate John Molson. Molsons Bank was in operation until 1925, when it was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. Main street buildings, like this building, often had some classical influences, such as the cornice on the first storey and the brick lintels with cast stone keystone on the second storey windows.

8. Address: 5041-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Camrose Opera House, David Theatre
Current Establishment: Bailey Theatre

Period of Significance: 1911

Description of the Historic Place

The Bailey Theatre was built by Camille David, with construction starting in 1910, and is one of the oldest existing purpose-built theatres in Alberta. The theatre was originally named the David Theatre. Camille David was a rancher from Montreal, who was also a partner in the first Camrose hotel and owned a cigar and liquor store across the street.

Over the years, the building would showcase musical performances, theatre, silent movies and vaudeville shows. It was sold to Stan Bailey in 1919 and renamed the Bailey Theatre. Renovations followed over the next few years and as the theatre was enlarged, a 120-seat curved balcony and lobby and a brick Edwardian storefront were added

When “talkies” began, the screen was enlarged to permit color and three-dimensional pictures. In The 1940’s the front façade was changed from the Edwardian Style to the Art Deco Style. Also added was the exterior marquee tower and black glass. The dressing room under the stage walls showcases writings from the travelling vaudeville performers.

Today, the theatre still has the pressed metal-paneled auditorium walls and ceiling, wood trusses supporting the ceiling and the original brick wall feature stage.

The building was made a Municipal Historic Resource in 2000.

9. Address: 5078-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Alice Hotel
Current Establishment: Alice Hotel

Period of Significance: 1928-1930

Description of the Historic Place

The Alice Hotel, built in 1928, is a three-storey brick building with a stepped parapet and decorative brickwork that reads “HOTEL ALICE” and its date of construction, “19” “28”. It is located on a corner lot in a commercial area on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The Alice Hotel is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose, and its association with prominent businessman Valclav Matejka.

The Alice Hotel is valued for its association with the theme of post-World War I commercial development in the City of Camrose. During the post-World War I economic boom commercial development increased in Camrose. The Alice Hotel was constructed in 1928 after the fire that destroyed the Windsor Hotel on this location. The Windsor was a wood frame building and fire codes at the time were encouraging new commercial buildings be constructed using brick. The Alice Hotel formally opened on April 20, 1928 and was named after Alice Matejka, the owner’s daughter. The hotel had fifty-two rooms, hot and cold running water, baths, room telephones, and a large dining room.

The 1928 Alice Hotel is significant for its association with prominent businessman Valclav Matejka. Matejka and his wife, Theresa, came to Camrose in 1905. Matejka purchased the Arlington Hotel in 1905. After fire destroyed the Windsor Hotel, Matejka purchased the property in 1923 and gave his son the Arlington Hotel to operate. The temperance movement and prohibition had discouraged Matejka from constructing another hotel before 1923 and it was not until 1928 that the construction of the Alice was completed. Matejka died in 1930 and his wife Theresa continued operating the Alice Hotel until she sold it in 1941 to Bruce Reid.

10. Address: 5028-50
Previous Establishment: Dabbs Furniture
Current Establishment: Store

Period of Significance: 1948-1950

Description of the Historic Place

This 1948 two-storey commercial building has a flat roof, stucco exterior on the second storey and black carrack glass panels on the exterior of the first storey. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The two storey Dabbs Furniture building is significant for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose.

The Dabbs Furniture building is valued for its association with the theme of post-World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose. After World War II, the Alberta economy was prospering with expanded industrial and retail growth which resulted in the construction of commercial buildings on Camrose's main street. This building was constructed by Jim Dabbs, who had served in World War II and returned to establish as business in Camrose. This building was originally "People's Furniture Store," but the name changed to "Dabbs Furniture" a year later. The post war commercial development theme is reflected in the commercial design of the building, which was typical for its time, with a focus on simplicity and use of new materials as reflected in this building which uses the new material black carrack glass exterior on the first level.

