
FORT MACLEOD HERITAGE INVENTORY



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PROMETHEAN HERITAGE AND CULTURAL SERVICES
Edmonton, AB | christopher@prometheanservices.com

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INTRODUCTION

Fort Macleod's history goes back to its days as a barracks for the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) that was set-up in the late 19th century to deter American whiskey traders. A small settlement sprang up outside the fort walls, and when the NWMP moved south of the Old Man River in 1884, the people went with it. The community was incorporated as a town in 1892, dropping "Fort" from its name to become the Town of Macleod. A commercial centre began developing along present day 24th Street (Main Street), where a collection of wooden structures housed the town's earliest businesses.

A fire on Main Street in the early 20th century destroyed many of the original wood buildings, leading town council to adapt a by-law requiring all new buildings along the street be constructed with brick. While the town continued to grow up to the start of the First World War, it came to the brink of bankruptcy in 1922 and growth stalled. Most of the pre-1914 brick buildings along 24th Street remain intact, leading Fort Macleod's Main Street to be recognized as Alberta's first Provincial Historic Area in 1984. During this time, the town initiated a historic restoration grant project that restored the historic character of many historic commercial buildings that had been modified or damaged over the years. As with the historic downtown, many homes from the town's early history remain intact and help to tell the community's story.

Along with its Provincial Historic Area designation, Fort Macleod has 10 Provincial Historic Resources, concentrated along the historic Main Street. The community's latest heritage survey was conducted in 2005 and in April 2019, Promethean Heritage and Cultural Services was contracted to produce a heritage inventory of 30 sites chosen from Fort Macleod's Places of Interest List (POIL). In March 2020, the project was expanded, with Promethean contracted to expand the heritage inventory with another 20 sites along with a Heritage Context Paper.

The Context Paper and Heritage Inventory are both components of the community's broader heritage management goals and an important step in designating properties as historic resources. This report contains the Heritage Context Paper, the Statement of Significance (SoS) and Statement of Integrity (Sol) for each of the 50 sites, along with recommendations that will further enhance Fort Macleod heritage management objectives.

HERITAGE INVENTORY PROCESS

A Heritage Inventory is an opportunity to evaluate a community's historic properties – or *resources* - to determine if they possess sufficient heritage value and integrity to become designated historic resources. Within Alberta, historic resources and the process for their designation is determined by the *Historic Resources Act* while guidelines for evaluating historic sites are outlined in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) guidebook, *Evaluation Historic Places: Eligibility, Significance and Integrity*.

To become eligible as historic resources, a site must be permanent (e.g. not a moveable object or artifact) and over 50 years old. A historic resource may be a landscape, a building or a collection of thereof. There are certain exclusions such as actively used cemeteries, but none have been included in the 2019 Fort Macleod Heritage Inventory.

The Heritage Inventory is a component of a community's broader heritage management process. Resources are initially surveyed during a Heritage Survey, which includes photographs and collecting a

general history of the resource. The community – usually through a volunteer Heritage Advisory Board (HAB) – evaluates the Heritage Survey to create a Places of Interest List (POIL), which is a subjective list of important resources the HAB would like to move forward. The POIL is further refined into a Heritage Inventory of the resources to prioritize for evaluation and potentially heritage designation. A POIL is an ever-changing list and as resources are inventoried, the HAB can reevaluate the POIL to add/remove additional sites.

During a Heritage Inventory, the researcher visits each resource to photograph and record their physical condition and determine their Character Defining Elements (CDE). These CDEs can include physical characteristics of the resource, such as its building materials, height, and decorative features but can also include the surrounding landscape and its relationship to other resources.

Using a variety of records and archival materials, the researcher works to understand the history of the resource, its chronology of modifications and its heritage value. For a site to become a registered historic resource, it might meet at least one of five significant criteria:

1. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
2. Institution/Person
3. Design/Style/Construction
4. Information Potential
5. Landmark/Symbolic Value

If a resource possesses one or more significant criteria, the researcher assesses its integrity relating to its physical form. These criteria include:

1. Location
2. Design
3. Environment
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

While a resource may be old and meet its significant criteria, if it has been moved from its original location or modified so that its historic character is irreparably damaged or lost, it is ineligible to become a registered historic place.

Once a site is found to be of historic significance and possess sufficient integrity, it may be eligible for heritage designation at the discretion of the municipality. If a resource becomes a designated historic resource, its CDEs must be protected and any modifications to the resource must be sympathetic and subservient to its historic character. Designating historic resources involved passing a designation by-law which protects the site, preventing it from demolition or relocation. The processes by which a municipality designates its historic resources, including which departments oversee the process and any compensation for property owners, are developed in a Heritage Management Plan, which falls outside the scope of the Heritage Inventory.

Working from a POIL that included 61 sites, Promethean Heritage and Cultural Services evaluated 50 resources, including all outstanding pre-1914 buildings along Main Street and several residential buildings concentrated between 16th Street and 26nd Street and built between 1898 and 1965. All sites have been recommended as potential heritage resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Develop a Heritage Management Plan

A Heritage Management Plan is a strategic document that outlines a community's heritage priorities as well as the process by which inventoried resources can become registered heritage sites. The development of the plan involves coordinating with local stakeholders and property owners, designated authority within the municipality for who manages the program and communicates with property owners as well as the steps required for property owners to request designation. A Heritage Management Plan would give greater certainty and guidance to the Town of Fort Macleod as it continues to develop its heritage designation and recognition strategy.

FORT MACLEOD HERITAGE CONTEXT PAPER

PEOPLING THE LAND

Canada's Earliest Inhabitants

Fort Macleod sits on the south shore of the Old Man River. The eponymous old man that gives the river its name was Napi, the Old Man, a supernatural figure found in the creation stories of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot)ⁱ. A benevolent trickster, his works and deeds are known not only in the oral traditions of the Blackfoot but are imprinted on the landscape throughout the southern plains. It was on this landscape that for thousands of years the Blackfoot culture developed and flourished. What we term the Blackfoot is a confederacy of three autonomous First Nations: The Siksika (*black foot*) to the north, the Piikani (*tattered robes*) to the west and the Kainai (*many chiefs*) to the south of Fort Macleod. United by a common language, the Niitsitapi also shared a reliance on the buffalo, once abundant across the great plains. The

seasonal rounds of these massive ungulates shaped their lifestyle and social organization.

As Euro-Canadian settlement lurched forward from the east, the Blackfoot way of life was changing. The leaders recognized that the buffalo were dwindling, and that White settlement was inevitable, so they agreed to a treaty based on mutual respect and cooperation. With the signing of Treaty 7 in 1877, reservations were established for each of the three Blackfoot nations. While the official signing took place at Blackfoot Crossing, additional adherents signed at Fort Macleodⁱⁱ. The Canadians had a much different interpretation of the treaty, seeing it as the means to extinguish Indigenous title to the land. Where once they could live in confidence that their destinies were their own, the Blackfoot found their rights and livelihoods stripped away, their Sun Dance outlawed, and their children taken away. Over the next century, like many First Nations, the Niitsitapi would have to fight to regain their status and have their treaty rights recognized. Today, nearly 10% of Fort Macleod's population identifies as First Nationsⁱⁱⁱ. Many tools and equipment are on display in the Fort Museum, but it is the landscape itself that embodies their true history and way of life.



Figure 1 - South side of Main Street (24th Street) looking west, circa 1896 (Glenbow Archives na-622-4).

Migration and Settlement

The impact of Euro-Canadian settlement was felt long before the first fort was established. Through the fur trade, the Nehiyawak (Cree) pushed southwest, spreading onto the ancestral territory of the Niitsitapi. The migration was not without conflict, culminating in the Battle of Belly River in 1870s near present day Lethbridge. The conflict ended decisively in favour of the Blackfoot, ending Cree incursions.

The first non-Indigenous arrivals were traders traveling up from Montana. Through Fort Whoop Up (present day Lethbridge) they brought alcohol and firearms, creating friction with the local Indigenous peoples. The growing tensions boiled over into full blown conflict when a party of American wolf hunters attacked a camp of Assiniboine under suspicion of horse thievery in the Cypress Hills region, killing thirteen. The incident became known as the Cypress Hills Massacre and it gave the Federal government the impetus to accelerate the establishment of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP), tasked with upholding Canadian law on the plains. With the promise of 60 acres of land after three years of continuous service, an initial force of 150 men made the trek west under the leadership of Colonel Macleod^{iv}, establishing a fort on an island in the Old Man River in October 1874. The original fort was the centre of all commercial, social, and religious activities, and drew civilian settlement to the island and surrounding region. It was through fulfilling the needs of the NWMP for provisions, supplies and other necessities that a small community began to grow outside the walls of the fort.

The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 encouraged the settlement of western Canada through the offer of free land to homesteaders. Men over eighteen years of age could apply, and if they could cultivate 40 acres of land and erect a dwelling, the land would be theirs. Initial uptake was limited and due to the challenge of cultivating on the plains, many early homesteads failed. It was

not until the end of the 19th century that the program took off, increasing the number of homesteaders and farms in the Fort Macleod region.

Euro-Canadian women, the wives of the NWMP constables, began arriving as early as 1876^v. Despite the hardships of fort living, these young couples began establishing families^{vi} and the beginnings of a new community. While their political and economic opportunities were limited, early Fort Macleod women contributed to town growth through domestic and social efforts. It was through their efforts that Fort Macleod was transformed from a military fort into a community.

After the gold rush, many Chinese migrants transitioned to the dangerous work of building Canada's railways and settling in nearby communities. Despite racist hostility and limitations on their business activities^{vii}, the early Chinese pioneers established businesses and contributed to Fort Macleod's growth. Chow Sam was an early restaurateur whose contributions, such as the Chow Sam Block and Chinese Boarding House, can still be seen in downtown Fort Macleod today.



Figure 2 - Members of Fort Macleod's Chinese Community, circa 1921 (Glenbow Archives pb-120-1).

People and the Environment

Humanity has always struggled to maintain order against an indifferent environment. Whether the rising waters of the Old Man River or the dry, windy conditions, the local climate has played as much a role in shaping the history of Fort Macleod as its people.

Since the original fort and town site were located on an island in the middle of the Old Man River, the site was prone to regular flooding. As early as 1882, discussions were underway to establish a new town site on the south shore of the river^{viii}. In August 1883, surveyor JB Snow completed the plan for the new town. The NWMP were the first to abandon the island, followed gradually by the residents and businesses. They brought with them many of the original wood buildings, creating a physical link between the old and new town locations. By 1885, the island was abandoned, and the permanent location of Fort Macleod established.

While challenging, the climate of Southern Alberta had its benefits, namely the chinook winds that blew off the mountains to the west, bringing a welcome wave of heat during the cold winter months. The vast expanses of space that surround the community create magnificent sunrises and sunsets, as much an inspiration today as they would have been for the country's first inhabitants and its early settlers.

DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Extraction and Production

Prior to Euro-Canadian settlement, the buffalo were the basis of the Blackfoot economy and subsistence activities. Nearly wiped out by the 1880s, these large terrestrial mammals were valued for their meat, bones and furs which fulfilled most dietary and domestic needs of the Blackfoot. While their techniques would evolve, for thousands of years the buffalo jump was the primary method for hunting the buffalo^{ix}. The

nearby Head Smashed in Buffalo Jump is a UNESCO World Site that provides the history and interpretation of plains buffalo culture^x.

While the buffalo diminished, the prairie environment that supported their herds was still suitable for cattle ranching. While cattle grazing leases were located outside of town limits, some ranchers kept a residence within Fort Macleod, so that their children could attend the local school. Both the Whipple and Patterson Residences belonged to ranching families, the above average size of the homes demonstrating the relative wealth that ranching could bring.

Those farmers from eastern Canada and the United States who took up homesteads in the early years struggled to adapt to prairie climate. Harsh winds and dry soil forced them to develop new techniques such as strip farming, which revolutionized grain growing in Alberta in the 1910s^{xi}. Irrigation was another solution to the dry climate. While a proposal to draw water from the Old Man River through a network of canals had been brought up since the 1890s^{xii}, the project would not be implemented until 1949^{xiii}. Irrigation brought prosperity to southern Alberta farmers and today the region is the largest irrigation district in the country^{xiv}. Grain production was such that at one time, Fort Macleod was home to four grain elevators. Today, only one of these historic structures remains, along with a modern version. The early homesteaders were also in competition with the ranchers for land: while the situation never reached the caustic levels seen in the American Cattle Wars, the friction was noted by the local Gazette^{xv}.

Notwithstanding the animosities, both ranchers and farmers were reliant on animal labour in their work. To that end, businesses such as the Kennefick Livery and Great West Saddlery Company were established in Fort Macleod, providing tack and services for these industries. While demand for livery services declined as horses were replaced with machines, the Great



Figure 3 - South side of Main Street, looking west, circa 1910 (Fort Archives FMP 87.44.1).

West Saddlery Company transitioned towards clothing and outerwear. Both the Kennefick Livery and Great West Saddlery buildings remain, providing a tangible link to the importance of ranching and farming in the region.

Trade and Commerce

Once Fort Macleod was established on the south side of the river, early boosters had grand designs for the town's future. When the town was incorporated in 1892, the first council decided to drop "Fort" from the name to project a self-image of modernity and a break from the past^{xvi}. They envisioned the community as another Winnipeg: a large, commercial hub for Southern Alberta. Advertising supplements extolled the community's potential to draw more business and interest to the region. For the first decade and a half of the 20th century, Fort Macleod appeared set on this trajectory with new businesses setting up shop on Main Street, in well-designed Edwardian commercial buildings of brick and sandstone facades that spoke to the assurances its entrepreneurs had for the future. Early community banks such as

the Cowdry Brothers Bank were joined by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, showing a growing confidence in the town's potential.

As the community developed and the nearby railroads were established, the community's hotel industry took off. Early wood frame edifices like the Macleod Hotel (located on the south side of Main Street where the original CIBC bank stands) faced competition from new entrants like the Queen's Hotel and the addition to the American Hotel, both boasting fine craftsmanship in their design, with high quality materials and modern amenities.

Despite the optimism, Fort Macleod never lived up to the vision of its early promoters. Like many Alberta communities, the steady growth of the early 1900s was stalled by the First World War and again by the Great Depression of the 1930s. Town council had overextended itself and by the early 1920s, the community was on the verge of bankruptcy. An emergency loan was provided, and town council's ability to borrow and make improvements was restricted for 50 years.

South side of Main Street, looking west, circa 1910 (Fort Archives 87.44.1).

The economic stagnation meant that much of Fort Macleod's historic downtown would remain intact for decades. New housing starts also stalled, with a new home built for Mrs. D.J. Grier in 1940 being the first in 20 years^{xvii}. That same year, in anticipation of the new air training school under construction, the Aerodome Dining Room was added onto the Java Shop in the Greyhound Bus Depot^{xviii}. After the Second World War, the community bounced back with record building of both commercial and residential homes. Within the downtown core, this included the Palamino Restaurant and the Macleod Bakery^{xix}. In 1953, council made the decision to add "Fort" back to the community's name creating stronger ties to its roots as a Mounted Police fort.

By the late 1970s, the province recognized the community's historic potential and in 1982 it became Alberta's first Provincial Historic Area. The Main Street Restoration Program initiated that same year helped to repair and restore many of the fine historic buildings to their original stature. These efforts breathed new life into the historic downtown, with shops reporting more business and an increase in tourism.

Today, Fort Macleod's downtown has regained much of its vibrancy. Legacy businesses such as Hodnett's Pharmacy, the Silver Grill, and Johnny's Café exist alongside exciting new ventures such as the Stronghold Brewing Co. and Homestead Bakery. The fine sandstone and brick buildings are an aesthetic delight for both visitors and residents alike.

Transportation and Communication

Before horses, the Blackfoot travelled on foot. When they did get access to horses through trade with their southern neighbours in the 1700s, it revolutionized their culture. The Blackfoot could now travel much greater distances and secure more game and with that came an increase in material culture^{xx}. With Euro-Canadian settlers, the introduction of new modes of transportation and communication

technologies throughout the 20th century had a similar revolutionizing effect.

Before highways existed, Fort Macleod was part of a north-south trade route extending into the United States. Goods were brought up by bull-trains, a practice that continued into the 1890s^{xxi}. The journey to and from Fort Macleod was long and often arduous. The 1880s saw the competition of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) that joined Eastern Canada with British Columbia. Railroads in that era were an opportunity to speed up communication and travel, bringing new business to the community. Fort Macleod's early boosters were eager to connect their fledgling town with larger centres to the west and north. A branch line between Calgary and Fort Macleod was established in 1892 but the line stopped on the north side of the Old Man River^{xxii}. A secondary CPR line linking Lethbridge to British Columbia through the Crowsnest Pass in 1897 generated significant excitement for the community. There was disappointment when the station was built a mile and a half south of the community in Haneyville, but it would eventually be relocated to Macleod in 1907^{xxiii}. Later commitments for more railway traffic failed to materialize and while the town continued to develop, it never led to a boom hoped for by those early railway proponents. While the current railway bisects the community, some of the original infrastructure including the ruins of the roundhouse and turntable can be found on the west side of the community^{xxiv}. As the 20th century progressed, the automobile emerged as the primary mode of personal transportation and with it, the need for roads. Following the route of the CPR railway, the Crowsnest Pass Highway that cuts through Fort Macleod was completed in 1917^{xxv}. It was a dirt road until gravelling took place in the late 1920. The current Highway 2 (originally Highway 1) linked Fort Macleod to Calgary and Edmonton, following old trails used by the early fur traders. The availability of roads cut down travel time considerably and individualized transportation, introducing recreational travel. Located at the

intersection of two major highways, Fort Macleod has capitalized on the traffic by developing a tourism industry based on its history, and the Fort Museum is in a highly visible location located alongside the westbound twinned highway.

Efficient and fast communication is vital to the wellbeing of any community. In a 1903 editorial, the Gazette proclaimed “Perhaps there is no department of the government which should make a greater effort to keep abreast with the requirements and demands of a new and rapidly growing and developing country than the post office department”^{xxvi}. In the late 19th century, the Fort Macleod mail traveled with the bull trains, coming up through the United States which was much faster than Calgary. The original post office was in the NWMP barracks, and its location would change over the following decades to various temporary locations^{xxvii}. The lack of a dedicated post office was a source of frustration within the community, but it was not until 1950 that a dedicated, permanent location was settled upon^{xxviii}. The new building was the property of the Federal government, constructed in the Federal architectural style, and it continue to serves the community as a post office to this day.

Developing in tandem with the mail was the telephone service. The telegraph arrived in 1886, allowing outside news to travel much faster^{xxix}. In March 1899, town council past a bylaw that allowed the Macleod Telephone Company to conduct business in town^{xxx}. The original phone system was local only, and it was not until 1906 that construction began on a line between Fort Macleod and Calgary. Modern communication connected residents to the outside world. It gave people the ability to see themselves and their community as part of a greater network, allowing the transmission of news and events that otherwise would have gone unnoticed. For over forty years, the telephone service was operated out of a building on the corner of 20th street and 2nd avenue until the construction of a dedicated building on 23rd street and 2nd avenue

in 1939^{xxxi}. During its grand opening, the dark clinker brick building was described as a beauty, and it retains its aesthetic qualities today.

A final important form of local mass communication was the newspaper. Established in 1882 by C.D. Wood and E.T. Saunders, the Macleod Gazette is one of Alberta’s oldest and continuously run newspapers. While it has gone through many owners and name changes since its inception, it has played an important role in the town’s development. Summaries of town council meetings have kept residents informed about the decisions that affect their lives, while social and local news have fostered a sense of community. While initially located in a wood frame building, the Macleod Gazette took over the Kennefick Livery building in 1925, where it has remained ever since. While many people now get their news through their smartphones and online, the need to stay informed and up to date on local issues remains as important as ever.



Figure 3 - Telephone Exchange Building seen in this parade photograph (Fort Archives FMP 81.145.5).

BUILDING SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Community Organizations

Early social clubs and societies allowed individuals to advance commons interest and develop friendships. For those in positions of power, it was also an opportunity to organize and steer Macleod’s early development. Many of these organizations began in the back rooms of



Figure 4 - Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, circa 1914 (Fort Archives FMP.87.29.3).

businesses and members' homes, but as they grew, they constructed their own buildings. The Freemasons had been active in town since 1886, with charter members including prominent community builders and businessmen such as Duncan J. Campbell, Robert Patterson and Charles J. Reach^{xxxii}. Meeting in the second storey of the town hall building, they relocated to the Grier Block in 1901 and then briefly occupied the C.W. Stevens Building before financial hardship forced their return to the Grier Block^{xxxiii}. The C.W. Stevens Building also served as the first home for the Independent Order of Oddfellows, which received its charter in 1889. In 1914, the Order contracted J.S. Lambert to build a new hall built from rockface concrete blocks, which remains in use today as the Xian Fellowship Church. Other organizations like the Elks Club continue to create volunteer opportunities for men and women in service of their community.

Historically, social organizations were segregated by sex. Women's organizations often took on charitable work as well as hosting community events. The Rebekahs Lodge, a branch of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, hosted dances and card parties in the Order's hall^{xxxiv}. The Fortnightly Club was initiated in 1908 to advance women's intellectual pursuits and topics relevant to women's lives, such as the suffragette movement in the 1910s and the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in the 1970s^{xxxv}. Meetings of the early Fortnightly Club

were rotated through members' homes and the organization continues to provide learning opportunities in the humanities and arts for women in Fort Macleod. The buildings and residences that hosted these and other societies provided the space for cooperation and comradery which transformed Fort Macleod from a settlement into a community.

Religious Institutions

Religious institutions served an important role in the spiritual and social development of early Fort Macleod. They were among the earliest buildings and their evolution from one room log structures to grand, spired chapels mirrored the growth and prosperity of the community.

As with most community functions, initial church services were held at the NWMP barracks^{xxxvi}. The Methodists were the first to establish a permanent home, relocating a log cabin from the island to a site presently occupied by the Trinity United Church^{xxxvii}. The Anglican church followed suite in 1885, Presbyterians in 1890 and the Catholic church in 1898^{xxxviii}. Maintaining the churches was so costly for a small community, that the Macleod Gazette suggested that parishioners would be better served by a union of various denominations^{xxxix}.

Several denominations weathered the growing pains of the small community better than others. The original Anglican church burned down a year after its construction^{xl} and the new building was erected soon after which still stands today, albeit with significant additions and renovations. The new Holy Cross Catholic Church on 3rd Avenue opened in 1890^{xli}. The impressive steeple arched stained glass and distinct flower petal framed window remain intact examples of architectural traditions, while the wood framing and siding reflect the economic realities of a small, prairie community.

Over the 20th century, new churches were established while others fell into disuse. In addition to their ecclesiastical function, they



Figure 5 - Interior of the Holy Cross Catholic Church, circa 1910 (Glenbow Archives na-2890-19).

have also been a place for social gathering and celebration, helping to create a sense of belonging and shared destiny among their congregations.

Education and Social Well-Being

Both formal and informal learning have been important to Fort Macleod. Whether through the literary societies that formed in the early 20th century or efforts to create a public library and museum, the community has recognized that education is a powerful tool for social and economic progress. The development of a local school system was a collective undertaking that drew and retained families, ensuring the vitality of the community throughout the decades.

The initial corps of NWMP were young, single men so establishing a primary school was not one of their first priorities. As the community developed around the fort, early settlers needed a place to educate their children. The initial cohort included 10 children and the limited funding from the territorial government was quickly exhausted^{xliii}. A school district was the only way to leverage all ratepayers, otherwise all

costs were borne entirely by families which was prohibitively expensive for a small community like Macleod^{xliii}. A school board was formed in late 1885 and the following year, students began their instruction in the new town hall building, which also included the court room and lodge room^{xliv}.

By 1890 the student population expanded to 52 pupils and a new schoolhouse was constructed^{xlv}. Primary education sufficed for the first few decades, but when the newly formed province established the University of Alberta, residents were worried their children would miss out on new opportunities^{xlvi}. Discussions began around establishing a high school, with resistance due to the extra cost on ratepayers. Progressives won the argument, and when the new school building was constructed in 1911, it included two rooms for high school students^{xlvii}.

In the 1960s, post-secondary options expanded in Southern Alberta with Red Deer College (1964), University of Calgary (1966) and University of Lethbridge (1967). Sadly, the handsome 1911 brick school building along with its predecessors have all been demolished.

Today, children in Fort Macleod attend either the WA Day Elementary School or FP Walshe High School.

Labour & Social Movements

While not a hotbed of radical thought, Fort Macleod's healthy appetite for learning and education kept residents involved with the dramatic social and political changes that swept through Alberta in the 1910s and 20s.

The suffragette movement had been building since the late 19th century. Initially scoffed and ridiculed, the First World War brought women's political influence to the economic forefront. The women's Fortnightly Club was an opportunity for local women to discuss and contemplate the new paradigm^{xlviii}. Local resident Mrs. H Macleod was a member of the United Farm Women of Alberta which fought for and won women's right to vote in Alberta in 1916.

The United Farm Women was part of the larger United Farmers of Alberta (UFA) which began as a lobby group in 1909 to advance rural economic, social, and political issues^{xlix}. Wheat farmers were frustrated by the lack of competition and prices at grain elevators and through its advocacy the UFA pressured the provincial Liberal government into establishing the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, creating publicly owned elevators. The horizon of southwest Fort Macleod once featured several grain elevators, but only one remains as a reminder of these early efforts. The UFA transitioned into a political party, defeating the Liberal party in the 1921 provincial election, with the riding of Macleod going to the UFA's candidate, William Shield. Residents of Fort Macleod played important roles in the social movements of the 20th century with their legacy felt both at home and throughout the province, embedded in the landscape and in the lasting rights we all enjoy.



Figure 6 - 2020 photograph of the Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator in Fort Macleod (Promethean Heritage).

EXPRESSING INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Learning and the Arts

Public works and good governance make a town, but it is the arts that build community. In the early years, people had to create their own entertainment and as the community grew, clubs and societies became outlets for creative expression and community building.

The Mounted Police organized their own dances and musical celebrationsⁱ and their wives played an important role in the cultural developments, forming drama and dance clubsⁱⁱ. The Dramatic Club began vaudeville and variety style shows in the barracks, but later performances were performed on the new town hall stageⁱⁱⁱ. A brass band was formed in 1908, performing at various venues and community events over the next several decadesⁱⁱⁱⁱ.

In 1912, at the height of Macleod's growth, the Empress Theatre opened^{iv}. The magnificent structure would be used for both plays as well as the new medium of motion pictures. This exciting new form of entertainment would evolve in the coming decades, with the advent of sound ("Talkies") leading to renovations in 1929^v. The influx of airmen during the Second World War led then owner Dan Boyle to install a one-hundred seat balcony^{vi} and the distinct

neon sign that still graces the exterior. The motion picture was revolutionary for bringing new ideas and visions of the world to the town. Over a century later, as the community acts as a backdrop for major motion pictures and television series, the Empress Theatre itself is now broadcast to the world.

Today, Fort Macleod is recognized for its museum and historic conservation efforts, but the drive for preservation and learning goes back to the community's early years. By 1884, residents saw the need to preserve the region's history, archaeology, and natural history, and so the Macleod Historical Society was established^{lvii}. Establishing a library as a centre for learning and a repository of information was an early priority of the Society. The first library was housed in a room in the McLean Residence^{lviii}. The library's location would shift to the Robinson's Store in the early 1930s before ending up in the former office of Dr. Kennedy in Lioness Park: two rooms for the library and two for the museum^{lix}. As the community grew, so did the expectations of what a library should deliver. In 1974 as part of the community's Centennial celebrations, a new, dedicated library building with permanent, full-time staff was constructed on the site of the original Town Hall building on Main Street. Today, through the provincial inter-library loan program, residents have access to limitless information while local literacy programs and guest writers show that the values of learning and exploration still hold true.

In the 1940s, with increased tourism, the town began pivoting back towards its roots as an early NWMP fort. Archaeologists from New Mexico began the first serious exploration of Indigenous cultures throughout the region^{lx} and the same year the community opened a tourism information bureau^{lxi}. Town Council reincorporated "Fort" back into its name in 1953, and while most of the original NWMP police fort was demolished, Mayor G. Rider Davis petitioned the Federal government to support a historic recreation^{lxii}. Despite some opposition

from ratepayers that it would become a financial drain, the Fort Museum opened on July 1, 1957. The skeptics were proven wrong as the Fort Museum became an important tourist destination, one that brings the history of the community and region alive for thousands of visitors each year.

Architecture and Design

Fort Macleod's built history evolved throughout the community's history, incorporating new materials and architecture that reflected the styles of the day. Early residences were often simple, gabled roof structures while commercial buildings featured "boomtown" facades that hid the obvious gables and gave the buildings a greater prominence set against the open plains. Lumber was the predominant building material due to its availability and low cost. The Chinese Boarding House on 3rd Avenue is an intact example of this early commercial style.



Figure 7 - 2019 photograph of the McKenzie Residence (Promethean Heritage).

When the community moved from the island, several original buildings were relocated, including the Virtue Building on Main Street. However, in 1906 a fire ripped through the south side of Main Street, spreading from one wooden building to the next. To avoid another tragedy, town council passed a bylaw requiring all future buildings on Main Street be constructed from brick. The Virtue Building, Reach Warehouse and the C.W. Stevens Building are the only remaining commercial wooden structures from this era. By

the early 1900s, the community had grown, and entrepreneurs were already taking advantage of the local brick yard^{lxiii} and sandstone to construct beautiful, modern edifices. Between 1900 and 1912 most of Main Street was built up, constructed in the Edwardian style that was popular at the time. Each new project was enthusiastically greeted by the local press, and the fine brick and sandstone buildings were seen as an example of modernity and progress.

The growing elegance and complexity of the commercial buildings was reflected in residential design, especially by those with wealth and authority. Homes such as the Young and McKenzie Residences mirror their commercial counterparts in the use of brick and sandstone materials. No single, dominant style emerged in Fort Macleod, and there are examples of the archaic Queen Anne Style of the Campbell Residence as well as the trend of catalogue homes as seen in the Whipple Residence.

By the mid 20th century, as the town emerged from the Second World War in an era of renewed prosperity, new building styles emerged. The renovations to the Greyhound Bus Terminal in the late 1940s reflected the Modernistic sensibilities of the era with clean lines and rounded edges. The Federally owned Post Office constructed in 1950 is a good example of mid-century Federal style. The first high-rise

apartment building was constructed in the early modern era, but the project was controversial and large scale, multi-family apartment buildings never caught on.

Over the years, modifications to the Edwardian commercial buildings had obscured much of their original character and charm. During the Main Street Renovation project that began in 1982, many of the buildings were repaired and rehabilitated, returning the streetscape to a better representation of early 20th century design. Current guidelines prescribe building and signage requirements along the Main Street while the area's Provincial Historic Site designation protects the original buildings. A visit to the stores on Main Street is an opportunity to step into the past, while enjoying all the modern amenities, goods, and services that businesses provide.

Technology and Engineering

Fort Macleod builders adapted new building materials and technologies, which impacted design and aesthetics. During the early 20th century, new concrete manufacturing techniques were introduced by local companies and used for several residential and commercial projects. The new rockface concrete block gave the impression of high-cost stone at a significantly lower price^{lxiv}. It was used in the



Figure 8 - Main Street looking west, circa 1930 (Glenbow Archives pa-3689-230).

Price Residence, as well as the International Order of Odd Fellows Hall. By the 1930s, rockface concrete was supplanted by cinder block, so these buildings are unique time capsules of a very distinct technological innovation.

Sports and Leisure

With many of the first Mounted Police coming from England, they brought with them their love of cricket which was played outside the barracks stockade^{lxv}. The availability of horses owned by both civilians and police allowed sports like polo to take off, along with horse racing and rodeo.

Alberta's first rodeo was held in Fort Macleod as part of the Agriculture Fair in 1891, with roping and racing activities^{lxvi}. The rodeo would continue to grow into an annual tradition, with special events coinciding with important community milestones like the 1949 Jubilee^{lxvii}. Along with western horse culture, the rodeo became an opportunity for the neighbouring Blackfoot communities to express their own traditions and practices. Many Blackfoot had adapted to ranching, and Tom Three Persons of the Kainai Reserve became a distinguished cowboy and rodeo athlete. A resident of Fort Macleod, at the inaugural Calgary Stampede he won the championship in the bucking-horse contest^{lxviii}. Another local rodeo celebrity was the bucking horse, Midnight. Originally owned by Jim McNab, Midnight earned a reputation as the champion bucking horse of Western Canada. When his former owner McNab opened Fort Macleod's new rodeo stadium in 1971, he christened it "The Midnight Stadium" in honour of the horse^{lxix}.

Along with Alberta's first rodeo, Fort Macleod holds the distinction of the first golf course established between Toronto and the West coast^{lxx}. Rules were flexible in the early years but the greens were sufficient to produce a champion, and in 1919 town resident Thomas Gillespie won the Gold Medal at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland^{lxxi}. In 1910 memberships stood at \$5 for men and \$2

for women and the greens continue to see active use to this day.



Figure 9 - 1924 Jubilee Parade down Main Street, looking west (Fort Archives FMP.81.144.2).

Other sports like hockey, football, curling, and tennis had their own facility requirements that changed as the decades went on. Hockey games were originally played on outdoor sheets of ice until a covered rink was built in 1919^{lxxii}. The original infrastructure for these endeavours was often donated or purchased by those with an interest in the sport. Today, the municipal government provides financial support to run athletic facilities, including the arena, ball diamonds and outdoor swimming pool^{lxxiii} recognizing that health and social benefits that sport provides for its residents.

GOVERNING CANADA

Politics and Political Processes

Fort Macleod's civic history is one of sky-high ambition pulled down to reality, and of breaking away from the past only to rediscover its value.

In the early years while it was still a fort, it was the Mounted Police that handled civic duties including law enforcement, licensing, marriages, and the postal service^{lxxiv}. With the move south of the river, the settlement quickly grew and with it, the vision of its early entrepreneurs. Local government would be an opportunity to pool

resources and achieve common goals. Even before the town was officially recognized, the Macleod Improvement Company built a town hall in 1886. Over the next twenty years until it burned down, the hall served many important civic functions as both the municipal office, school, and courthouse. The space was also used by community and political groups, becoming the de facto core of the new town.

While incorporation was initially rejected^{lxxxv}, competition with neighbouring Lethbridge (incorporation date: 1890) led to the incorporation of the Town of Macleod in 1892. Most of the early mayors and councillors came from the business community and their decisions reflected an aggressive agenda to expand public works and become the main commercial hub for Southern Alberta. In the early 1900s, money was borrowed to finance community infrastructure such as power, water, and electricity^{lxxxvi}. A new, brick town hall office was constructed on Main Street where the municipal government remained until the 1970s.

The town's expenditures exceeded its growth, and the community came dangerously close to bankruptcy by the early 1920s. In 1924 a loan was provided by the province to be paid back over 50 years, with the caveat that the municipality refrain from taking other loans or making improvements^{lxxxvii}. Growth within the community stalled. Where once new buildings went up regularly on Main Street, there was no significant activity for over 20 years. By the early 1940s, things began to change. The air training school brought significant economic activity, and restrictions on European travel during the Second World War brought more tourists through the region. Whereas once mayor and council rejected the town's association with the earlier NWMP fort, a new generation began making calls to better recognize its history^{lxxxviii}. By the end of the war, the community began an economic renaissance with new developments, both commercial and residential. While Fort Macleod never reached the heights aspired to by its early pioneers and politicians, it has come to

embrace its history and heritage as a small town with a big heart.

Security and Law

Fort Macleod has a long association with regional justice and the law. Charged with keeping the peace among both settlers and the Blackfoot, the early Mounted Police fulfilled multiple, sometimes conflicting, roles. In addition to his role as the commissioner of the NWMP, Colonel Macleod also served as the Queen's Magistrate, presiding over cases in the regions^{lxxxix}.

The NWMP fort was the nucleus of the original settlement, and many families of the region are descendants from Mounted Police personnel. The importance of Fort Macleod as a NWMP post diminished by the early 20th century, and in 1922 the division was abolished^{lxxx}. The property was transferred to the department of the interior and sold off or rented in the following decades^{lxxxi}. A local police force was formed in 1904 to take on local duties and in 1950, what remained of the Mounted Police detachment was housed in the new Federal building on 2nd Avenue along with the post office^{lxxxii}. Today, the Fort Macleod detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is located on the southeast side of the town.

Early cases were tried in the original fort until a court room was installed in the town office building in 1886. In 1902, construction began on a new courthouse, one of twelve throughout the area then known as the Northwest Territories^{lxxxiii}. While concerns about Liberal patronage appointments dogged the project through the construction phase, it was completed in 1904. After the province of Alberta was established in 1905, followed by a new provincial court system in 1907, it became a provincial court. Today, the Fort Macleod Court House has the distinction of being the only extant building in Alberta to have served for both the territorial and provincial justice systems^{lxxxiv}. Many notable cases from Southern Alberta were

tried in the courthouse, giving the building a greater provincial significance.

Because of its importance in regional law, Fort Macleod attracted numerous lawyers who, in addition to their legal accomplishments, contributed to early town building. Barrister Edward McNeill partnered with real estate agent, Robert Mathews to build the McNeill-Mathews block, an L-shaped commercial build on 2nd Avenue and Main Street. Many other lawyers and law firms established their practice in the second storey of Main Street's commercial buildings.

From its earliest improvisational approach to the law, to its formalized role in the provincial legal system, the justice system has played an important role in Fort Macleod's growth.