11. Address: 5002-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Samson Building
Current Establishment: Candler Art Gallery

Period of Significance: 1904-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1904 two-storey commercial building has clapboard siding, large display windows with wood panel bulkheads and transom windows, a recessed doorway, and first and second storey cornices. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1904 two storey downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose, and for its association with Duncan Sampson, and Ofrim and Maland Hardware.

The 1904 two-storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with the theme of early commercial development in the City of Camrose. Early commercial development was aided by the construction of the three rail lines through Camrose. The railroads enabled growth of the commercial services in response to the increased population that were attracted to Camrose for the economic opportunities associated with the railways. Duncan Sampson had established his general store in Stoney Creek. When the Village of Sparling was established in 1905, Duncan moved his store to this new location on the intersection of First Street and First Avenue in the Village of Sparling, which is now the intersection of 50 Street and 50 Avenue in the City of Camrose. He was the first merchant to acquire a lot on the new town site. The general store had other uses as well and served as the local grocery store, as the Post Office for two years, and in 1908 it was renamed the Flag Store. The Andrew Carruthers store on the east side of main street and the Sampson building were first buildings on Camrose's main street. The elements ofthe building which reflect the design of early commercial development buildings include the spatial arrangement of the second storey living quarters and the first storey retail store. Other design details that point to early commercial development include the cornices on the first and second storey, the clapboard siding, and the design of the storefronts; including the wood bulkheads, the large display windows with transoms, and the recessed entrance door.

The 1904 two-storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with Duncan Sampson. Sampson built this store when he came to Camrose from Ontario in 1904. He remained in business in Camrose until 1926, originally living on the second storey above the general store. Sampson was a prominent community member in addition to being the first merchant in Camrose. He was a member of the Town Council from 1910 until 1913, he served on the School Board and he was also instrumental in helping to organize the Camrose Agricultural Society.

The 1904 two storey Sampson Building is significant for its association with Ofrim and Maland Hardware. Duncan Sampson sold this building in 1919, and in 1921 Ofrim and Maland moved their hardware business into the building. This hardware store remained here until the 1950s and was well known for services to the residents of the Camrose and the surrounding area.

12. Address: 4980-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Masonic Temple
Current Establishment: Revive Salon and Spa

Period of Significance: 1928-1930

Description of the Historic Place

The two storey 1928 Masonic Temple has a brick and concrete exterior with a decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway. There is an inscription above the side door that reads “MASONIC TEMPLE” and glass blocks around the basement windows. It is located on a corner lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1928 two storey Masonic Temple building is significant for its association with the theme of post -World War I institutional development in the City of Camrose. The Masons are the oldest recorded fraternal organization in Camrose. The Lodge was instituted on December 5, 1907. The building was constructed in 1928, at a cost of $12 000, to be used as a temple for the Masonic Lodge. The funding was raised through the sale of shares. The construction of this large building demonstrated confidence in the growth and stability of Camrose. The Masons sold the building to the Bank of Montreal in 1948 but continued to rent the top floor. Design elements of the building that reflect the institutional theme are the use of classical decorative elements such as the first and second storey cornices and the cast stone quoin surround on the Masonic Temple side entrance.

13. Address: 4938-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Retail
Current Establishment: Restaurant

Period of Significance: 1935-1939

Description of the Historic Place

This 1935 two storey commercial building has a stucco exterior with a decorative cornice along the top of the second storey and a recessed doorway. It is located on a commercial lot on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1935 downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of pre-World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose.

This 1935 downtown commercial building is significant for its association with the theme of pre-World War II commercial development in the City of Camrose. The 1930s was a period of slow economic development due to the Great Depression. Few buildings were constructed during from this time period in the City of Camrose. Design elements of this commercial building that reflect the period include the flat roof, the art deco, faux quoin cornice with horizontal stripes and the angular recessed doorway.

14. Address: 4857- 50 Street
Previous Establishment: Canadian Club
Current Establishment: 1908 Coffee House

Period of Significance: 1908- Present

Description of the Historic Place

The 1908 two-storey Canadian Club has white clapboard siding and a classically inspired front entrance with two-storey Doric columns on either side of the front doors, a large cornice with dentils, and a second storey balcony with a pediment doorway. It is located on main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1908 Canadian Club is significant for its association with the theme of social development in the City of Camrose, for its design, and as a landmark in the City of Camrose.