Military and Defence

Despite the fortified police garrison, Fort Macleod has thankfully never endured a direct assault. None the less, military conflicts through the late 19th century and into the new millennium have had a profound impact on the community.

By 1885, frustrated by unfulfilled commitments from the Canadian government, Métis and Cree bands in the area then known as the Northwest Territories began rebelling. The massacre at Frog Lake, in which nine civilians were killed, heightened tensions throughout the northwest. In response, half of the mounted police garrison from Fort Macleod were dispatched to the north^{lxxxv}. Despite paranoia that the neighbouring Blackfoot reserves would be compelled to take up arms, no insurrection took place. By late May 1885, the rebellion was quashed, and the Mounted Police returned to their post.



Figure 10 - Military Personnel in parade along Main Street, 1953 (Glenbow Archives na-5600-6653a).

The Great War left a profound scar on Fort Macleod. The call for volunteers went out in May 1916 and many men from the town and the neighbouring Blood reserve enlisted^{lxxxvi}. Women's organizations played an important role in securing and manufacturing supplies for the war efforts in the Red Cross depot on 2nd Avenue, between 23rd and 24th Avenues. Not all of those who served returned, and the newspapers of that time were full of stories of young local men injured, maimed or who had lost their lives. To honour their sacrifice, the community pooled their resources to commission a war memorial^{lxxxvii}. The granite monument was installed in September 1922, inscribed with the names of the fallen. Three years later, the Royal Canadian Legion purchased the Macleod Ranchers and Cattlemen's Association club house on 23rd Avenue. Through multiple renovations, the legion hall continues as a resource for veterans, their families, and descendants. Ever year on November 11th, residents gather at the hall to pay their respects and honour those who have fought to defend Canada and freedom abroad.

Within a generation, Fort Macleod was once again pulled into a global conflict when Canada

joined the allies in the Second World War. The emphasis on aerial transportation and combat necessitated the training of Canadian pilots. Fort Macleod was chosen to host one of Canada's air training schools and the scope of the project was enormous, with five hangars, officers, and airmen's quarters, three garages and a thirty-four-bed hospital^{lxxxviii}. During its construction, the project employed dozens of contractors and created a significant financial windfall for the community, with backyards and spare rooms used as housing^{lxxxix}. Over 2,000 guests attended the grand opening of the training school in December 1940, with parallels drawn to the town's early history as a Mounted Police fort^{xc}. Less than thirty years earlier, the town had been on the brink of bankruptcy, but the training school provided a strong boost to local coffers and moral, as residents could take pride in their contributions to the war effort. A few of the original buildings from the school remain intact, including a hanger and mess hall, providing a tangible link to this important period in Fort Macleod's development.

Health and Wellness

Perspectives on healthcare in Canada has shifted from an individual responsibility to a public good. The evolution of this approach can be seen in the healthcare in Fort Macleod, from the early beginnings of a subscriber-based hospital in the 1880s to the delivery of free addictions treatment today.

By 1885, there was an outbreak of scarlet fever and the lack of beds in the barracks drove home the need for a general hospital^{xc}. The Macleod Hospital Committee drafted plans for a hospital building at a cost of \$1,600, largely raised from local subscribers. Construction began in late 1887 and the hospital opened the following year on a property at River Bottom^{xcii}.

Dr. George Allan Kennedy was a strong advocate for establishing a community hospital. He came west as a surgeon with the NWMP but left the service in 1887 to pursue his own private

practice. Dr. Kennedy's original office building is in the Lioness Park and was later donated to Fort Macleod's library and museum. He was the chief organizer of the N.W.T. Medical Association in 1889 and served as its president in 1889, 1890 and 1891^{xciii}. Dr. Kennedy's contributions to medicine both locally and throughout the NWT (and later Alberta) earned him the respect and admiration of the community.

Dr. Kennedy was not the community's sole physician. His son, Alan Hugh Neville Kennedy, followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a doctor working out near Stand Off^{xciv}. Other doctors throughout the early to mid 20th century setup their practices in the second storeys of Main Street's commercial buildings.



Figure 11 - 2020 photo of the remaining portion of Dr. Kennedy's office located in Lioness Park (Promethean Heritage).

Early medical hierarchy restricted the profession to men, with women serving in support roles such as nurses. Local women also contributed through the Fort Macleod Women's Hospital Aid Society which formed in 1906 to initiate fundraising and in-kind services such as sewing linens^{xcv}. While volunteer and charitable donations are still critical today, prior to public healthcare these contributions were an enormous benefit for local institutions.

The 20th century brought periods of growth and contraction to Fort Macleod and its hospitals reflected these changes. By 1912, numerous railway and other public works projects necessitated the expansion of Fort Macleod's medical facilities. A new building was constructed at a cost of \$40,000 with forty-one

beds and an operating room on the top floor^{x cvi}. The hospital was used during the 1918 Spanish Flu epidemic, which swept through Alberta in the fall and winter of that year. The flu claimed both young and old, and no business or family was spared from its effects^{x cvii}.

As the facility aged and the town's population grew, a third hospital was completed in 1958^{x cviii}. By the 1980s, surgeries were sent to larger, neighbouring communities such as Lethbridge or Calgary. A new health centre was opened on September 3, 1985, which continues to serve the community but in a much-reduced capacity compared with a century earlier. All three of the original hospitals have been demolished and only Dr. Kennedy's office provides a tangible link to the community's medical history.

The 20th century also saw a shift in how addictions were treated, with a shift from a public nuisance to a medical and physiological condition. The Foothills Centre in Fort Macleod provides addictions and detox services to men

and women of Southern Alberta. As Fort Macleod and the world face new health challenges in the 21st century, new technologies and concepts of what public health care should deliver will continue to evolve.

CONCLUSION

Fort Macleod's history begins with the North West Mounted Police fort, but it has grown and evolved beyond that. Once, its early residents had ambitions to establish a major commercial centre and tried to break away from the past, but their vision was never realized. By growing at its own pace, the community has been able to preserve much of its built history. These homes and edifices provide a tangible link to the town's development, each one a snapshot of a particular moment in history, of individual struggles and victories, collective loss, and prosperity. The community has found the way forward by embracing its history and with its big heart, continues to inspire both citizens and visitors to this day.

FORT MACLEOD BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Address: 141 Primrose Avenue | Legal: 1327JK;4;2 | Year Built: 1940



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters (HQ) Building is a single-storey, institutional building located at the site of Fort Macleod’s historic air base. Located on the northwest corner lot on Primrose Avenue, the Fort Macleod HQ Building is identifiable by its pebble dash stucco cladding, long, rectangular profile and medium pitched, side-gabled roof with narrow projecting eaves and verges. A short, gabled extension centred in the east elevation serves as the main entrance with a small, wooden sign above the door that reads “Airport Recreation Hall”.

Heritage Value

Built in 1940, the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters (HQ) Building is valued for its association with the operation of the air training base during the Second World War.

During the Second World War, Fort Macleod was chosen as the site for an air service training base as part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Away from the frontlines of Europe, the area was deemed a suitable location for an air training base with a long, flat expanse of land where pilots could train safely. The base was constructed at a cost of \$1 Million dollars and featured five hangars, a ground school, administrative offices, and parade grounds. The project was a massive undertaking that nearly

doubled Fort Macleod's population. While the emphasis was on training commonwealth pilots, the airmen and base personnel required amenities that included accommodations and recreational activities. The small town of Fort Macleod could not support all the needs of the base and its personnel, and the HQ Building was built to serve as an administrative building. Given the need to build quickly and cheaply, the HQ Building emphasizes function over design. There is no ornamentation or detailing in any of the façades. Windows are small and limited to the south side of the east elevation. The north side of the building was used for live fire exercises, which explains the lack of windows. In later years, the building was repurposed by the 2309 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps and used as a Recreation Hall. The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building provides a tangible link to military base life during the Second World War.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: northwest corner lot on Primrose Avenue;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey; long, rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wood frame construction; pebble dash stucco cladding;
- Roof: medium pitched, side gable roof with narrow projecting eaves; plain, wooden verges; exposed rafters;
- Architectural style elements: lack of ornamentation or detailing; long, rectangular footprint;
- Fenestration: 6-over-6, single assembly, single hung wooden sash windows with 6-over-6 wooden storms on east elevation, south side of entrance annex; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): simple, wooden sign above front entrance that reads "Airport Recreation Hall".

Sources

First Party Arrived at Airport. Macleod Gazette. October 31, 1940. Pp. 01.

Levelling Ground at Macleod Airport. Macleod Gazette. July 4, 1940. Pp. 01.

Forsyth, Bruce. "ALBERTA – Canadian Military History." ALBERTA – Canadian Military History, militarybruce.com, <https://militarybruce.com/abandoned-canadian-military-bases/abandoned-bases/alberta/>. Accessed 2 Apr. 2022.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is some loss of parping around the base of the building in the east elevation as well as some cracked stucco. Near total loss of the paint around the wooden sash windows and door elements. The Airport Recreation Hall sign shows weathering, but the words are still legible.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
No known significant alterations.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building remains intact.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building retains its historic feeling as a military building from the Second World War.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Headquarters Building retains its association with Fort Macleod's involvement in the Second World War and the development of the air base.

FORT MACLEOD BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN HANGAR

Address: 242 Hartley Avenue | Year Built: 1940 | Legal: 0410724;7;9



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar is a single storey military building located in Fort Macleod's industrial area on the grounds of the old air training base. Located on the south side of Hartley Avenue between Mills Street and Steele Street, the hangar is identifiable by its massive, rectangular footprint, wooden shake siding, flat roof, vaulted ceiling, and large, multi-pane window assemblies on the east and north elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1940, the Fort Macleod Air Training Base Hangar is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's involvement in the Second World War.

The Fort Macleod Air Base was established as part of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan as a training school for commonwealth pilots during the Second World War. Construction of the \$1 Million project had a profound impact on Fort Macleod. In addition to the five hangars and ground training school, the base also had residences for airmen and civilian support staff. The sudden influx of air base personnel nearly doubled the town's population, boosting the local economy which had stagnated for the past fifteen years. Local businesses such as the Java Shop were renovated to better accommodate the influx of new patrons. Residents were proud that their town was making a direct contribution to the war effort and the opening of the base in December 1940 brought dignitaries and over 2,000 visitors to the community. As a military building used to store the aircraft for training exercises, the hangar along

with the remnants of the original runway provide a direct link to Fort Macleod's important role during the Second World War.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Fort Macleod Air Training Base Hangar include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of Hartley Avenue between Mills Street and Steele Street in Fort Macleod's industrial area; association with remnants of original runway to the south of the building;
- Form, scale and massing: large, rectangular footprint; single storey with high, vaulted ceilings to accommodate aircraft; short, single-storey annex off the north elevation;
- Construction: wooden shake siding;
- Roof: flat roof with flush coping;
- Architectural style elements: large, rectangular footprint; single storey with high, vaulted ceilings to accommodate aircraft; and
- Fenestration: 36-pane wooden sash windows in north elevation; 12-pane wooden window wall in east elevation; 6-over-6, single hung wooden sash windows in north annex.

Sources

First Party Arrived at Airport. Macleod Gazette. October 31, 1940. Pp. 01.

Levelling Ground at Macleod Airport. Macleod Gazette. July 4, 1940. Pp. 01.

Service Flying Training School is Open. Macleod Gazette. December 19, 1940. Pp. 04.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is paint failure throughout all wooden elements on the exterior of the building. Several windowpanes in the north elevation have been lost and replaced with new glass. Windows along with short, north annex have been boarded over.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
No known significant alterations.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar remains intact, with the nearby runway and other buildings apart of the British Commonwealth Air Training Base.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar retains its historic feeling as a Second World War hangar.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Hangar retains its association with Fort Macleod's involvement in the Second World War through the establishment of the air base.

FORT MACLEOD ALBERTA WHEAT POOL GRAIN ELEVATOR NO. 1

Address: 15th Street & 1st Avenue | Legal: 8310479;1 | Year Built: 1964



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 is an agricultural building located on the northern periphery of Fort Macleod's industrial district. Located on the south side of the road at the intersection of 15th Street and 1st Avenue, the building is identifiable by its tall stature, horizontal wood frame, wooden cribbed main elevator with a gable-on-gable roof with medium cupola and wall dormers on the east and west elevations. A tall annex is situated off the west elevation, with a shed roof loading bay and front gabled office off the north elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1964, the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's agricultural industry throughout the early to mid-20th century.

The Alberta Wheat Pool was initiated by the United Farmers of Alberta (UFA) as a member-driven cooperative in 1923. By pooling wheat from its members, this provided farmers with assurances of a stable market and price for their wheat crops. The 1920s was an excellent decade for wheat producers as result of increased growth after the war and Crow Rate established by Canadian railways in the early 1920s and the Alberta Wheat Pool responded, expanding from 42 elevators in 1926 to 160 by 1927/28 to become one of Canada's largest industries. Fort Macleod was included in the 1927/28, with the original No. 1 Grain Elevator constructed in 1927 by Voss Brothers of Calgary, with an initial capacity of 30,000 bushels. The existing structure is an expansion that was constructed in 1963 to keep up with

capacity needs. While the wheat industry practices have shifted away from grain elevators in the 21st century, the Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 stands as an important reminder of how the agricultural industry drove the provincial economy in the early 20th century.

The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 is further valued as symbolic landmark along the former elevator row.

Along with the existing grain elevator, the south side of 15th Street was once home to at least five other contemporary elevators. These were run by the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers. Through a period of consolidation and more modern replacements, the wooden elevators fell into disuse and were demolished. As the sole remaining elevator from the mid-20th century, the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 is an important symbol of Fort Macleod's past. With its tall stature, it also remains a highly visible landmark in the low-density community of Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 15th Street and the intersection with 1st Avenue on the northern periphery of Fort Macleod's industrial district; association with the railroad located to the south of the building;
- Form, scale and massing: tall stature; rectangular building complex arranged in irregular plan;
- Construction: wood frame with concrete foundation; wooden drop siding;
- Roof elements: gable-on-gable with medium cupola and gabled wall dormers off the east and west elevations; gable roof annex; shed roof loading area; low-pitched gabled office;
- Architectural style elements: gable-on-gable with medium cupola and gabled wall dormers off the east and west elevations; rectangular building complex arranged in irregular plan;
- Fenestration: single assembly, 1-over-1 wooden sash windows in office; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): Alberta Wheat Pool logo and "Fort Macleod" letters on north elevation of elevator; "Fort Macleod" and "No. 1" on south elevation of elevator; "No. 1" on east elevation of loading bay.

Sources

Alberta Wheat Pool. Annual Report. Alberta Wheat Pool: Calgary. 1964.

Macleod Times. August 4, 1927. Pp. 2.

Aerial view of Fort Macleod, Alberta. Photograph, PA-4076-259. Glenbow Archives: Calgary. C1950.

Jasperse, Bert. Grain Elevators – Fort Macleod. Photograph, GR 1989.0516/844 #1. Provincial Archives of Alberta: Edmonton, AB. October 10, 1974.

Canadian Pacific Railway diesel locomotives, Fort Macleod. Photograph, PA-3689-232. Glenbow Archives: Calgary. C1963-64.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is weathering and paint loss on all elevations. There is also loss of wood siding, especially on the north elevation.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Post 1992: The original Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator – off the east side of the existing structure – is demolished.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 remains intact.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 retains its historic feeling as a mid-20 th century grain elevator.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Alberta Wheat Pool Grain Elevator No. 1 retains its association with the development of Fort Macleod's agriculture industry throughout the 20 th century.

McCAIG RESIDENCE

Address: 1610 3rd Avenue | Legal: 92B;371;18 | Year Built: Circa 1907



Description of Historic Place

The McCaig Residence is a one and one-half storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on the east side of 3rd Avenue between 16th and 17th Streets, the McCaig Residence is identifiable by its stretcher bond brick cladding, medium pitched, side gabled roof, gabled wall dormer in the front (west) elevation, and symmetrical front façade. Other features include a soldier course voussoir with decorative floral elements above the front door, double assembly windows with rusticated sandstone lintels and sills as well as soldier course oxeye window openings on the second storey of the north elevation and red brick, corbelled chimney in the north and south roof peaks.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1907, the McCaig Residence is valued as an excellent and well-preserved example of vernacular Edwardian residential architecture.

Edwardian architecture was developed during the first decade of the 20th century, during the reign of King Edward VII. Compared with the earlier Victorian tradition, Edwardian architecture displayed more masculine refinement and more subdued detailing. As well, Edwardian era houses tend to have larger window openings and larger indoors spaces on account of advances in home heating technology. Brick is a common construction material due to its availability over wood, while decorative elements around windows and doorways imbue the structure with grace and elegance. Features of the McCaig Residence

such as its varying brick courses, corbelled brick chimneys, oxeye windows, and floral surround on the front door pediment are examples of the Edwardian architectural tradition. Edwardian architecture is also known for its use of rusticated elements, seen in the rough-cut sandstone window lintels and sills as well as the stone foundation. The preservation of these original design elements allows the McCaig Residence to communicate its value as an example of vernacular Edwardian architecture.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the McCaig Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: east side of 3rd avenue between 16th and 17th Streets in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one and one-half storey height; rectangular footprint; symmetrical front façade;
- Construction: stone foundation; wood frame construction with stretcher bond brick cladding;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, side gabled roof; projecting eaves and verges; gabled wall dormer in the front (west) elevation;
- Architectural style elements: stretcher bond brick cladding; rusticated window lintels and sills; red brick corbelled chimneys; soldier course oxeye window openings in the second storey, north elevation; soldier course brick voussoir above front entrance, with decorative floral surround;
- Fenestration: original single and double assembly window openings with rusticated sandstone lintels and sills; soldier course oxeye window openings in the second storey, north elevation; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): red brick, corbelled chimneys in the north and south roof peaks.

Source

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1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The McCaig Residence maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
Some damage to the bricks in the northwest corner, near the foundation. Step cracks in the brick in the gable of the north elevation.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
2016: New windows installed, and a basement expanded to the rear (east) of the original residence. 2019: Addition to the rear (east) of the residence. Interior loft is opened up. <i>Landon Dalshaug (Property Owner). Personal Communication. March 2022.</i>
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The McCaig Residence resides in its original location along 2 nd Avenue in a residential neighbourhood of Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The McCaig Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the McCaig Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the McCaig Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the McCaig Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The McCaig Residence retains its historic feeling as a vernacular Edwardian residential building from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The McCaig Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20 th century.

McKENZIE RESIDENCE

Address: 1623 3rd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 376; 19,20 | Year Built: 1903 | Contractor: MacLaclan & Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The McKenzie Residence is a one-and-one-half-storey house located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood, southeast of the downtown core. Located on a large, southwest corner lot at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 17th Street, the McKenzie Residence is identifiable by its medium-pitched, front-gabled roof, brick cladding, gabled dormers in the north and south elevations and an open porch with turned columns supporting a balcony. Additional elements include bay windows in the north elevation, a large lawn to the south of the residence and a single-storey, enclosed sunroom off the west elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1903, the McKenzie Residence is valued for its association with local lawyer and politician, Malcolm McKenzie.

Malcolm McKenzie (1863-1913) was born in Kincardine, Ontario and arrived in Alberta around 1888. After settling in Fort Macleod, he became a partner in two separate law firms before transitioning to politics. His tenure in the residence coincided with the peak of his political career. The year after his residence was constructed, McKenzie ran unsuccessfully as a Liberal candidate in the 1904 federal election. During Alberta's first provincial election in 1905, he was elected for the district of Macleod for

the Liberal party. He was reelected in 1909 and again during a by-election in 1912 to confirm his role as Provincial Treasurer in Arthur Sifton's Liberal government. McKenzie's life was cut short in 1913 when he fell ill in Calgary and died shortly thereafter in Edmonton. Malcolm McKenzie made substantial impacts on the community of Fort Macleod as both a barrister and politician, and his residence provides a direct link to this important period of his life.

The McKenzie Residence is further valued for its Queen Anne style inspired architectural elements.

The Queen Anne style, a sub style of the Victorian period, is defined by textured walls, high concentration of decorative elements and Palladian window in the gable peak. The architectural elements of the McKenzie Residence that express its Queen Anne influence include its prominent front-gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves with decorative modillions, open front porch supported by turned columns and the triple assembly Palladian style window in the gable peak. The variety of cladding materials, including red brick and multiple types of wooden shingles, and three-sided bay window are also elements of the Queen Anne style.

Character- Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the McKenzie Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: large, southwest corner lot at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 17th Street in a residential neighbourhood; large lawn to the south of the building;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and-one-half-storeys; long, rectangular footprint; one-and-one-half-storey, gabled extension on west elevation; single-storey, enclosed sunroom on west elevation;
- Construction: running bond brick cladding with concrete foundation and basement; wooden shingle cladding in gables and dormers;
- Roof: medium-pitched, front-gabled roof; medium-pitched gabled dormers in north and south elevations; project eaves with decorative braces, modillions and wide, vertical wood plank band
- Architectural style elements: combination of cladding types; overhanging eaves with decorative modillions; open front porch supported by turned columns; Palladian window at gable peak;
- Fenestration: one-over-one, single-hung windows with sandstone sills and two-over-two storm windows; bay windows in north elevation; double-assembly, one-over-one, single-hung windows in dormers;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): open porch supported by tapered, turned columns; tall, corbeled, red brick chimney in south elevation; second red-brick chimney in gable peak; stone well located south of building; stone-based, wrought-iron fence around perimeter of property.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. August 26, 1910. Pp. 8.

Late Hon. Malcolm Mackenzie Laid to Rest Here Yesterday. Macleod Spectator. March 18, 1913. Pp. 1.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. June 19, 1903. Pp. 8.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. December 24, 1903. Pp. 8.

McKenzie Residence Photograph. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. PA-2370-30.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The McKenzie Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The home is remarkably intact and a fine example of a stately early 20 th century home. There is some staining observed on the sandstone window sills.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows in the second storey have all been replaced. A single storey, wooden addition has been built on the west elevation.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The McKenzie Residence resides in its original location along 3 rd Avenue in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The McKenzie Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the McKenzie Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood surrounded by single detached homes within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the McKenzie Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the McKenzie Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The McKenzie Residence retains its historic feeling as a stately home from the beginning of the 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The McKenzie Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development and the emergence of its professional citizens.

SWINARTON RESIDENCE

Address: 153 17th Street | Legal: 92B;381;30 | Year Built: 1912 | Builder: J.S. Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The Swinarton Residence is a one and one-half storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on the north side of 17th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues, the John Swinarton Residence is identifiable by its wooden lapped siding with shake shingles in the gable roof, medium-pitched, front gabled roof with gabled dormer in the east elevation, single storey extensions off the east and west elevations and enclosed, full-width veranda off the street facing (south) elevation. Additional elements include a corbelled red brick chimney centred in the gable peak and a single car garage opening onto the street in the western annex.

Heritage Value

Built in 1912, the Swinarton Residence is valued for its association with prominent entrepreneurs and community builders, the Swinartons.

The residence was built for John (1878-1943) and Margaret (1878-1971) Swinarton. John was an early entrepreneur who established the Empire Hotel on 15th Street. Over the course of his life, he expanded his real estate holdings to include the Queens and American hotels. John was also instrumental in local government, serving as both mayor and on council and helping to set up a provincial loan in the 1920s that saved the community from bankruptcy. Margaret was active in community support organizations, including the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, Hospital Aid and the Red Cross. Throughout their lives in Fort Macleod, the Swinartons lived in their residence on 17th Street where they hosted to numerous social

events and gatherings. Through their combined efforts, John and Margaret Swinarton left an indelible mark on Fort Macleod and this residence is a part of their legacy.

The Swinarton Residence is further valued for its association with Fort Macleod's growth in the early 20th century.

Despite the efforts of early boosters who promoted the community as the "Winnipeg of the West", Fort Macleod never experienced a true boom. Steady, assured growth defined the first decade and a half of the 20th century and it was in this period that early prominent families like the Swinartons built their homes. Many of these homes were concentrated along 17th and 18th Streets, with the location of the Swinarton Residence chosen for its proximity to the Empire Hotel. The First World War stalled the town's development and it would not be until the Second World War that the community would start to grow again. Homes like the Swinarton Residence provide a direct, physical link to Fort Macleod's early 20th century development.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Swinarton Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: north side of 17th Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one and one-half storey height; rectangular footprint with single storey annexes built on the east and west elevation; enclosed, full-width veranda off the front (south) elevation;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; concrete foundation; wooden lapped siding with wooden, shake shingles in gable peak;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, front gabled roof with cornice return and projecting verges; gabled dormer in the east elevation;
- Architectural style elements: wood-frame construction; lapped siding with wooden, shake shingles in gable peak; medium-pitched, front gabled roof with cornice return and projecting verges;
- Fenestration: 1-over-1 fixed windows with transom lights in enclosed veranda; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): corbelled red brick chimney centred in gable peak; attached, single car garage in the western annex; low, open porch running full width of front (south) elevation.

Sources

Fort Macleod Record Book.

Macleod Advertiser. April 25, 1912. Pp. 8.

Late Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. October 26, 1911. Pp. 8.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
<p>The Swinarton Residence maintains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.</p> <p>The residence is well cared for and in great condition. Many of the original materials (siding, windows, roofing) have been replaced. The brick chimney is intact, but there is some mortar loss between the bricks.</p>
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
<p>C1963: the single storey addition is added onto the east elevation.</p> <p>Unknown: The original siding is replaced with hardie board. The original windows are also replaced. It is unclear if the veranda windows are original, as the long-standing neighbour has mentioned that they may have formerly been screens. A tin roof has been added, replacing the original shingles.</p> <p><i>Deborah Powers (Property Owner). Personal Communication. April 2022.</i></p>
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Swinarton Residence resides in its original location along 17 th Street in a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Swinarton Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Swinarton Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - NO
The new siding, windows and roof have either obscured or replaced the original elements.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
While many of the original materials have been replaced, they are sympathetic to the original materials and the original design shines through, allowing the Swinarton Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Swinarton Residence retains its historic feeling as a residential dwelling from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Swinarton Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20 th century.

PATTERSON RESIDENCE

Address: 311 17th Street | Legal: 92B; 379; 17 | Year Built: 1897 | Builder: Joe Marlow



Description of Historic Place

The Patterson Residence is a one-and-one-half storey home located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on the north side of 17th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Patterson Residence is identifiable by its red brick construction, truncated hipped roof, gambrel wall dormers in the front (south) and west elevations and one-over-one, single-hung windows with wooden storms. Other elements include a single-storey hipped-roof extension along the east elevation with gambrel dormer, a wrap-around open veranda, a non-historic gabled extension off the rear (north) elevation, and a large lawn to the east of the residence.

Heritage Value

Built in 1897, the Patterson Residence is valued for its association with local politician and community builder, Robert Patterson.

Patterson (1856-1838) was born in Ireland and immigrated to Canada in 1876, where he began ranching south of Macleod near the community of Slide Out. The success of his business allowed him to commission builder Joe Marlow to construct this residence in 1897. While Robert's family lived in the house, he continued to ranch in Slide Out but was an active participant in the local community, serving on the Macleod municipal council following the 1899 Macleod election. Patterson moved into this house permanently in 1906 when he lost his livestock to a snowstorm, focusing thereafter on his political

career. In a 1910 provincial by-election, Patterson won the Macleod riding for the Farmers Choice Party and sat in the legislature with the Conservative opposition. He was re-elected during the 1913 general election, defeating Premier Arthur Sifton (who, owing to the rules at the time, also ran in the Vermillion riding and kept his seat). Patterson was defeated during the 1917 election by George Skelding of the Liberal Party. Patterson would continue to occupy the residence until his death in 1938, when it was passed to his son, Bert. Except for a discreet addition to the rear of the building, the Patterson Residence remains largely intact, providing a direct link to Patterson and his impact on Fort Macleod throughout his political career.

The Patterson Residence is further valued as beautiful example of late Victorian eclectic architecture.

Victorian-era architecture was dominated by complex feminine detailing, tall narrow windows, and a variety of cladding types. Due to its unique gambrel wall dormers, the house aligns with more of an eclectic style. Victorian-era elements of the Patterson Residence include its square footprint, truncated hipped roof, tall, narrow paired wooden windows and wrap-around veranda with scroll-cut porch columns. The preservation of the original design elements in their original configuration communicates the Patterson Residence's architectural value.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Patterson Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 17th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and-one-half storeys; square footprint with extensions to the east and north;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; concrete foundation with basement; truncated hip roof with projecting eaves; wood shingle roof; single-storey hip roof extension on east elevation with gambrel dormer;
- Architectural style elements: square footprint; red brick construction; gambrel wall dormers in south and west elevations; open, wrap-around veranda supported by spindle columns; tall, narrow paired windows in first and second storeys;
- Fenestration: one-over-one, single-hung windows with two-over-two wooden storms, wood sills and soldier course, corbeled brick lintels;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): large lawn to the east of the residence.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Ancestry.com. *1921 Census of Canada* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2013.

Burned Out. Macleod Gazette. April 7, 1892. Pp. 2.

Patterson Residence Photograph. No Date. Glenbow Archives. NA-3241-2.

Local News. Macleod Gazette. June 24, 1897.

Local News. Macleod Gazette. July 23, 1897. Pp. 4.

Local News. Macleod Gazette. January 13, 1899. Pp. 4.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Patterson Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in excellent condition with many of its original materials intact. There is some damage to the wooden shake shingles and a shingle missing in the rear elevation. There is also some minor loss of mortar in the southwest corner.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows in the second storey and single-storey extension off the east elevation have been replaced. There is a single storey gabled roof extension off the north elevation.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Patterson Residence resides in its original location, within Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Patterson Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Patterson Residence remains intact as a residential district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Patterson Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Patterson Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Patterson Residence retains its historic feeling as an attractive and spacious Victorian home.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Patterson Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development.

MATHEWS RESIDENCE

Address: 330 17th Street | Plan: 92B; 375; 15 | Year Built: 1899



Description of Historic Place

The Mathews Residence is a one-and-one-half storey house located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located mid-block on a large lot on the south side of 17th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Mathews Residence is identifiable by its brick construction, cross-gabled, high pitched roof with twinned gables in the front (north) elevation, and a wooden shingle-clad square turret addition with bellcast pyramidal roof in the east elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1899, the Mathews Residence is valued for its association with the early development of Fort Macleod's new townsite.

While the town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was incorporated in 1892, it was the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Crowsnest Pass line in 1897 that brought new focus and opportunity to the community. During this period of optimism and growth, the residence was built for Robert Gordon Mathews (1867-1953) and his wife, Nena Clare (nee Casey, 1878-1967). Robert served with the NWMP from 1887-1893, after which time he began editing the *Macleod Gazette*. His success with the newspaper provided their family with the opportunity to build this residence. He also worked at the Western Stock Grower's Association then a real estate and insurance business. The residence evolved with the growing Mathews family, with the turret addition constructed in 1909 as a nursery.

The Mathews family left Macleod in the 1920s and after multiple owners; it became the property of the Anglican church as a rectory.

The Mathews Residence is further valued as a good example of late Victorian-style architecture.

Late Victorian style is defined by the use highly decorative style elements contrasted with simple cladding. This style borrows from a variety of English residential traditions from the late Medieval to the Renaissance period. The late Victorian elements expressed by the Mathews Residence include its cross-gabled, high-pitched roof, paired gables in the front elevation, deep overhanging eaves with decorative bargeboards, corbeled brick chimneys and the building's cottage-like charm. The preservation of the original materials in their original configuration allows the Mathews Residence to convey its architectural value.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Mathews Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: mid-block on 17th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in a residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and-one-half storeys; rectangular footprint; single-storey enclosed wooden porch along east elevation; square turret with bell-cast pyramid roof above porch;
- Construction: common bond brick construction; mixed wooden shingle siding in turret;
- Architectural style elements: high pitched, cross-gabled roof; multiple gables in front (north) elevation; decorative barge boards in gable peaks; asymmetrical façade;
- Fenestration: one-over-one windows with brick sills and arched lintels; multi-light windows in east elevation enclosed porch;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): two corbeled, brick chimneys in rear (south) elevation.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Gazette. March 3, 1905. Pp. 8.

Agricultural Society. Macleod Gazette. December 14, 1900. Pp. 9.

Ancestry.com. 1901 Census of Canada [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

A Walking/Driving Tour of Fort Macleod's Historic Downtown and Residential Area. Fort Macleod Provincial Historic Area Society: Fort Macleod, AB.

Macleod Gazette. April 14, 1899. Pp. 4.

Macleod Masons Visit. Macleod Advertiser. June 1, 1909. Pp. 7.

Minor Locals. Macleod Gazette. July 7, 1899. Pp. 5.

Minor Locals. Macleod Gazette. July 14, 1899. Pp. 5.

Local and Personal News. Macleod Times. July 19, 1923.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Mathews Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Overall, the building retains its materials. There is some paint failure in the decorative barge boards and wooden siding in the turret. There is a pronounced step crack in the peak of the north elevation. The brick exterior is discoloured and missing mortar along the ground.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1909: The residence was enlarged and renovated, with the addition of the wooden turret off the east elevation. Unknown: Large window in the north elevation has been replaced, but the opening remains intact. Original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Mathews Residence remains on the original location upon which it was built.
DESIGN - YES
The Mathews Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Mathews Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood dominated by single detached homes.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Mathews Residence are intact and convey its heritage value.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Mathews Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Mathews Residence retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century brick home built during Fort Macleod's early growth period.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Mathews Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development near the turn of the 20 th century.

McCREA RESIDENCE

Address: 410 17th Street | Legal: 92B; 374; 8 | Year Built: circa 1909



Description of Historic Place

The McCrea Residence is a two-storey, wooden-frame home located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood southeast of downtown. Located on the south side of 17th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the McCrea Residence is identifiable by its front-gambrel roof, large gabled wall dormers in the east and west elevations and a two-storey gambrel extension at the rear. Other features include its mixed drop and shingle wooden siding, multi-pane, leaded three-bay window in the front elevation and bay windows on the second storey, east elevation.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1909, the McCrea Residence is valued as a rare example of Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style in Fort Macleod.

The Dutch Colonial Revival architectural tradition emerged in North America during the late 19th century. This era was distinguished by a renewed interest in colonial residential styles that had been popular in the eastern United States several centuries earlier. The defining characteristic of the Dutch Colonial Revival home is the gambrel roof, as evident in the McCrea Residence. The McCrea Residence also features an asymmetrical façade, projecting prominent gabled wall dormers on the side elevations, and asymmetrical entryway inset under the second storey – all characteristics of the Dutch Colonial

Revival style. The residence originally featured an enclosed front veranda, but it has been removed and leaded light windows have been installed.

The McCrea Residence was built for Robert (1862-1935) and Ellen (1864-1944) McCrea and their six children. Robert arrived in the Fort Macleod region in 1888 where he operated a blacksmith shop with his brother, Samuel (1858-1937) and later farmed. The residence remained in the family until it was sold in 1947 after Ellen's death.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the McCrea Residence include, but are not limited to its:

- Location: South side of 17th Street between 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue in the Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey height; large, rectangular footprint with extension on rear (south) elevation; asymmetrical front façade;
- Construction: wooden-frame construction with concrete foundation; drop siding in first storey; wooden shingle siding in second storey;
- Architectural style elements: front-facing gambrel roof; two-storey gambrel extension off rear elevation; gabled wall dormers in the east and west elevations; projecting eaves; returned eaves in front gambrel and gabled dormer peaks;
- Fenestration: bay windows in the east elevation; single and double-assembly one-over-one, single-hung windows in second storey elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): Red brick corbeled chimney; decorative arches in front gambrel and gabled dormer peaks; decorative, wooden screen door and 12-light wooden door.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Gazette. September 28, 1900. Pp. 1.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 345.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The McCrea Residence retains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. While the lower portion of the front (north) elevation has been modified, the building retains its distinct gambrel roof. There is some modest paint wear on the west elevation and in the roof peaks and decorative elements.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Post-1990: The original enclosed veranda off the north elevation was removed and bay windows with leaded glass added to the original window opening. Unknown: Windows throughout all elevations appear to have been replaced while maintaining the original openings and sash mechanisms. The original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The McCrea Residence resides in its original location, along a residential street in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The McCrea Residence retains enough of its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the McCrea Residence remains intact as a quiet, residential neighbourhood within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the McCrea Residence that convey its heritage value are sufficiently intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
While the original enclosed veranda has been removed and bay windows added to the north elevation, the distinct roof and decorative elements of the McCrea Residence allow the building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The McCrea Residence retains its historic feeling as an example of a Dutch Colonial Revival home.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The McCrea Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development at the beginning of the 20 th century.

MCNEILL RESIDENCE

Address: 305 18th Street | Legal: 92B; 387; 18 | Year Built: 1904



Description of Historic Place

The McNeill Residence is a two-and-one-half storey residence located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood south of the historic downtown core. Located on a large, northeast corner lot at the intersection of 18th Street and 3rd Avenue, the McNeill Residence is identifiable by its red brick construction, impressive stature, mansard roof with gabled dormer in the south elevation, side-gabled extension at the rear, wrap-around open veranda, and sandstone sills and lintels around each window. Other features include a large yard to the east of the residence, a short brick wall with concrete caps and two red brick chimneys. There is a single-storey, modern extension that wraps around the east and north elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1904, the McNeill Residence is valued for its association with the emergence of Fort Macleod's professional class in the early 20th century.