The 1908 Canadian Club is significant for its association with the theme of social development in the City of Camrose. The building was constructed in 1908 for the Canadian Club. The purpose of the Canadian Club was twofold – to develop a healthy Canadian sentiment and to make a small prairie community socially enjoyable. Several prominent community members were early participants in the club. The Canadian Club disbanded in 1918 and the building was sold to the Government of Alberta and was used by the Provincial Courthouse and the Treasury Bank. In 1957 the province built a new provincial building and sold the building to the City of Camrose. The City moved the building south half a block to its current location and it became the public library. It remained as the public library until a new library building was constructed 1981.

The 1908 Canadian Club is significant for its design. The Canadian Club is a classic revival inspired design. The classical revival style of architecture is especially evident in its grand symmetrical entrance frontispiece with two storey Doric columns defining the front door.

The 1908 Canadian Club is significant as a landmark in the City of Camrose. It is regarded locally as one of the first landmarks of the prospering community and is very well known by the local community for its distinctive architecture and its former use as a public library.

15. Address: 4829-50 Street
Previous Establishment: Camrose United Church
Current Establishment: Camrose United Church

Period of Significance: 1926- Present

Description of the Historic Place

The 1926 Camrose United Church has a brick exterior, the roof of the nave is a high-pitched front-facing gable roof, and tall pointed arched windows on the front façade. It is located on a corner lot on the main street in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1926 Camrose United Church is significant for its association with the theme of religious development in City of Camrose.

The 1926 Camrose United Church is significant for its association with the theme of religious development in the City of Camrose. The church construction began in 1925 following the union between the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Church. The union of the two churches was effective May 26, 1925 and became the impetus for the new local United Church congregation to have their own building. The land for the new church building was donated free-of-charge to the congregation by the Town of Camrose. The architect for the United Church building was Mr. W.G. Blakey and it was constructed by Foote & Allyn Construction. Foote & Allyn completed the basement while the main superstructure was completed in 1926 by J.D. Desrochers. The first minister of the Church was Reverend T.A. Symington.

16. Address: 4813- 48A Avenue
Previous Establishment: Dr. P.F Smith Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Description of the Historic Place

This 1911 two and one half-storey hip roof residence has a front-facing pediment dormer, clapboard siding and an open front porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The Smith residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its association with the theme of medical development in the City of Camrose, and for its association with prominent community member Dr. P.F. Smith.

The Smith residence is important for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated population growth which led to an increase in residential development. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed as it was in close proximity to the commercial center of Camrose. The Smith residence design is based on the foursquare design influences which were popular throughout North America during this period. The foursquare design became a preferred design in the early twentieth century for its functionality, affordability, simplicity of the design, and its economical use of interior space. This foursquare has the typical foursquare elements including the square plan footprint and a symmetrical façade. Other elements of the foursquare design present in this residence also include the hip roof, a front-facing pediment dormer, and open front porch with decorative Doric columns

This 1911 two and one half-storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of medical development in the City of Camrose. Dr. Percy Frank Smith, the first owner of this house, came to Camrose in 1910 originally to cover the vacation time of Dr. G.G. Stewart, and then chose to remain in the community. Dr. Smith held his clinic in this house, but moved his practice into a building on Main Street when he had a family.

This 1911 residence is significant for its association with Dr. P.F. Smith. Dr. Smith along with Dr. Stewart operated the Stewart-Smith practice on Main Street in Camrose which began in 1912. This is the beginnings of the Smith Clinic, a well-known medical practice in Camrose. The Smith Clinic opened in 1935 when Dr. P.F. Smith's son, Dr. Mac Smith, joined his father's practice. Dr. P.F. Smith's other son, Dr. C.H. (Hamp) Smith, joined the Smith Clinic after being wounded in World War II. Dr. Allan Smith, son of Dr. Mac Smith, joined the Clinic in 1966. It is noted that "the Smith Clinic in its development, purpose, and operation has been a tremendous asset in the development of the City of Camrose."

17. Address: 4802-49 Street

Previous Establishment: Harold Manning Residence
Current Establishment: Battle River Realty

Period of Significance: 1928-1935

Description of the Historic Place

The 1928 two and one half storey residence has a pyramid roof with flared eaves with front and rear-facing hip dormers. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1928 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose and for its association with prominent community member Harold Manning.

The 1928 Harold Manning Residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose. The economic boom in the 1920s which was stimulated by the ending of World War I resulted in substantial residential development in Camrose. Many of the residences constructed at that time were influenced by North American preferences as was the case with this building which is based on the foursquare design. The foursquare design was popular in the early twentieth century for its functionality, affordability, simplicity of the design, and economical use of interior space. Foursquare residences such as this one have a square footprint, and often have a symmetrical façade with the interior plan arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.

This two and one half-storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Harold Manning who built this house in 1928. Manning co-owned Manning Sutherland Lumber with Dave Sutherland, which they formed in 1909. The Manning Sutherland Lumber Company was later absorbed by Beaver Lumber Co. Ltd. Harold and Norma Manning sold the residence to Al and Ann Schloss in 1935.

18. Address: 4801-49 Street

Previous Establishment: Dr. Nordbye Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1914-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1914 two and one half storey residence has a truncated pyramid roof with wood shingles, front and rear-facing gable dormers, and clapboard siding. It has an open front porch and diamond patterned windows. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1914 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member Dr. Nordbye, for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, and for its foursquare design.

This residence is significant for its association with Dr. Nordbye. Dr. F.A. Nordbye came to Camrose in 1914 to establish a medical practice and purchased this house from Dr. Shea. Dr. Nordbye lived and based his practice in this residence for thirteen years. Dr. Nordbye was one of the four original doctors who served at the St. Mary's Hospital.

The residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of the proximity to the commercial center.

This residence is significant for its foursquare design. The foursquare design was popular in the early twentieth century for its functional floor plan and its affordability. Like the standard foursquare design this house has a square footprint, a symmetrical façade, and the original interior would have been typically arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. The exterior decorative elements of the foursquare often originate with different revival designs influences such as the use of the classical Doric columns supporting the roof of the open front porch in this building.

19. Address: 4720-49 Street

Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1906-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1919 two storey residence has a front-facing gable roof with flared and returned eaves. The residence has an open front porch, clapboard siding and fishscale shingles in the gable end. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1919 two-storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its homestead design.

This 1919 two-storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated increased interest in settlement of the area. The railroads enabled economic growth which in turn encouraged the establishment of local business. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed because of its close proximity to the downtown commercial center and its higher elevation offered better drainage.

This 1919 two-storey residence is significant for its homestead design influences. The homestead design is one of the designs that was representative of residences in the early 1900s in Alberta. Very similar to this house, the homestead design typically had a rectangular plan and high front-facing gable and may have applied decorative elements such as the decorative shingle pattern in the gable end, the flared retuned eaves and the round tapered Doric columns.

20. Address: 4717-49 Street

Previous Establishment: G.P. Smith Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1915-1920

Description of the Historic Place

The 1915 two and one half storey residence has a side-facing gambrel roof with an intersection pediment gable and a pediment dormer. It has clapboard siding, an enclosed front porch and a number of diamond patterned windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its Victorian design with Queen Anne influences, and for its association with community member G.P. Smith.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three major rail lines through Camrose enabled economic growth, and stimulated population growth in the town. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed due to its proximity to the commercial center of Camrose, and its high elevation and therefore better drainage.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its Victorian design with Queen Anne influences. The Victorian Queen Anne design was in contrast to the simple, symmetric classical approach and was meant to be asymmetrical and eclectic. Elements of the G.P. Smith house that represent the Queen Anne design include the asymmetrical front façade, the intersecting gambrel and gable roofs, the intersecting pediment gable and pediment dormer, the diamond shaped patterned glass windows, and the decorative corbelled brick on the chimney.

This 1915 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with prominent community member George Peter Smith. G.P. Smith established *The Camrose Canadian* newspaper in 1908 and was the first person to publish a paper in Camrose. He sold *The Camrose Canadian* in 1922. G.P. Smith held a number of civic positions and was an MLA from 1909 to 1921. In 1918 he held the position of Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta.