The early 1900s was a period of steady growth for the town and as its early pioneers and entrepreneurs saw their wealth grow in tandem, they used the opportunity to build themselves grand homes, such as the McNeill Residence. The home was built for Edward McNeill, a lawyer who arrived in Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) in 1898. He went into partnership as Haultain, McKenzie and McNeill. In 1901 he married Ellen Lydia and soon after had the residence constructed. With its two-and-one-half storey

height and attractive features such as the mansard roof with gabled dormer, the open wrap-around veranda and sandstone sills and lintels around each window, the McNeill house is one of the community's most attractive historic properties. The McNeill Residence provides a direct link to a period when Macleod's wealthiest citizens were building grand houses that signaled the community's status as a prominent centre in Southern Alberta.

The McNeill Residence is further valued as a refined example of the Edwardian Foursquare architectural style.

They style developed in Chicago in the late 1890s, led by architects Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan. Variants quickly spread across North America but by 1920, it had fallen out of favour. The Foursquare style emphasized horizontal lines through elements such as the long, low veranda, brick construction, two-and-one-half storey height, gabled dormer and projecting boxed eaves. The preservation of these original architectural elements allows the McNeill Residence to communicate its value as a superb example of the Prairie style.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the McNeill Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: large, northeast corner lot at the intersection of 18th Street and 3rd Avenue; south facing orientation;
- Form, scale and massing: two-and-a-half storeys; asymmetrical footprint; impressive stature; wrap-around open veranda on south and east elevations;
- Construction: red brick construction with stretcher bond brick veneer; stone foundation;
- Roof element: straight mansard roof; projecting, boxed eaves; gabled dormer in the south elevation; side-gabled annex in rear (north);
- Architectural style elements: sandstone sills and lintels around each window; asymmetrical footprint; wrap-around open veranda; projecting, boxed eaves; gabled dormer in south elevation;
- Fenestration: one-over-two leaded glass windows with storms and sandstone sill and lintel; Twelve-over-one, single-hung wooden windows in dormer; single-assembly windows with sandstone sills and lintels;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): red brick chimney in south facing dormer and north elevation; large open yard to the east of the residence; low, red brick fence with concrete caps.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Ancestry.com. 1901 Census of Canada [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Ancestry.com. 1906 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Judge McNeil Gazetted to Calgary. Macleod Times. October 21, 1920. Pp. 1.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. September 2, 1904. Pp. 8.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. September 23, 1904. Pp. 8.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The McNeill Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The home is remarkably intact with its original design and materials. There is some loss of mortar observed in the brick fence and there are faint outlines of where shutters would have been in the second storey south elevation.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Single storey extensions with vinyl cladding built on the rear (north) and east elevations. The original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The McNeill Residence resides in its original location on the north side of 18 th Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The McNeill Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the McNeill Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood with predominately single detached family homes.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the McNeill Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the McNeill Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The McNeill Residence retains its historic feeling as a stately brick residence constructed at the beginning of the 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The McNeill Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development and the emergence of its professional citizens.

CAMPBELL RESIDENCE

Address: 312 18th Street | Legal: 92B; 383; 17 | Year Built: circa 1903



Description of Historic Place

The Campbell Residence is a one-and-one-half storey residence located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood south of the downtown core. Located on the south side of 18th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Campbell Residence is identifiable by its concave mansard roof with gabled dormers, prominent hexagonal turret in the northwest corner, drop siding, and half-width open veranda off the front (north) entrance with detailed spindle work.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1903, the Campbell Residence is valued as an early example of Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20th century.

In the early 1900s, Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was entering a period of optimism fueled by steady growth and economic development. Early pioneers and entrepreneurs who helped build the townsite had amassed the capital to construct themselves attractive and spacious new homes. One of these early pioneers was Duncan John D'Urban Campbell (1855 - unknown), a banker, soldier and deputy sheriff from the Northwest Territories. When Alberta became a province in 1905, Campbell was appointed Sheriff of the Macleod Judicial District. Campbell's continued professional advancement provided him with the means to construct this attractive residence. The Campbell's used their home to entertain guests, including the Prince of Wales, Edward VIII, during his visit to Macleod in October 1919.

The development of grand homes like the Campbell Residence mirrors Macleod's prosperous growth and progress in the early 20th century.

The Campbell Residence is further valued as the only example of the Second Empire architectural style in Fort Macleod.

The Second Empire architectural style developed in 17th century France. Its defining element, the mansard roof, takes its name from French architect, Francois Mansart. The style spread to England in the mid-1800s and then to North America by the late 1800s. Other Second Empire architectural elements of the Campbell Residence include its gabled dormers with arched windows, hexagonal turret off the northwest corner as well as the detailed spindle-work in the dormer vergeboards and veranda brackets. Duncan Campbell may have been attracted to the Second Empire style based on his upbringing and family lineage based out of Quebec, where the French style was prominent. The Second Empire style began fading in popularity in the 1870s, so it is very rare to see in 20th century communities like Fort Macleod, making the Campbell Residence an important architectural addition to the community.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Campbell Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 18th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and one-half-half storey height; rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; concrete foundation; wooden drop siding;
- Roof elements: concaved mansard roof with gabled dormers; projecting, boxed eaves; wood shake shingles with courses of varying patterns; conical peak in turret with wood shake shingles;
- Architectural style elements: concaved mansard roof with gabled dormers; detailed spindle work in dormer vergeboards; hexagonal turret off the northwest corner; arched windows in dormers and turret;
- Fenestration: arched window openings in second storey dormers and turret;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): half-width open veranda with spindle work in column brackets; parged, red brick chimney; detached wood-frame garage with gabled dormer to the rear (south) of the residence.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Campbell Residence Photograph. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. NA-4510-180.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. December 31, 1903. Pp. 8.

Twenty Years Ago. Macleod Weekly. June 4, 1908. Pp. 4.

A Walking/Driving Tour of Fort Macleod's Historic Downtown and Residential Area. Fort Macleod Provincial Historic Area Society: Fort Macleod, AB.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Campbell Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building's historic character is incredibly intact. The detached garage shows more wear, with loss of paint throughout all façades and worn wooden shingles.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows throughout all façades have been replaced.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Campbell Residence resides in its original location, on a corner lot at the intersection of 18 th Street and 3 rd Avenue in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Campbell Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Campbell Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood, with several other grand homes such as the McNeill Residence within the area.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Campbell Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Campbell Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Campbell Residence retains its historic feeling as a stately home built in the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Campbell Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development, and the emergence of grand homes for its professionals and community leaders.

ALBERT SWINARTON RESIDENCE

Address: 352 18th Street | Legal: 92B; 383; 12 | Year Built: c1943



Description of Historic Place

The Albert Swinarton Residence is a one-and-one-half storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood south of the downtown core. Located on the south side of 18th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Albert Swinarton Residence is identifiable by its stucco and wooden shake cladding, high-pitched, cross-gabled roof, prominent external stone chimney with large, wrought-iron S fixture in north elevation and stone arcaded wing wall. Additional features include a short, wrought-iron fence with a large "S" on the front gate.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1943, the Albert Swinarton Residence is valued for its association with the emergence and entrenchment of Fort Macleod's business community.

As a young community in southern Alberta, Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was built from the ground up. The fortunes of the early entrepreneurs were tied to the community's prosperity, and as Macleod grew, they invested their wealth in developing handsome homes for their families. The Swinarton Residence was built for Albert (1908-1992) and Dorothy (d. 1961). After the death of his father, John Swinarton (1878-1943), Albert continued the family business, taking over the American and Queen's hotels. The ascendancy of the Swinarton family mirrors that of the community at large with the

Albert Swinarton Residence providing a direct link to its early growth at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Albert Swinarton Residence is further valued as an excellent example of the Tudor architectural style.

The Tudor style draws from a variety of English traditions from early cottage designs to the Renaissance era, combined with American craftsman influences. The style was at its height in North America between 1890 and 1940, when it was supplanted by modern styles following the Second World War. In Alberta, Tudor-style reached its peak of popularity between the 1920s-1940s. The style is recognizable by asymmetrical plans and high-pitched, cross-gabled roofs with catslide archways. Other Tudor features found in the Albert Swinarton Residence include its mixed cladding of stucco and wooden shakes, prominent external stone chimney in the north elevation and wrought-iron detailing. The preservation of these original architectural elements allows the Albert Swinarton Residence to convey its Tudor heritage.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Albert Swinarton Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 18th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in a historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and one-half-half stories; asymmetrical footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction with concrete foundation and basement; stucco cladding on main level with wooden shake cladding in gable peaks;
- Roof elements: high-pitched, cross-gabled roof; flush eaves with barge boards; wooden shake shingles; shed dormer in west elevation;
- Architectural style elements: asymmetrical footprint; high-pitched, cross-gabled roof; mixed cladding of stucco and wooden shakes; prominent external brick chimney with wrought-iron “S” fixture; stone arcade wing wall;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): wrought-iron fence with large “S” in the front gate.

Source

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Henderson Directories. 1911. Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory. Henderson Directories: Winnipeg, MB.

Town of Fort Macleod Record Book.

Swinarton, Albert. Canadian Headstones. [electronic resource]. URL: https://canadianheadstones.ca/wp/headstone-vendor/?wpda_search_column_idperson=1616537. Accessed: March 27, 2022.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Albert Swinarton Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in good condition with many of its original heritage materials intact. There is some weathering to the parging in the north, west and south elevations. There is a large stone missing from the external stone chimney near its peak.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: While a building with a similar footprint to the current residence is present on the 1912 Fire Insurance Map, there is no conclusive proof it this is the same building, or if it has undergone significant modifications. Windows in all elevations have been replaced. The rear (south) and east elevations have been given new vinyl siding and shake shingles in the gable peaks.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Albert Swinarton Residence resides in its original location, on the south side of 18 th Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Albert Swinarton Residence retains its historically significant design elements that convey its heritage value as an example of the Tudor architectural tradition.
ENVIRONMENT – YES
The environment of the Albert Swinarton Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood south of the historic downtown commercial core.
MATERIALS - YES
The materials of the Albert Swinarton Residence that convey its heritage value as an example of the Tudor style are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the historically significant design and materials allows the Albert Swinarton Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Albert Swinarton Residence retains its historic feeling as a single detached home built for a family with means.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Albert Swinarton Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod’s residential development.

DICKSON RESIDENCE

Address: 430 18th Street | Legal: 92B; 382; 6 | Year Built: circa 1912



Description of Historic Place

The Dickson Residence is a two-storey residential building located in Fort Macleod’s historic residential district southeast of the downtown core. Located on the south side of 18th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the Dickson Residence is identifiable by its wooden-frame construction, wooden drop siding, hipped roof with hipped dormer and full-width open veranda on the street facing south elevation.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1912, the Dickson Residence is valued as a refined example of Edwardian Foursquare architecture.

The Foursquare style developed in Chicago by a group of architects including Frank Lloyd Wright. The style spread throughout North America between 1900 and 1920, with many vernacular variants. With its square plan, the Foursquare form provided an efficient use of space with four rooms upstairs and four downstairs. Like many Foursquare homes, the Dickson residence features a hipped roof and prominent central dormer with a full-width open veranda on the main elevation. The residence was built for Trenholme (1872-1946) and Letitia (nee Burgess, 1871-1946) Dickson. Trenholme was a clerk with the Macleod (original name of Fort Macleod) courts and also served as Mayor of Macleod in 1911 and 1918. The preservation of the building’s original architectural elements allows it to communicate its value as an excellent example of the Edwardian Foursquare style.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Dickson Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 18th Street between 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue in a residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: two-and-a-half storey height; square footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; concrete foundation; wood drop siding;
- Roof Elements: hipped roof with hipped dormer in south elevation; projecting boxed eaves;
- Architectural style elements: square footprint; two-and-a-half storey height; hip roof with hipped dormer in south elevation;
- Fenestration: stained-glass-over-one wooden-frame window with six-light wooden storm window and wooden shutters in south elevation; stained-glass-over-one wooden-frame window with six-light wooden storm window in east elevation; small stained-glass window with two-light wooden storm window in west elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): red brick chimney.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

1912 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1912.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Henderson Directories. 1914. Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory. Henderson Directories: Winnipeg, MB. Pp. 691.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. September 23, 1904. Pp. 8.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Dickson Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in excellent condition with its original wooden drop siding and windows in the main level.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows in the second storey throughout all elevations have been replaced. Original shingles have been replaced with asphalt. The front veranda has been cladded in a faux-stone veneer. An awning and open veranda have been added to the rear (north) elevation.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Dickson Residence resides in its original location, on the south side of 18 th Avenue in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Dickson Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Dickson Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood southwest of the historic downtown commercial centre.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Dickson Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Dickson Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Dickson Residence retains its historic feeling as a single detached home from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
Through the preservation of its original character, the Dickson Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod early residential development in the 1910s.

HERBERT YOUNG RESIDENCE

Address: 334 19th Street | Legal: 92B; 319; 14 | Year Built: 1913 | Cost: \$3,000



Description of Historic Place

The Herbert Young Residence is a two-storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential district. Located on the south side of 19th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Young Residence is identifiable by its horizontal cladding with shake shingles in the gable peak, medium-pitched, front gable roof with returned eaves, partial-width enclosed veranda broken up by recessed entryway and multiple single assembly window openings throughout all facades.

Heritage Value

Built in 1913, the Herbert Young Residence is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's growth prior to the First World War.

During the first decade and a half of the 20th century, Fort Macleod was experiencing a period of sustained growth. On a near weekly basis, local newspapers provided lists of new housing and commercial building permits. It was during this period that the Herbert Young Residence was constructed. It was built for Herbert and Bessie Young for a cost of \$3,000. Herbert Young initially worked at the post office but later opened his own machinery business. The residence was constructed at the tail end of Fort Macleod's growth period: the outbreak of the First World War diverted attentions to the conflict overseas. The town's growth would not rebound again until the Second World War, when it became an air training base. With the preservation of its original design and materials, the Herbert

Young Residence provides a direct, tangible link to the community's growth during the early years of the 20th century.

The Herbert Young Residence is further valued for its association with the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company.

By the 1940s, the residence became the property of Carl Edlund, local agent for the Canadian Western Natural Gas and Power Company. Natural gas was introduced to the community in 1913 and Carl ran the Fort Macleod office out of this home. Modern amenities like gas and power had a profound impact on community life: it changed how homes would be heated and lit, which influenced design, aesthetics, and other considerations. In 1960, Carl retired, and the office was relocated to another residence, before opening an office on the main street office in 1970 when the company required more space. Through its brief association with the natural gas company, the Herbert Young Residence served a valuable role in bringing Fort Macleod into the modern era.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Herbert Young Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 19th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: two storey height; enclosed, partial-width veranda off the front (north) elevation; recessed front entrance;
- Construction: wood frame construction; concrete foundation; lapped siding with shake shingles in front (north) gable peak;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, cross-gabled roof with returned eaves and projecting verges;
- Architectural style elements: lapped siding with shake shingles in front (north) gable peak; two storey height; enclosed veranda; oxeye window trim in gable peak, front (north) elevation; moulded fan design in gable peak above front veranda; and
- Fenestration: fixed windows with transom lights in veranda; single and triple assembly window openings; fixed, stained glass window in west elevation.

Sources

Late Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. April 17, 1913. Pp. 8.

Young, Herbert H. Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 1916. Pp. 17.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Herbert Young Residence maintains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-2009: The original wood siding has been replaced, and the original wooden frame windows have been replaced with vinyl windows, except for the windows in the enclosed front veranda. (<i>Google Maps 2009</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Herbert Young Residence resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Herbert Young Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Ryan Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – NO
While the original veranda windows are intact, the wood siding and original windows have been replaced with vinyl siding and windows.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and some original materials allows the Herbert Young Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Herbert Young Residence retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century residential building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Herbert Young Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod’s residential development prior to the First World War.

WEBB RESIDENCE

Address: 412 19th Street | Legal: 92B;419;15 | Year Built: c1912



Description of Historic Place

The Webb Residence is a one and one-half storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on the south side of 19th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the Webb Residence is identifiable by its stretcher bond brick siding, medium-pitched, L-shaped plan, single and multi-assembly windows with sailor course lintels and brick sills. Other features include a corbelled, enclosed brick chimney and an open porch off the front (north) elevation of the eastern wing.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1912, the Webb Residence is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's ongoing development and growth in the early 1910s.

Fort Macleod maintained steady growth in the early 20th century, but by the early 1910s, that growth began to accelerate, peaking in 1913 prior to WWI. The local newspapers announced new permits for both residential and commercial buildings on a weekly basis. This construction boom pointed to a sense of optimism for residents and commercial operators. The Webb Residence was built during this time for James (1870-1954) and Mabel (1875-1956) Webb and their five children. James was a sergeant in the North West Mounted Police while Mabel was a musician who was active in the Methodist Church.

The Webb Residence is further valued as a good example of Edwardian era vernacular architecture of the early 20th century. The wood framed residence features common bond brick cladding, based on available brick sources in Fort Macleod. Elements of Edwardian architecture visible in the home include its L-shaped plan, single material cladding with few decorative elements, eave returns on the front gable and symmetrical window patterning. Further, the internal, corbelled brick chimney and full width porch contribute to its Edwardian era aesthetic.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Webb Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 19th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one and one-half storey height; L-shaped plan;
- Construction: wooden frame construction with concrete foundation; common bond brick cladding;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, gabled roofs of L-shaped plan; projecting, returned eaves; closed soffits;
- Architectural style elements: single material brick cladding; window openings with sailor course lintels and brick sills; corbelled, internal brick chimney; corbelled brick chimney; full width porch;
- Fenestration: single and multi-assembly window openings with sailor course lintels and brick sills; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): full width porch off the front (north) elevation; internal corbelled brick chimney.

Sources

Webb, James. Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 1916. Pp. 28.

Fort Macleod 1910 Fire Insurance Plan. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal. 1910.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Webb Residence maintains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is some loss of paint material in the wooden elements of the east and west dormers, as well as the wooden soffits.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Post-2012: The veranda was originally enclosed with windows, but these were removed, and the veranda opened up. Original windows through all façades were replaced as well. (<i>Google Street View 2012</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Webb Residence resides in its original location along 19 th Street in a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Webb Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Webb Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Webb Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Webb Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Webb Residence retains its historic feeling as a vernacular Edwardian residential building from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Webb Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20 th century.

SUBURBAN BUNGALOW

Address: 2006 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B;404;27 | Year Built: 1958



Description of Historic Place

The Suburban Bungalow is a single storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's residential neighbourhood. Located on a corner lot at the northeast intersection of 2nd Avenue and 20th Street, the Suburban Bungalow is identifiable by its pebble dash stucco cladding, cinder block foundation with full height basement, low hipped roof with projecting eaves, multi-assembly wooden sash windows with wooden storms, and an annex to the east of the main building.

Heritage Value

Built in 1958, the Suburban Bungalow is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's renewed development following the Second World War.

While Fort Macleod experienced steady growth in the first decade of the 20th century, by the 1930s it had begun to stagnate with few new housing or commercial developments. During the Second World War, the community became an air training base which kicked off a series of new developments that continued into the Post War period. With the renewed confidence in Fort Macleod's future, the community has continued to prosper into the 21st century. The Suburban Bungalow represent an important turning point in Fort Macleod's history, providing a tangible link to a period of renewed development.