21. Address: 4716-49 Street

Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1933-1939

Description of the Historic Place

This 1933 one and one half storey residence has clapboard siding and a hip roof with a front-facing hip roof dormer. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II residential development in Camrose, and for its simple foursquare design.

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of pre World War II residential development in Camrose. The residences built during this period, including this one, were often modest due to the costs and limited availability of goods caused by the Great Depression in the 1930s.

This 1933 one and one half storey residence is significant for its foursquare design. The foursquare design was a North American trend. The foursquare design created the most economical use of space and the one storey, and the one and one half storey were efficient to build. This one and one half storey residence has many elements of the foursquare design including, the one and one half storey design, the hip roof, and the front-facing hip dormer.

22. Address: 4707-49 Street

Previous Establishment: Freeman Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1919- Present

Description of the Historic Place

This 1919 one and one half storey residence has a side-facing gable roof with flared eaves, and a front-facing shed dormer. The residence has an open front porch with paired Doric columns. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

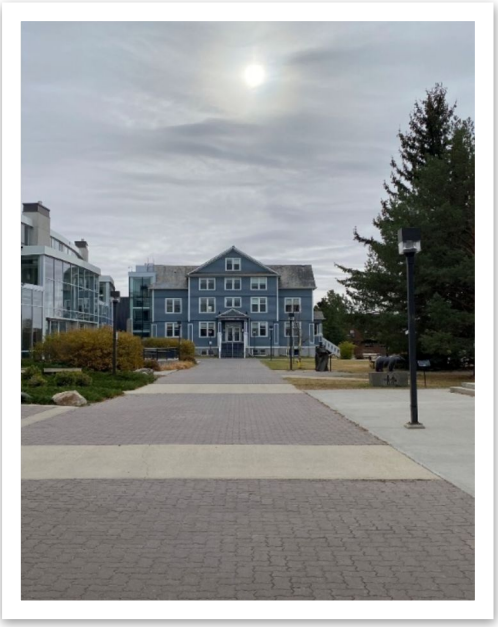
This 1919 one and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose, for its craftsman design, and for its association with the Harry Freeman.

The Freeman house is important for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. Early residential development was stimulated in Camrose with the construction of three rail lines which enabled economic growth and expanded residential services. This residence was originally part of the Park Hill Addition which was developed because of its location in close proximity to the commercial center, the slightly higher elevation and the resulting improved better drainage systems.

This 1919 one and one half storey residence is significant for its craftsman design. The craftsman design philosophy which emerged in the United States in 1905 and quickly spread throughout North America. The design focused on selection of natural materials and stressed the value of craftsmanship. The Freeman residence incorporates many elements of a craftsman bungalow including the one and one half storey design, the side-facing gable with front flared eaves, the front-facing shed dormer, the exposed purlins, the wide open porch with stone piers and round paired Doric columns.

The Freeman residence is valued for its association with Harry Freeman. The Freeman family lived in this residence which was built by a lumber company for Charlie Ayre, the town clerk who sold it to Harry Freeman. Harry Freeman was the Treasurer for the Town of Camrose from 1930 to 1940.

23. Address: 4901 46 Avenue
Previous Establishment: “Old Main” Camrose Lutheran College
Current Establishment: University of Alberta



Period of Significance: 1911

Description of the Historic Place

This 1911 three and one storey symmetrical façade structure has a large frontispiece with pediment and has clapboard siding. “Old Main”, as it is known, has an open front porch with a pediment gable roof. It is located on the University of Alberta, Augustana Campus in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

The 1911 three and one half storey "Old Main" building is significant for its association with the theme of educational and religious development in the City of Camrose, for its association with Chester Ronning, and as a landmark in the City of Camrose.

The 1911 three and one half storey "Old Main" is significant for its association with the theme of educational and religious development in the City of Camrose. The Alberta Norwegian Lutheran College Association was organized in June 1910 and it was decided to establish the Camrose Lutheran College to educate its young members. Reverend J.P. Tandberg served as the first President of Camrose Lutheran College. In the second year of the college, "Old Main" was ready for use and served as a location for college classes and as dormitories. In 1913 the building was dedicated to the cause of Christian Education. In 1959 the Camrose Lutheran College became affiliated with the University of Alberta and began offering first year university courses. By 1969, the Camrose Lutheran College began offering second year university courses. The College merged with the University of Alberta in 2004 as the Augustana Faculty and is now a degree granting institution.

The 1911 three and one half storey "Old Main" is significant for its association with prominent Albertan, Dr. Chester Ronning. Dr. Ronning was the son of Norwegian Lutheran missionaries and was a student at the Camrose Lutheran College before attending the University of Alberta and completing a B.Sc degree in Education. He later served as Principal of the Camrose Lutheran College from 1927 to 1942. Dr. Ronning is noted for his diplomatic work, including holding the position of Canada's first ambassador to China, head of the American and Far Eastern Division in the Department of External Affairs, Ambassador to Norway and Iceland, and High Commissioner in India in 1956. He was designated an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1967 and became a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1972. In 1983 Dr. Ronning was inducted in the Alberta Order of Excellence.

The 1911 three and one half storey "Old Main" is significant for its status as a local landmark in the City of Camrose. "Old Main" was the only building located on the campus until the 1940s when new dormitories were built. The existence of the college was an attraction to Scandinavian settlers, and made the city the Norwegian Centre of Western Canada. In 1979 "Old Main" was renamed "Founder's Hall," although it is still locally referred to as "Old Main."

24. Address: 4623-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1929-1930

Description of the Historic Place

This 1929 one storey residence has a hip roof and a front-facing hipped gable dormer with stucco exterior and an enclosed front porch with a half pyramid roof. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1929 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in the City of Camrose.

This 1929 one storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in the City of Camrose. There was an economic boom in the 1920s caused by the ending of World War I that resulted in the construction of many residences, including this one using the bungalow plan and with stucco finishing. The bungalow was a popular choice by residents because of its economical design and ease of construction. This one storey residence has design features that are typical of the more elaborate bungalows including the hip roofs, intersecting gables and its original triple double hung windows with storms. Character Defining Elements The character defining elements as expressed in the form, massing, and materials of the 1929 one storey residence include:

- The hip roof with front-facing hipped gable dormer
- The stucco exterior
- The three-over-one double hung windows
- The six-over-one windows
- The enclosed front porch with the arched doorway
- All authentic windows and doors, and all authentic window and door openings

25. Address: 4702-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1910-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1910 two and one half storey residence has a truncated pyramid roof and a front- facing hip dormer with a full length open front porch with a balcony above. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1910 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated the growth of early residential development and brought additional services to the community as the population increased. The Park Hill Addition, where this house is located, was developed during this early period as it was a preferred location because of its close proximity to the commercial center, and had the significant site advantage of being on a slightly higher elevation and therefore also had better drainage. The foursquare design of this house was popular in Alberta during the early twentieth century for its functional design, affordability, and large living areas. Foursquare homes such as this one have a square footprint, a symmetrical façade, and the interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, with bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. This residence is a typical example of a modest foursquare often seen in Alberta and has a low pitched hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer and an open front porch that emphasises its horizontal lines.

26. Address: 4706-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1929-1930

Description of the Historic Place

This 1929 two storey residence has a wood shingle hip roof with a side intersecting gable, and a brick first storey with half timbering along the second storey. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose

Heritage Value

The two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose and for its association with local businessman Frank Farley.

Significant for its association with the theme of post World War I residential development in Camrose this house is associated with the economic boom in Camrose the 1920s caused by the ending of World War I that resulted in the construction of many residences. This residence's has Tudor Revival design influences which include such design elements as the hipped roof with side intersecting gable, the prominent half timbering and stucco along the second storey, the first storey brick cladding, and the multi-paned windows.

This 1929 two storey residence is significant for its association with Frank Farley, who operated a real estate business with Dennis Twomey in Camrose. Frank Farley owned this lot in 1907 as part of his ownership of some fifty lots in the Park Hill Addition. The Park Hill Addition was developed because of its proximity to the commercial center, its advantageous higher elevation and its associated better drainage.