The Suburban Bungalow is further valued as an example of the Mid Century Suburban Bungalow residential architecture style.

The end of the Second World War kicked off an era of growth and optimism that followed two major global conflicts and the Great Depression. Suburban Bungalows in the Post War period provided a new type of housing that incorporated new technologies such as kitchen appliances and televisions and changes to family dynamics with women returning home and men returning to work after the war. Because of new economic opportunities and consumer confidence, Suburban Bungalows were larger than the Veteran's housing built right after the war, but with low, horizontal profiles and thoughtful space planning that was suited to growing families and entertaining guests. These single storey homes often featured low, hipped roofs, large picture windows to display new technologies such as the television and a variety of cladding including pebble and glass dash and wide lapped siding. The home became a space for personal and familial refuge, leading to full height basements that were used as entertainment spaces or family rooms. The Suburban Bungalow is an excellent example of the Post War residential architectural style with its highly intact original elements.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Suburban Bungalow include, but are not limited to:

- Location: corner lot at the northeast intersection of 2nd Avenue and 20th Street;
- Form, scale and massing: rectangular footprint; partial width annex in southeast elevation; single storey height; full height basement;
- Construction: concrete foundation; wood frame construction; pebble dash stucco cladding;
- Roof: low, hipped roof with projecting eaves; small gable projection above front door on west elevation;
- Architectural style elements: full height basement; pebble dash stucco cladding; picture window on west elevation; hipped roof with projecting eaves;
- Fenestration: 1-over-1, double assembly hinged windows in west elevation; triple assembly windows with centred picture window and 1-over-1, single hung windows in west elevation; three-pane, triple assembly wooden sash windows in east elevation annex; 1-over-1, single assembly, single hung wooden sash windows with storms in basement; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): brick chimney centred in hipped peak.

Sources

Fort Macleod Property Database.

Wetherell, D.G. and Irene R.A. Kmet. Homes in Alberta: Building, Trends, and Design. University of Alberta Press: Edmonton, AB. Pp. 260-271.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Suburban Bungalow maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There's some loss of paint throughout the wooden windows and frames.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Original shingles and soffits have been replaced with asphalt and metal, respectively.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Suburban Bungalow resides in its original location along 2 nd Avenue in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Suburban Bungalow retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Suburban Bungalow remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Suburban Bungalow that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Suburban Bungalow to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Suburban Bungalow retains its historic feeling as an example of mid-century residential design and construction.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Suburban Bungalow retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development after the Second World War.

FORT MACLEOD LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Address: Lioness Park, 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B;409;28 | Year Built: c1910



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod Library and Museum is a single storey commercial building located in the southeast section of Fort Macleod's Lioness Park, on 21st Street. Located on the west side of 2nd Avenue between 20th and 21st Streets, the building is identifiable by its small massing, horizontal wood siding, side gabled roof and one-over-one, single hung windows.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1910s, Fort Macleod Library and Museum is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's intellectual and cultural development.

In the community's early years, private citizens donated their time and resources to establish cultural institutions. The property was originally owned by the Kennedy family and served as a residence and doctor's office. With Doctor George Kennedy as President, the Macleod Historical Society was formed in June 1884 for the purpose of establishing a library and museum for those residents interested in intellectual pursuits. Initial meetings of the heritage society were held in the office of Doctor Kennedy, located in the original residence in Lioness Park. After George Kennedy retired, his son took over his practice and the property was extensively remodeled. Most of the residence was demolished, except for the doctor's office portion which was donated by the Kennedy family for use as a museum and library in 1935. The building would continue to serve as the hub of local intellectual and literary activity until the establishment of the Fort Museum (1957) and Centennial Library (1974). Because of its role as the home

of both the museum and public library, the Fort Macleod Library and Museum provides a direct link to the community's intellectual and cultural development.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of Doctor Kennedy's Office Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: southeast corner of Lioness Park along 2nd Avenue, between 20th and 21st Streets;
- Form, scale and massing: single story, rectangular footprint with later expansion visible; simple design with lack of ornamentation or detailing;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; horizontal drop wooden siding;
- Roof: medium pitched gabled roof with projecting eaves and verges; plain wooden verges and friezes; and
- Fenestration: single assembly, 1-over-1 single hung wooden sash windows.

Sources

Historical Society's Library. Fort Macleod Gazette. October 18, 1887. Pp. 4.

Our Colourful Past Book II. Pp. 33.

The Macleod Historical Society. Fort Macleod Gazette. May 24, 1887. Pp. 2.

The Macleod Hospital. Fort Macleod Gazette. August 23, 1887. Pp 5.

Fort Macleod 1910 Fire Insurance Plan. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal. 1910.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod Library and Museum maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
The building is currently used for outdoor play/equipment storage at Lioness Park. There is paint failure and cracking wood visible on all elevations. The door on the eastern elevation is boarded over, and so the condition was not visible. Metal grates have been installed over all windows, but all features appear intact. The biggest threat to the long-term sustainability of the property is the lack of foundation: the building was constructed on concrete posts. There is an animal burrow beneath the north elevation and some rot in the wood nearest the ground.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
>1931<1960: Most of the original residential building is demolished, leaving only the existing Library and Museum portion of the structure. (<i>Fire Insurance Plans 1919/31 & 1960</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Library and Museum resides in its original location along 2 nd Avenue in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod Library and Museum retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod Library and Museum remains intact, being a residential street in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod Library and Museum that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Fort Macleod Library and Museum to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod Library and Museum retains its historic feeling as small community library and museum building in Fort Macleod.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Library and Museum retains its association with Fort Macleod's intellectual development in the mid-1930s.

PRICE RESIDENCE

Address: 320 20th Street | Legal: 92B; 399; 16 | Year Built: 1908 | Builder: Macleod Builders' Supply Co. Ltd.



Description of Historic Place

The Price Residence is a two-storey residence located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood south of the commercial downtown. Located on the south side of 20th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Price Residence is identifiable by its rock face concrete block construction, low-pitched hipped roof, and a cross-gabled dormer centred in the front (north) elevation. Other features of the home include a full-width, enclosed veranda off the north elevation and wooden-framed detached garage with saltbox roof at the rear (south) of the residence.

Heritage Value

Built in 1908, the Price Residence is valued for its distinct construction material - the rockface concrete block.

In 1900, a US patent was issued to Harman S. Palmer for a hollow concrete block machine. The technology quickly spread, and it was enthusiastically embraced across North America in the construction of residential, commercial and stone walls. The rockface concrete blocks had the appearance of much more expensive stone and could be moulded to different rock forms and tinted to match a variety of stone types. They were quick and inexpensive to produce, leading to their adoption by middle class homeowners. The concrete blocks used in the construction of the Price Residence were

manufactured in Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) by the Macleod Builder's Supply Co. Ltd. The house was constructed for J. Price, former owner of the American Hotel at a cost of \$1,200. The rough-faced stone block was tinted to mimic sandstone, a popular and local material used in high-end buildings in Fort Macleod. After 1930, the concrete block industry moved towards cinder block manufacturing and the rockface concrete block fell out of use. With its distinct building materials, the Price Residence provides a direct link to the short-lived era of decorative concrete block residential construction in Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Price Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 20th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in a residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storeys; square footprint with one-and one-half-half storey extension at rear; full-width enclosed veranda off north elevation;
- Construction: rockface concrete block construction with concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: low hipped roof with projecting, boxed eaves; medium-pitched, front-gabled extension at rear with projecting boxed eaves; gabled dormer in north elevation; hipped dormer in east and west elevations of rear extension;
- Architectural style elements: rockface concrete block construction;
- Fenestration: Original window openings with concrete sills and lintels; Square stained-glass window in north facing dormer; multi-assembly, nine-light wooden windows in veranda;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): wooden frame detached garage with saltbox roof and wooden shake siding; red brick chimney.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Gazette. August 19, 1904. Pp. 5.

Local and Personal News. Macleod Times. March 5, 1925. Pp. 4.

Simpson, P.H. *Cheap, Quick and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building*. 1989. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Vol. 3. Pp. 108-118.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Price Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in good condition, with its original rockface construction materials intact. There is some step cracking observed in the east and south elevations. There is loss of mortar in the brick chimney. The detached, wooden garage shows loss of paint in the door and window frames.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows in all elevations (except for the veranda) have been replaced. The original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Price Residence resides in its original location, on the south side of 20 th Street in Fort Macleod's residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Price Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Price Residence remains intact as a residential street populated predominately by single detached homes. within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Price Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Price Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Price Residence retains its historic feeling as a single detached family home built in the early 20 th century using a new form of concrete block.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Price Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development and the brief period in time in which rockface concrete blocks were used in residential construction.

HENDERSON RESIDENCE

Address: 343 20th Street | Legal: 92B; 403; 13 | Year Built: 1911 | Contractor: James S. Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The Henderson Residence is a one-and-one-half storey residence located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood south of Main Street and the community's commercial core. Located on the north side of 20th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Henderson Residence is identifiable by its red brick construction with stone foundation, gable-on-hip roof, cross-gabled dormer centred on the front (south) elevation, symmetrical facade and rough-cut sandstone sills and lintels along the window openings. Additional details include its corbelled red brick chimneys and an original, detached garage at the rear of the residence.

Heritage Value

Built in 1911, the Henderson Residence is valued for its unique eclectic design and brick construction.

The Henderson Residence was initially a rental property constructed by local contractor, James S. Lambert for Macleod (original name of Fort Macleod) developer, August T. Leather at a cost of \$3,000. The initial tenant was Mr. Henderson, manager of the British Bank of North America in Macleod. The residence is unique because of its modest massing and high quality construction materials. Most surviving brick residences of the era are large, two-storey Edwardian Foursquare and Queen Anne-style homes built for the community's wealthy business class. With its low height and high quality masonry, the Henderson Residence utilizes the same materials at a modest scale. Contractor Lambert was an

experienced builder who also constructed the Leather Block and the American Hotel in town. His excellent workmanship is evident in the Henderson Residence through the varying brick courses and use of rough-cut sandstone in the window sills and lintels. The preservation of these design elements allows the Henderson Residence to convey its significance as a unique historic home in Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Henderson Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: north side of 20th Street between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in a residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and one-half-half stories; long, rectangular footprint; low, horizontal profile;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; stone foundation;
- Roof elements: hip-on-gable roof; projecting eaves with exposed rafters; cross-gabled dormer centred on south elevation;
- Architectural style elements: red brick construction; low, long profile; sandstone sills and lintels in south facing windows; symmetrical façade;
- Fenestration: double-assembly, leaded glass-over-one, single-hung wooden windows with running sandstone sills and lintels on the south elevation; double-assembly, one-over-one windows with wooden storm windows, sandstone sills and arched, rowlock course lintels in north elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): detached, wooden garage with gable roof at rear (north) of residence; two corbelled red brick chimneys in eastern half of the residence; red brick chimney in western peak.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Times. September 9, 1920. Pp. 6.

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Local and Personal. Macleod Times. May 5, 1920. Pp. 7.

Macleod Advertiser. February 9, 1911. Pp. 8.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Henderson Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in fair condition. There is significant loss of mortar in the stone foundation. The brick is stained throughout the front (south) façade. Both the front door and windows in the south facing dormer are missing their glass. Storm windows on the south façade are missing and there is loss of paint and material in the wooden window frames.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: The original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Henderson Residence resides in its original location, on the north side of 20 th Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Henderson Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Henderson Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood south of the community's commercial district and surrounded by other single detached homes.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Henderson Residence that convey its heritage value are intact but requiring intervention before they are lost or damaged further.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Henderson Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Henderson Residence retains its historic feeling as an eclectic and unique brick residence from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Henderson Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development.

MACLEOD MOTORS

Address: 2120 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 417; 27 | Year Built: 1930 | Builder: J.S. Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The Macleod Motors Building is a single storey commercial building located on the southern periphery of Fort Macleod's commercial district. Located on the southwest corner at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 22nd Street, the Macleod Motors Building is identifiable by its stucco cladding, stepped parapet roof, large storefront windows, and commercial signage in relief on the street facing (east) façade.

Heritage Value

Built in 1930, the Macleod Motors Building is valued for its association with the emergence of the automobile as the primary mode of transportation in the 20th century.

Early travel in Alberta was done on foot, by horse or by train. As the early 20th century progressed, the automobile became the dominant mode of transportation. By the 1930s, vehicles had become more affordable, efficient and a marker of progress. They were also status symbols that demanded investments in showrooms to entice buyers. The Macleod Motors Building property was originally occupied by an older garage owned by F.A. Adams. When it was purchased by brothers Gordon and Orwell Stewart in 1926, they immediately planned to demolish and construct a new, modern building. When Macleod Motors opened in 1930, it was celebrated as the most up-to-date showroom and garage in the province, with the latest equipment and ample floor space to showcase the latest models. The construction of the building reflects the increased importance of the automobile in the lives of Albertans and the infrastructure that arose to support it.

The Macleod Motors Building is further valued as an example of evolving 20th century commercial architecture.

Early commercial buildings along Fort Macleod's Main Street were attractive, up to two storey brick buildings mainly built on half lots for services and retail businesses. In contrast, the brick Macleod Motors Building takes up an entire block which was necessary to house both a vehicle showroom as well as a garage and mechanical shop. The rear of the shop interior could house up to 60 cars, and the ample building size allowed the owners to affix large relief signs on the front façade to advertise their business and partnership with the Ford company. Large storefront windows along the sidewalk allowed for high visibility of cars on display in the showroom. With its large massing and signage, the Macleod Motors Building was a precursor to the Mid-century Modern strip mall, while still maintaining the same materiality of the town's early commercial buildings.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Macleod Motors Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: southwest corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 22nd Street on the southern periphery of Fort Macleod's commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: large, rectangular footprint occupying an entire block; flat, stepped parapet roof; single-storey height;
- Construction: brick construction with concrete foundation; stucco cladding;
- Architectural style elements: brick construction; large, 4-light windows with brick sills on east façade; relief signage on the street facing (east) façade;
- Fenestration: large, 4-light storefront windows in segmental arched openings with brick sills on east façade; 2-over-2 wooden sash windows on north façade; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): relief signage on the street facing (east) façade.

Sources

Stewart Bros. Take Over Macleod Motor Sales Garage and Ford Agency. Macleod Times. June 24, 1926. Pp. 1.

Macleod Motors to Build New Garage at an Estimated Cost of \$12,000. Macleod Times. September 19, 1929. Pp. 03.

Macleod Motors' Imposing New Garage Now Completed. Macleod Times. January 30, 1930. Pp. 1.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Macleod Motors Building maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
The building was part of the 1980s Main Street Restoration Project in which it underwent some modifications to transform it from an auto showcase building into several separate commercial suites. The building is well maintained and cared for.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
c1982: The building underwent rehabilitation and some modifications. Additional entrances are added to the front (east) façade and a bay door is made into a window and door. Newer stucco was also applied. <i>(Main Street Restoration Project)</i>
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Macleod Motors Building resides in its original location on 2 nd Avenue in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Macleod Motors Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Macleod Motors Building remains intact, being a commercial avenue south of downtown Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original and rehabilitated materials of the Macleod Motors Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Macleod Motors Building allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Macleod Motors Building retains its historic feeling as a commercial and vehicle showcase building from the 1930s.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Macleod Motors Building retains its association with Fort Macleod’s commercial and transportation development during the 1930s.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS (I.O.O.F.) HALL

Address: 2112 3rd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 411; 18 | Year Built: 1914 | Contractor(s): Lambert & Ringland Brothers | Cost: \$3,000



Description of Historic Place

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall is a single storey, former social hall and current religious building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the east side of 3rd Avenue between 21st and 22nd Streets, the I.O.O.F. Hall is identifiable by its moulded concrete block with rockface finish veneer, long rectangular footprint, front gabled roof with Boomtown parapet, original symmetrical façade and rectangular window openings with concrete voussoirs and sills. Other features include a circular window above the front entrance, and a later concrete block addition on the south elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1914, the I.O.O.F. Hall is valued for its association with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal organization that played an important role in Fort Macleod's social and community development.

The I.O.O.F. is an international fraternal organization that began in Fort Macleod in December 1889 as the Mountain View Lodge No. 4. With the purpose of promoting social and personal development, the local I.O.O.F. Lodge hosted numerous social events, such as dances and card games throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries. In 1912, a Rebekah Lodge for women was organized, which partnered with the

I.O.O.F. in the delivery of its social and charitable events. The I.O.O.F. was previously housed in a series of temporary quarters before the construction of their own hall in 1914. The contractor was J.S. Lambert with the Ringland Brothers providing the moulded concrete block. The I.O.O.F. Hall became the focal point for the lodge's activities in Fort Macleod and was an important venue in the social development of the young community.

The I.O.O.F. Lodge is further valued for its moulded concrete block with rockface finish construction materials.

Moulded concrete block became popular for constructing inexpensive walls in the early 1900s. As the blocks could be moulded to different rock finishes and tinted to look like more expensive stone, it was adapted to building veneers in smaller communities in Alberta. The style was short lived and by the 1930s it was replaced by cinder block, as seen in the later addition to the I.O.O.F. Hall on the south elevation. Locally, the Ringland Brothers manufactured the moulded concrete blocks, patented by Harman S. Palmer in the United States in 1900. Fort Macleod has many commercial and residential buildings that showcase this construction material that was briefly in vogue during the early 20th century.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the I.O.O.F. Lodge include, but are not limited to:

- Location: east side of 3rd Avenue between 21st and 22nd Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey height, long rectangular footprint; symmetrical front façade;
- Construction: moulded concrete blocks with rockface finish on concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, front gabled roof; Boomtown parapet façade; flush eaves with plain, wooden frieze;
- Architectural style elements: moulded concrete blocks with rockface finish veneer; Boomtown parapet roof; concrete voussoirs and sills in west elevation windows; and
- Fenestration: single assembly windows with concrete voussoirs and sills on the front elevation; circular window in peak of front façade; double door entrance with transom light on front façade.

Sources

Oddfellows Will Build. Macleod Spectator. July 16, 1914. Pp. 1.

Macleod Spectator. September 3, 1914. Pp. 8.

Oddfellows in Their New Hall. Macleod Spectator. October 1, 1914. Pp. 1.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Hall maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is some loss of concrete material along the coping of the front (west) elevation.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: A single storey annex is added to the south elevation. The concrete façade is painted white, whereas only the quoining was white. The windows and front entrance doors have all been replaced.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The I.O.O.F. Hall resides in its original location on 3 rd Avenue in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN – YES
The I.O.O.F. Hall retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the I.O.O.F. Hall remains intact, being a mixed commercial and residential street south of downtown Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the I.O.O.F. Hall that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the I.O.O.F. Hall allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The I.O.O.F. Hall retains its historic feeling as a social hall constructed in the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The I.O.O.F. Hall retains its association with Fort Macleod’s social and fraternal development during the early 20 th century.

WATSON RESIDENCE

Address: 463 21st Street | Legal: 92B; 410; 2 | Year Built: 1908 | Builders: Macleod Builder's Supply Co. Ltd.



Description of Historic Place

The Watson Residence is a single storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's residential district. Located on the north side of 21st Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the Watson Residence is identifiable by its rockface concrete block construction, hipped roof, enclosed veranda on the street facing (south) elevation and front gabled concrete extension at the rear (south) of the original building.

Heritage Value

Built in 1908, the Watson Residence is valued for its distinct method of construction using moulded concrete blocks with rockface finish.

The use of moulded concrete block with rockface finish was a short-lived trend in residential and commercial architecture during the early 20th century. The moulds were patented by Harman S. Palmer in the United States in 1900. The blocks were made using mould with various finishes to mimic more expensive stone at an affordable price and the concrete was often tinted to look like sandstone or limestone. This allowed middle- and working-class citizens to emulate the look of more expensive stone buildings. The moulded block was used mainly for block walls but in many cases in Fort Macleod, the blocks were used in building construction. In Fort Macleod, the Macleod Builder's Supply Co. Ltd. manufactured the rockface concrete blocks for use in a variety of commercial and residential uses. The Watson Residence was constructed for W. Watson and as a modest, single storey residence, contrasting

with the larger Price Residence (320 20 Street) built with the same formed blocks, showing that the blocks could be adapted to a variety of building styles. By the 1930s, cinder block replaced the moulded stone blocks making the Watson Residence an excellent example of a short-lived construction trend in the early 20th century.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Watson Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 21st Street between 4th and 5th Avenues;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey height; rectangular footprint; partial-width enclosed veranda on the south elevation;
- Construction: moulded concrete block with rockface finish cladding; concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: hipped roof with projecting eaves;
- Architectural style elements: moulded concrete block with rockface finish; single storey height; and
- Fenestration: 2-over-2 single hung, wooden sash windows with wooden storms and concrete sills; 2-over-2 wooden window assemblage in veranda.

Sources

Macleod Advertiser. June 9, 1908. Pp. 2.

Macleod Gazette. March 4, 1910. Pp. 1.

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Watson Residence maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
The concrete blocks are in good condition. There's some loss of material in the foundation along with west elevation. Wooden roof elements on the front (south) elevation show signs of wear, with loss of paint.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Post-1931: A concrete extension is added to the rear (north) elevation, replacing an original, smaller annex (<i>Fire Insurance Plan 1919/31</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Watson Residence resides in its original location along 21 st Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Watson Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Watson Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Watson Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Watson Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Watson Residence retains its historic feeling as a small bungalow from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Watson Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20 th century.

FORT MACLEOD FEDERAL BUILDING

Address: 2201 2nd Avenue | Legal: 4012GE;A | Year Built: 1950



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod Federal Building is a two-storey government building located in Fort Macleod's commercial district. Located on the east side of 2nd Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets, the Federal Building is identifiable by its common bond brick exterior, flat roof, repeating window columns in the west and south elevations with limestone surrounds as well as single storey annexes on the east and west elevations. Other features include a raised, concrete loading bay in the rear, northeast annex and two garage doors on the rear, southeast annex.

Heritage Value

Built in 1950, the Fort Macleod Federal Building is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's renewed growth and continued vitality following the Second World War.

The Fort Macleod Federal Building was constructed as Fort Macleod's first dedicated post office and new RCMP headquarters. In the community's early years, the postal service was the main method of external communication. Despite its importance, there was never a purpose-built post office and the service was shuttled between different venues in the late 19th and early 20th century before setting up in

the Callie Block in 1923. Fort Macleod's growth stalled for several decades following the First World War and it would not rebound until the end of the Second World War. The construction of the Federal Building coincided with new commercial and residential developments in the Post War period and it was viewed as a sign of progress and community improvement. Continuous postal service is a bellwether for a community's success and the construction of the Federal Building assured residents that their community would prosper into the 20th century and beyond.

The Fort Macleod Federal Building is further valued as a good and intact example of the Mid Century International style.

Built at a cost of \$100,000 by the Canadian government, the Federal Building reflects the Mid Century International style that emerged in the 1930s but really took hold in the Post War period. Internationalism rejected the historicism, ornamentation and decorative elements found in earlier styles, emphasizing rectilinear forms and square or rectangular shapes as seen in the Federal Building. The lack of ornamentation made it economical and replicable, and the refined design of the Fort Macleod Federal Building can be seen throughout government buildings of that era in Alberta. Repeating windows patterns to create uniformity and the illusion of a curtain wall is evident throughout the facades. Contrasting materials are sparsely used and limited to limestone window surrounds, spandrel panels and pilasters around windows. As a shared post office and RCMP building, the Fort Macleod Federal Building features a raised, concrete loading bay as well as two garage doors to accommodate the needs of both services. By the 1970s, architects moved away from the International style, making the Federal Building an example of Mid Century aesthetics and technology that is no longer produced.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Fort Macleod Federal Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: east side of 2nd Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets;
- Form, scale and massing: rectangular footprint; two storeys; single storey annexes off the east and west elevations;
- Construction: common bond brick construction; concrete foundation with basement; limestone pilasters, spandrel panels, and window surrounds;
- Roof: flat roof with sandstone coping;
- Architectural style elements: repeating window patterns with limestone pilasters, spandrel panels and window surrounds in west and south elevations; minimal ornamentation or detailing; single material cladding with contrasting limestone detailing;
- Fenestration: two storey curtain wall of 1-over-1 aluminum windows with limestone pilasters; ribbon assembly, fixed aluminum windows with limestone frame in southeast annex; 2-over-2, fixed aluminum windows with limestone sills in north elevation; 1-over-1, fixed aluminum windows with limestone sills in north and east elevations; three light wooden door in rear (east) elevation; two wooden garage doors in southeast elevation; double, vertical board wooden doors with 1-over-1 windows in northeast annex loading bay; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): covered, raised concrete loading bay in northeast annex; external brick chimney off east elevation.

Sources

Macleod Post Office to be Moved to More Suitable Premise. Macleod Times. December 6, 1923. Pp. 01.

New Building for Post-Office & Mounted Police. Macleod Gazette. November 3, 1949. Pp. 01.

Public Appreciated Facilities of Fine New Post-Office Building. Macleod Gazette. December 7, 1950. Pp. 01.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod Federal Building maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Entrance annexes are added to the north and south entrances.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Federal Building resides in its original location on 2 nd Avenue in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod Federal Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod Federal Building remains intact, being a commercial avenue south of downtown Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod Federal Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Fort Macleod Federal Building allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod Federal Building retains its historic feeling as an institutional building constructed in the mid-20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Federal Building retains its association with Fort Macleod’s institutional development during the mid-20 th century.

BLACK RESIDENCE

Address: 327 22nd Street | Legal: 92B;419;15 | Year Built: 1911 | Cost: \$2,000



Description of Historic Place

The Black Residence is a one and one-half storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on the north side of 22nd Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Black Residence is identifiable by its common bond brick construction with concrete foundation, hipped roof with hipped dormers in the west, south and east elevations and single assembly windows with brick voussoirs and sandstone sills. Additional features include bay windows in the east elevation and a full width, open veranda off the front (south) elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1911, the Black Residence is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's steady development during the first decade-and-a-half of the 20th century.

While Fort Macleod did not experience a pronounced boom, the first 13 years of the 20th century saw the community grow, with a steady stream of new housing and commercial starts. Many of these new homes were built in neighbourhoods that has been surveyed in the 1880s on lots that had remained vacant for the past 30 years. Constructions escalated in 1910, buoyed by continued optimism of the community's future, and driven by new industries and commercial opportunities. The Black Resident was constructed during this time, built for Eliza Jane Black (nee Cooper, 1859-1919) widow of former I.G.

Baker & Co. clerk, John Black (1850-1899) at a cost of \$2,000. After her husband's death, Eliza supported herself and her five children as a boardinghouse keeper.

The Black Residence is further valued as a good example of the vernacular Edwardian Bungalow architectural style.

The Edwardian architectural style emerged in the early 1900s, contrasting to the earlier Victorian style which was more detailed and feminine. Elements of the Edwardian style include simpler, hand crafted detailing, balanced design, and use of bay windows and dormers. The Edwardian Bungalow style elements found within the Black Residence include its low-pitched, hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves with an open, full-width porch supported by rectangular columns. Unlike the full two-storey Edwardian Foursquare homes, the Black Residence has a lower, horizontal profile with its one and one-half storey height. The brick construction, ornamental detailing around the windows and dormers further set the Black Residence apart from the simple bungalows of the era.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Black Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: north side of 22nd Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic residential district;
- Form, scale and massing: one and one-half storey height; rectangular footprint; low, horizontal profile;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction with concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: low-pitched, hipped roof; hipped dormers on the west, south and east elevations; wide, projecting eaves with enclosed wooden soffits;
- Architectural style elements: low-pitched, hipped roof; projecting eaves with enclosed wooden soffits; full-width, open porch supported by rectangular columns;
- Fenestration: single assembly window openings with sailor and header voussoirs and sandstone sills; bay windows in the west elevation; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): internal red brick chimney in north elevation; full-width, open porch on the front (south) elevation supported by rectangular columns atop a concrete foundation.

Sources

Latest Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. May 4, 1911. Pp. 8.

Black, Eliza J. Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 1916. Pp. 19.

Auction Sale. August 8, 1920. Pp. 8.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Black Residence maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is some loss of paint material in the wooden elements of the east and west dormers, as well as the wooden soffits.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Post-2009: The original windows in the first storey are replaced. (<i>Google Street View 2009</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Black Residence resides in its original location along 22 nd Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Black Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Black Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Black Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Black Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Black Residence retains its historic feeling as a vernacular Edwardian residential building from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Black Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the early 20 th century.

WHIPPLE RESIDENCE

Address: 452 22nd Street | Legal: 92B; 414; 3 | Year Built: 1908 | Builder: S.A. Spencer



Description of Historic Place

The Whipple Residence is a two-storey, house located in Fort Macleod's residential neighbourhood. Located on the south side of 22nd Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the Whipple Residence is identifiable by its front-facing, bellcast gambrel roof, drop wooden siding, as well as its asymmetrical façade with a recessed entryway and bay windows. Other features include its hipped dormers in the east and west elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1908, the Whipple Residence is valued as an excellent and rare example of Dutch Colonial Revival architectural elements.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style emerged in the late 19th century as part of a renewed appreciation of Colonial home design. The defining feature of the Dutch Colonial home is the gambrel roof. Modern Colonial Revival homes can be distinguished from their original counterparts by the inclusion of bay windows and asymmetrical facades, as featured on the Whipple Residence. The residence was originally built for Edwin (1856-1921) and Mary (nee Fox, 1868- 1948) Whipple by builder, S.A. Spencer at a cost of \$2,500. The Whipplés and their three children arrived in the Fort Macleod region in 1902. While Edwin's work as a rancher kept him away from the residence from spring to fall, the house was occupied year-round by his wife and children so that they could attend the local school. The preservation of the

original architectural elements allows the Whipple Residence to convey its value as a rare example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture.

The Whipple Residence is further significant for its construction value as a BC Mills, Timber and Trading Company prefabricated catalogue home.

The advantageous positioning of Fort Macleod along two railway lines – the CPR (completed in 1884) and the C&E Railway (completed in 1892), allowed for catalogue home companies to supply ready-made kit homes to the booming community. The BC Mills Company began experimenting with prefabricated kit homes which included both the plans and all the materials required to build their home. The unbuilt home kit was shipped via railway to the owner, allowing them to assemble the house quickly and without skilled assistance. Manager Edwin C. Mahon developed a patented system of interlocking, laminated panels with moulded weathertight joints that could be linked together and bolted. This novel system was used in the construction of the Whipple Residence, which was advertised in the 1905 BC Mills catalogue as Design “LL”. A standard feature of BC Mills kit homes was their bellcast roofs, evident on the Whipple Residence. Additional features such as the three-bay windows and wall dormers were included to make the BC Mills homes visually appealing and competitive with locally sourced and built houses. The preservation of the original construction materials and design allows the Whipple Residence to communicate its value as a rare example of a BC Mills catalogue home in Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Whipple Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 22nd Street in a residential neighbourhood; large setback from the street; spacious lawn to the east of the residence;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey massing; rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wooden-frame construction with concrete foundation; wooden drop siding on ground level; wooden shingle siding in second storey dormers; interlocking panel construction;
- Architectural style elements: front facing, bellcast gambrel roof with projecting eaves; asymmetrical front façade; three bay windows in front elevation; wall dormers; recessed front entryway;
- Fenestration: one-over-one, single-hung windows with multi-light storm windows at ground level; bay windows in front elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): red brick, corbeled chimney.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Catalogue of patented ready made houses. 1905. British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Company: Vancouver, BC.

Macleod Advertiser. April 21, 1908. Pp. 4.

Mills G.E. and D.W. Holdsworth. 1974. *The B.C. Mills Prefabricated System: The Emergence of Ready-made Buildings in Western Canada*. Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History. No. 14.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Whipple Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The residence is very intact with its original windows and wooden siding. There is some paint failure in the wooden elements, especially around windows and the cedar shingle siding in the dormers. There is a crack in the foundation parging on the north elevation. Some mortar loss can be seen in the chimney.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows throughout all elevations in the second storey have been replaced. There is a single storey extension built off the rear (south) elevation. The siding on the south facing, second storey elevation is not original material. Original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Whipple Residence resides in its original location on the south side of 22 nd in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Whipple Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Whipple Residence remains intact as a commercial district/residential district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Whipple Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Whipple Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Whipple Residence retains its historic feeling as a prefabricated home constructed during Fort Macleod's early period of growth and prosperity.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Whipple Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development and the other historic buildings along 22 nd Street.

YOUNG RESIDENCE

Address: 453 22nd Street | Legal: 92B; 414; 3 | Year Built: 1912



Description of Historic Place

The Young Residence is a two-and-one-half storey residence located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood, southeast of the commercial Main Street. Located on an expansive corner lot on the north side of 22nd Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, the Young Residence is identifiable by its impressive stature, red brick construction, hipped roof with gabled dormers in the south, east and north elevations, open veranda on the east elevation. Additional features include a red brick corbeled chimney and a large yard to the east of the residence.

Heritage Value

Built in 1912, the Young Residence is valued for its association with the emergence of Fort Macleod's business class.

The residence was built for Arthur (1872-1950) and Effie (1880-1973) Young and their family of five children. Arthur was a druggist with Young & Co. before he left to head K.A.Y. Realty Co. He was among many early Macleod (the original name of Fort Macleod) pioneers whose wealth grew in tandem with the community's economic development in the early 20th century. This allowed them to build grand homes with high quality materials and craftsmanship that have withstood the test of time. Distinct and elaborate features of the Young Residence include its grandiose size which covers three lots, large corbelled chimney, below ground attached garage and large, open veranda supported by columns. The

Young Residence remains highly intact in its original location, allowing it to communicate its value and association with Fort Macleod's early town builders.

The Young Residence is further valued for its association with the impact of the Second World War on the town of Fort Macleod.

The outbreak of the Second World War brought many changes to Fort Macleod. On December 9, 1940, a service flying training school opened in Fort Macleod to train pilots with the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). The influx of trainees and air force personnel created a rapid need for short term housing. To accommodate the servicemen, the Young Residence was converted into eight apartments. After the war, the residence reverted to a single-family home. Its use as a converted apartment house during the 1940s demonstrates the impact that the war had at the local level.

The Young Residence is further valued as an excellent example of the Edwardian Foursquare architectural style.

The Edwardian Foursquare style was a uniquely North American housing style that emerged out of the Chicago School of Architecture, flourishing between 1900 and 1920. These homes are noted by their square footprint, with equal internal division of four rooms upstairs and four rooms down. The hipped roof, gabled dormers, open veranda and overhanging eaves are all elements of the Foursquare style that allow the Young Residence to convey its architectural significance.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Young Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 22nd Street between 4th Avenue and 5th Avenue on a large corner lot in a residential neighbourhood;
- Form, scale and massing: two-and-a-half storeys; rectangular footprint; impressive stature;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction with full-height concrete basement;
- Roof Elements: hipped roof with projecting eaves; exposed rafters; small gable dormers in the south and north elevation; large gable dormer with wooden railing on the east elevation;
- Architectural style elements: common bond red brick construction; square footprint; open veranda supported by columns;
- Fenestration: single assembly window openings with sandstone sills and soldier course brick lintels; double-assembly, one-over-one single-hung wooden windows with storm windows in south facing dormer;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): open veranda off east elevation; red brick corbelled chimney; below ground attached garage accessible from the alley (north elevation).

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

1912 Macleod Fire Insurance Map.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

A Young sells out his drug business. Macleod Advertiser. January 30, 1912.

Picturesque Macleod of To-Day. Macleod Gazette. January 1, 1906. Pp. 9.

A Walking/Driving Tour of Fort Macleod's Historic Downtown and Residential Area. Fort Macleod Provincial Historic Area Society: Fort Macleod, AB.

Yesterday's prairie palaces. Fort Macleod Gazette. September 4, 1985.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Young Residence retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. This stately, grand home is in excellent condition with many of its original materials intact. There is some discolouration/growth observed in the sandstone window sills as well as the brick in the east elevation by the veranda roof coping.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Windows in in all elevations have been replaced but retain their original openings. There is a small, walk-up entryway built at the rear on the west elevation. The original shingles have been replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Young Residence resides in its original location, on a large lot on the north side of 22 nd Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Young Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Young Residence remains intact as a residential neighbourhood within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Young Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Young Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Young Residence retains its historic feeling as a grand example of the foursquare architectural tradition.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Young Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's early residential development in the 1910s and the emergence of its professional class.

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION HALL

Address: 159 23rd Street | Legal: 92B; 429; 29 | Year Built: 1903 | Builder: J.S. Lambert (1928 alterations)



Description of Historic Place

The Royal Canadian Legion Hall is a two-storey social hall located in Fort Macleod's commercial district. Located on the north side of 23rd Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues, the Legion Hall is identifiable by its stucco cladding, flat roof, symmetrical front façade and wooden entablature on the front (south) facing elevation. Additionally, single storey additions have been added to the rear (north) and west elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1903, the Royal Canadian Legion Hall is valued for its association with the fraternal association, the Macleod Club.

The Macleod Club was incorporated in January 1903 and the club house was built in August that year. It was a men's social club that drew its membership both from Fort Macleod and the surrounding area. Many of its early members and directors were instrumental in the community's development, including Dr. Kennedy, E.P. McNeil, R.G. Mathews and W.M. Campbell. A club house gave these men the opportunity to come together in an informal setting and develop social bonds with one another. These connections would serve its members well in their activities on town council, the health board and in

provincial government as they worked to advance common goals of the town. The Royal Canadian Legion Hall served as the venue for these social interactions and therefore played an important role in the town's early development.

The Legion Hall is further valued for its association with the Royal Canadian Legion and its impact on Fort Macleod's social and community development.