27. Address: 4707-48 Street

Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1920 two storey residence has side-facing main gable with an intersecting front- facing center gable with return eaves and has an enclosed front porch. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1920 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose and for its association with community member Waldo Hill Murray.

This two storey residence is valuable for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines connecting through Camrose stimulated interest in residing in the town during this early period. The railroads also encouraged growth of local business and services which further increased the desirability of Camrose as a place to settle. This residence was developed as part of the Park Hill Addition which was attractive to many newcomers for its proximity to the growing commercial center and its higher elevation which provided better drainage. This residence has craftsman design influences which was one of the preferred designs in Canada during this time. The craftsman design emerged after 1905 and was popular for its use of low, broad proportions, natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation. Craftsman design features in this residence include the wood brackets on the eaves, the wood shingles under the front gable, and the side flared eaves.

This 1920 two storey residence is significant for its association with Waldo Hill Murray, who moved to Camrose in 1913 and later resided in this house. He established a dentistry practice which continued to operate in Camrose for over twenty-five years. Murray was a prominent citizen in Camrose and was involved in many town organizations including the Hospital Board, Board of Health, Board of Trade, and the Red Cross, as well as also serving as a town councillor.

28. Address: 4720-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1906-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1906 two storey L shaped plan residence has a front and side-facing gable roof with clapboard siding and a wraparound front veranda. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1906 two storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This early settlers residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose stimulated early residential development and enabled growth of local business and services. This residence was located in the original Park Hill Addition, which was attractive to residents because of its proximity to the commercial center, its higher elevation and consequent better drainage. This residence's construction was typical of the types of houses built as homesteads during the late nineteenth century reflecting the desire for simpler inexpensive houses which often had exterior embellishments in revival architectural styles. Design influences in this house include the classical front-facing high pitched temple style gable roof with enclosed eaves with frieze board. Homestead elements visible in the two storey residence include the front-facing gable roof, with two second storey windows, and the wraparound veranda with decorated columns.

29. Address: 4806-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Private Residence

Period of Significance: 1912-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1912 two and one half storey residence has a hip roof with a front-facing pediment dormer. The residence has an enclosed front porch and stained glass windows. It is located on a single lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1912 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1912 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The emergence of Camrose as a connecting point for three different railway companies stimulated economic development and population growth. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street, including this residence was developed because of its location near the commercial center of Camrose. This residence was influenced by the foursquare design which was one of the more popular design influences during the early twentieth century because of its economical use of space, its ease of construction, its functional plan and its affordability. Typical of the foursquare design, this house has a square footprint and a symmetrical front façade. Often the unmodified interiors are arranged to include four rooms of equal size on the main floor, and bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor. Some other foursquare design elements of this two and one half storey residence include the hip roof, the front-facing pediment dormer, and the full length front porch.

30. Address: 4803-48 Street
Previous Establishment: Residence
Current Establishment: Fika Coffee Shop

Period of Significance: 1919-1920

Description of the Historic Place

This 1919 two and one half storey residence has a large octagon window in the front-facing gable roof and returned eaves. The residence has clapboard siding with fishscale shingles under the gable and an open porch. It is located on a single corner lot in a residential neighbourhood in the City of Camrose.

Heritage Value

This 1919 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose.

This 1919 two and one half storey residence is significant for its association with the theme of early residential development in Camrose. The construction of three rail lines through Camrose aided the early residential development. The railroads enabled growth of services and the population in the town. During this period the neighbourhood south east of Main Street which includes this residence was developed because of its location close to the commercial center of Camrose. This residence has craftsman design influences. The craftsman design philosophy which began in 1905 originating in the United States, but influenced residential construction all over North America. The philosophy stressed the use of natural building materials, and the absence of artificial ornamentation and where possible it attempted to display a concern for craftsmanship as found in the octagon window in front-facing gable roof, the fishscale shingles under the gable, the returned eaves, and an open front porch with gable dormer and squared tapered pillars.