After the First World War, many veterans' associations sprung up across Canada. In 1925, they united as the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, advocating for veterans support, including pensions and disability needs. Soon after the merger, the local chapter of the Canadian Legion purchased the building from the Macleod Club and it has remained in their possession ever since. Over the last 100 years, the role of the Canadian Legion has evolved to serve both veterans and the wider community. The Legion Hall hosts numerous functions throughout the year, making it a catalyst for social and community development. The Legion Hall has expanded to accommodate its growing mandate: first with a single storey addition to the rear (pre-1960) and then another off the west elevation (post-1978). Throughout all this, the Legion has maintained its original mission of supporting veterans through ongoing educational opportunities and its role in the annual Remembrance Day event.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Royal Canadian Legion Hall include, but are not limited to:

- Location: north side of 23rd Street between 1st and 2nd Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: two storey height; rectangular footprint; single storey extension off the rear (north) elevation;
- Construction: brick construction; concrete foundation; stucco cladding; symmetrical front façade;
- Roof elements: flat parapet roof stepped down on side elevations;
- Fenestration: single and double assembly, 1-over-1 windows with brick voussoirs and running sills; triple and ribbon assembly windows in front (south) elevation; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): stucco-clad brick chimney flush with the east elevation; recessed front entryway centred in the front (south) elevation.

Sources

Presentation to Mr. And Mrs. Wood. Fort Macleod Gazette. August 7, 1903. Pp. 1.

Local and General. Fort Macleod Gazette. August 21, 1903. Pp. 8.

Fort Macleod Gazette. April 15, 1904. Pp. 8.

Veterans Name Their New Body. Macleod Times. December 3, 1925. Pp. 2.

Local and Personal News. Macleod Times. February 23, 1928. Pp. 4.

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Royal Canadian Legion Hall maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: The brick building is covered in stucco. Original windows have also been replaced. February 1928: Extensive – but unspecified – modifications are made to the building (<i>Macleod Times, February 23, 1928. Pp. 4</i>). >1931<1960: The single storey extension is added to the rear (north) of the original building. (<i>Fire Insurance Plans 1919/31 & 1960</i>). Post-1978: The single-story extension off the west elevation is added (<i>Fort Macleod Main Street Project Files Photographs</i>).
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Royal Canadian Legion Hall resides in its original location on 23 rd Street in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Royal Canadian Legion Hall retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Macleod Royal Canadian Legion Hall remains intact, being a commercial street in downtown Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Royal Canadian Legion Hall that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Royal Canadian Legion Hall allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Royal Canadian Legion Hall retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century social hall.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Royal Canadian Legion Hall retains its association with Fort Macleod’s veterans and the development of its social and fraternal organizations.

GREAT WEST BLOCK

Address: 2215 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 425; 28 | Year Built: 1909



Description of Historic Place

The Great West Block is a two-storey, mixed-use commercial/residential building located in the western periphery of Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the west side of 2nd Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets abutting an alley, the Great West Block is identifiable by its flat roof with parapet and roof cornice, symmetrical rusticated sandstone façade, large, ground level storefront windows with purple leaded transom lights, and its wooden cornice above the storefront windows. A ghost sign for the Great West Saddlery is situated on the south elevation.

Heritage Value

Built in 1909, the Great West Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's growth and optimism in the early 20th century.

By the early 1900s, Macleod (the community's original name) had emerged as an important centre in southern Alberta, serviced by multiple railroads, bringing in commerce and a constant flux of people. Spurred by a period of economic stability in the early 1900s to just prior to the First World War, Macleod's business community grew exponentially, replacing or expanding original wooden structures with modern masonry buildings. The Great West Block was built during this era of heightened activity and was constructed to house the Great West Saddlery Company which had formally been in the Grier Block, north along 2nd Avenue. In proximity to Fort Macleod, the North West Mounted Police barracks,

the company provided the saddle wear for the NWMP, as well as local townspeople and ranchers. The excavation for the building was handled by Davis & McKeig, with lumber provided by the local McLaren yard. The Great West Block was described as an ornament to the avenue and a notable addition to the town's business blocks, providing a direct link to Fort Macleod's growth in the early 20th century.

The Great West Block is further valued as a handsome example of Edwardian era commercial architecture.

Edwardian commercial architecture in the early 20th century is identifiable by its refined simplicity in relation to earlier Victorian-era architecture. Buildings of this style were generally constructed of masonry with simple, geometric and high-quality materials. The Great West Block is an excellent example of this style, with its symmetrical façade, masonry construction and simple cornices. The building was embellished with a roughcast sandstone façade, common among southern Alberta commercial buildings where sandstone was available in abundance. The large storefront windows with purple leaded glass transoms in the ground level provided ample light for patrons while showcasing the company's products to passersby's. The transom glass was originally clear but turned purple in the sun due to minerals present in the glass. The preservation of the original architectural elements in their original configuration communicates the Great West Block's value as an example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Great West Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: West side of 2nd Avenue between 22nd Street and 23rd Street on the western periphery of Fort Macleod's historic commercial district; borders an alley along the south elevation;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey height; rectangular footprint; symmetrical façade; flat roof with brick parapet and entablature;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; sandstone façade;
- Architectural style elements: large storefront windows with leaded transom lights in ground level front elevation; wooden entablature above storefront windows; symmetrical façade; sandstone quoins;
- Fenestration: large storefront windows with leaded transom lights in front elevation; one-over-one, single-hung wooden windows with sandstone sills and lintels in second storey front elevation; one-over-over, single-hung wooden windows arranged in threes with running parged brick sills and soldier course brick lintels in south elevation; multi-light square window openings arranged in threes with running parged brick sills and soldier course brick lintels in south elevation ground level; single-assembly, three-over-three, single-hung wooden window with parged brick sill and soldier course lintel in second storey west elevation; tall window openings arranged in threes with running parged brick sills and soldier course brick lintels in south and west elevations;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): ghost sign for Great West Saddlery on south elevation; red brick chimney; wooden doors with leaded glass transom lights.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Advertiser. April 22, 1910. Pp. 4.

Do you need a referral? Kainai News. July 2, 1979. Pp. 9.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 327.

Professional Cards. Macleod Advertiser. December 3, 1909. Pp. 6.

Macleod Gazette. September 19, 1902. Pp. 01.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Great West Block retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The parging along the south elevation brick window sills is missing in many places. There is some paint failure along the wooden elements including window frames and the entablature. Loss of brick mortar is observed in the west elevation, concentrated in the second storey.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1983: During the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the Great West Block received only minor intervention, with some brick work and window repair. Unknown: Windows along the south elevation, ground level have been replaced but they retain their original openings. Windows in the west elevation have been replaced with plywood.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Great West Block resides in its original location on the west side of 2 nd Avenue, south of Fort Macleod's historic Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
The Great West Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Great West Block remains intact as a secondary commercial street south of the community's Main Street.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Great West Block that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Great West Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Great West Block retains its historic feeling as a well-constructed commercial building near the commercial core of downtown Fort Macleod.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Great West Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 2 nd Avenue.

BEAVER LUMBER BUILDING

2225 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 425; 28 | Year Built: circa 1929



Description of Historic Place

The Beaver Lumber Building is a single-storey industrial building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial core. Located on a southwest corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street, the Beaver Lumber Building is identifiable by its stucco cladding exterior, long rectangular plan, stepped false front façade on the street facing the east elevation and large bay doors on the east and west elevations.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1929, the Beaver Lumber Building is valued as a vernacular example of historic warehouse building design.

The building was constructed for the Beaver Alberta Lumber Company, which had recently purchased the McLaren Lumber Company in January 1928. The building served as a warehouse for the company's building supplies with a small office along the north side of the building. The Beaver Lumber Co. occupied the premise until 1973; it was taken over by Bison Building Materials in 1975.

As an industrial building for lumber and building supplies, the Beaver Lumber Building's function took precedent over its form. The long, rectangular plan with large bay doors in the east and west elevations allowed lumber to be moved in and out efficiently. The stepped false front parapet creates a strong,

welcoming façade that let the Beaver Lumber Building blend in with the surrounding earlier historic commercial blocks. With its modest style elements and simple wooden-frame construction, the Beaver Lumber Building is an excellent example of industrial building design in the heart of Fort Macleod's commercial district, setting it apart from the earlier brick and stone commercial buildings.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Beaver Lumber Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: Southwest corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: single-storey height; long rectangular footprint; large, industrial size;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, saltbox roof; projecting, boxed eaves;
- Architectural style elements: wood-frame construction; medium-pitched saltbox roof; stepped false front façade;
- Fenestration: single-assembly, two-over-two wooden casement windows on north elevation; six-assembly, two-over-two wooden windows on east elevation; large, two-over-two window with transom lights in east elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): large bay door openings on the east and west elevations.

Sources

1919/31 Fire Insurance Map.

2nd Avenue Looking North Photograph. C1939-1949. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. NA-5413-22.

2nd Avenue Looking South Photograph. C1947. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP.87.39.2.

Advertisement. Macleod Gazette. June 25, 1931. Pp. 5.

Henderson Directories. 1928/29. Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory. Henderson Directories: Winnipeg, MB. Pp. 465.

McLaren Lumber Yard, Macleod, absorbed by Beaver Alberta Co – passing of another historic Fort Macleod connection. Macleod Times. January 12, 1928. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Beaver Lumber Building retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. There is a missing window in the east elevation and several windows have been replaced in the north and east elevations. Overall, the building is well maintained.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1984: The building was re-stuccoed. 1987: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Program, the building went through a restoration that replaced the large entrance doors on the east and west elevations because they were inoperable. Unknown: Large window in the north elevation has been replaced. A large window with transom in the east elevation has been replaced or covered with a fibreglass sheet.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Beaver Lumber Building resides in its original location, on the western side of 2 nd avenue and to the south of Fort Macleod's historic downtown.
DESIGN - YES
The Beaver Lumber Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Beaver Lumber Building remains intact as a commercial street south of the community's Main Street.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Beaver Lumber Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Beaver Lumber Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Beaver Lumber Building retains its historic feeling as an industrial warehouse.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Beaver Lumber Building retains its association with Fort Macleod continued commercial and industrial development during the late 1920s/early 1930s.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING

Address: 2224 2nd Avenue | Legal: 2734JK; ; 27 | Year Built: 1939



Description of Historic Place

The Telephone Exchange Building is a single-storey, institutional building located southwest of Fort Macleod's historic Main Street. Located on a southeast corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 22nd Street, the Telephone Exchange Building is identifiable by its clinker brick construction, hipped roof with wooden shingles, projecting entryway with shed roof and 6-over-9, single-hung windows.

Heritage Value

Built in 1939, the Telephone Exchange Building is valued for its association with the development of Fort Macleod's communication infrastructure.

Prior to the telephone system, information coming to and from Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) had to be transmitted either through mail or telegraph. Macleod's first telephone system was established in 1899 by the Macleod Telephone Company. It was not until 1906 that the system was hooked into the southern Alberta network, allowing for calls outside the community. After being housed in the same location at the corner of 20th Street and 2nd Avenue for 42 years, the new Telephone Exchange Building was opened in 1939. The building featured new equipment, providing better service to local subscribers. Today, the Telephone Exchange Building sits next to the Telus building, providing a direct physical link between the community's past and present communication infrastructure.

The Telephone Exchange Building is further valued for its visually distinct clinker brick construction and Tudor Period Revival style.

Clinker bricks are clay bricks that have been over fired, resulting in a shiny, uneven appearance. Often rejected because of their scarred surface, clinker bricks were also valued for their distinct look and aesthetics, and were incorporated into special features such as fireplaces, or used throughout an entire façade as with the Telephone Exchange Building. Modern brick making methods do not produce clinker bricks and their presence in a structure can indicate its relative age, belonging to the early 20th century. The use of clinker brick throughout the entire structure of the Telephone Exchange Building makes it an excellent and unique example of this construction material. Clinker brick aligns with the Period Revival style, a popular style in Alberta from the late 1930s to early 1940s. The Inter-war period was a time of entrenched traditionalism, and this is reflected in the building's formal form, catslide roof over the arched doorway and groupings of three multi-light windows.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Telephone Exchange Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: southeast corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street; adjacent to the Telus building to its immediate east;
- Form, scale and massing: single-storey with basement; rectangular footprint;
- Construction: running bond clinker brick construction with soldier course around base and roofline;
- Roof elements: hipped roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters; shed roof extension in front (west) elevation; wooden shingles;
- Architectural style elements: running bond clinker brick construction with soldier course around base and roofline; formal composition; catslide roofline over arched front entry door; exposed beams;
- Fenestration: six-over-nine, single-hung wooden windows with brick sills and lintels; multi-light fixed windows with brick sills and lintels; six-light wooden windows in basement;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): arched wooden door with arched brick header; clinker brick garden box posts; projecting wrought-iron "Telephone" sign in front (west) elevation.

Sources

Parade Photograph. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP 81.145.5.

Telephone News. Buzzer. November 12, 1910. Pp. 1.

Telephone Staff Occupies New Premises. *Macleod Gazette*. October 19, 1939. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Telephone Exchange Building retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is remarkably intact, with most of its original materials still present. The wooden garden boxes that sat beneath the windows have been lost, but the brick supports remain.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Wooden garden boxes beneath the windows have been removed.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Telephone Exchange Building resides in its original location on a corner lot along 2 nd Avenue, south of the downtown commercial core.
DESIGN - YES
The Telephone Exchange Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Telephone Exchange Building remains intact as the periphery of the downtown core.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Telephone Exchange Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Telephone Exchange Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Telephone Exchange Building retains its historic feeling.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Telephone Exchange Building retains its association with Fort Macleod development in the late 1930s along 2 nd Avenue.

GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL

Address: 2304 2nd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 428; 27 | Architects: Rule Wynn and Rule Architects (1947/53 Renovations) | Builder: James S. Lambert (Lysaght Block)



Description of Historic Place

The Greyhound Bus Terminal is a single-storey commercial building located in Fort Macleod's downtown historic commercial district. Located on a northeast corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street, the Greyhound Bus Terminal is identifiable by its smooth stucco cladding, flat roof, horizontal grooves encircling all four elevations, and large window openings with sills. Additional features include a projecting neon sign for the Java Shop on the east elevation, a stuccoed external chimney on the north elevation, and a detached, four-bay bus garage designed in a similar style to the east of the main terminal building.

Heritage Value

Built in 1938, the Greyhound Bus Terminal is the only surviving example of Modernistic-style architecture in Fort Macleod.

The Modernistic style developed out of the Art Deco movement in the 1920s, taking its name from the 1925 Paris exhibition: The Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes. Its streamlined, industrial look was influenced by contemporary styles of ships, airplanes and vehicles. Modernistic architecture was most common from 1930 to 1940 when it was disrupted by the Second World War and replaced with new Modern styles in the Post-war period. The Greyhound Bus Terminal

originally leased the Lysaght Block (1912) until they purchased it from Frank Wintemute in 1938. The initial remodeling cost \$15,000 and included the construction of the existing bus garage to the immediate east of the main terminal. The main terminal building underwent further renovations in the late 1940s and again in 1953, extending the Modernistic façade to the north side of the building.

The Modernistic features of the Greyhound Bus Terminal include its smooth stucco cladding, flat roof with narrow coping, and horizontal grooves around the perimeter. The Greyhound Bus Terminal is the only surviving example of the Modernistic style in the community, making it an important historic resource and a link to a unique architectural tradition. The preservation and maintenance of its original elements allows the Greyhound Bus Terminal to communicate its significance as a good example of Modernistic architecture.

The Greyhound Bus Terminal is further valued for its association with celebrated artist, Neil Boyle.

Neil Boyle (1931-2006) was born and raised in Fort Macleod. As a youth, he produced artwork for local businesses and schools. In 1951, he moved to Los Angeles to attend the Art Center College of Design. His commercial art career flourished, taking commissions for the Saturday Evening Post, Reader's Digest, and the Walt Disney Company. Neil's artwork is featured prominently as part of the neon sign on the west elevation of the Greyhound Bus Terminal. While his career took him to California, his work on the Greyhound Bus Terminal provides a tangible link to his early artistic development in Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Greyhound Bus Terminal include, but are not limited to:

- Location: northeast corner lot at the intersection of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street in Fort Macleod's historic commercial centre;
- Form, scale and massing: single-storey height; square footprint; flat roof with small coping;
- Construction: brick construction on concrete foundation; smooth stucco cladding; two stuccoed pilasters in the east elevation;
- Architectural style elements: smooth stucco cladding; flat roof with small coping; horizontal grooves around the perimeter;
- Fenestration: large window openings with stucco sills throughout all elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): projecting neon sign for Java Shop on the east elevation; stuccoed external chimney on the north elevation; large, detached garage with four bus bays, built in similar style to the east of the building.

Sources

Bus Company Buys Premises for Terminal. Macleod Gazette. May 5, 1938. Pp. 1.

Every store is now rented. Macleod Spectator. November 5, 1912. Pp. 1.

Join your board of trade. Macleod Gazette. October 26, 1939. Pp. 6.

Western Canadian Greyhound Lines Bus Depot and garage. 1953-54. Canadian Architectural Archives: Calgary, AB. PH 13 2.24.

Greyhound Bus Terminal Photograph. C1950s. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. PA-4076-260.

Greyhound Bus Terminal Postcard. C1957. Alain Dubreuil: Fort Macleod, AB. Personal Collection.

Kapitanoff, Nancy. Dated, but in a Good Way : Neil Boyle has dropped most of his commercial illustration work to do his painting. But he’s kept one longtime job: the Rand Corp. calendar., Los Angeles Times. July 28, 1995. URL: <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-07-28-va-28734-story.html>.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Greyhound Bus Depot retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Through the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building has been rehabilitated, preserving its distinct design from the 1950s.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1938: The Greyhound Bus Company purchases the 1912 Lysaght Block and begins remodeling, including the construction of the bus garage to the east. 1947: Rule Wynn and Rule Architects conduct renovations of the building. 1953-54: Additional renovations by Rule Wynn and Rule Architects to all elevations. Pre-1984: The upper portions of the west and south elevations are covered in shake shingles while the brick veneer of the northwest portion is extended across the entire west facade. 1987: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building is reverted to its 1953-54 state, removing the brick veneer and shake shingles.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Greyhound Bus Depot resides in its original location, on the east side of 2 nd Avenue south of Fort Macleod’s historic Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
The Greyhound Bus Depot retains its historically significant design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Greyhound Bus Depot remains intact as a secondary commercial street located south of the Main Street.
MATERIALS - YES
The historically significant materials from the 1953-54 renovation of the Greyhound Bus Depot are intact and convey its heritage value
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Greyhound Bus Depot to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Greyhound Bus Depot retains its historic feeling as a Modernistic bus depot redeveloped in the early 1950s.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Greyhound Bus Depot retains its association with Fort Macleod’s continued commercial and transportation development in the post Second World War era.

REACH WAREHOUSE

Address: 231 23rd Street | Legal: 92B; 228; 24 | Year Built: 1889



Description of Historic Place

The Reach Warehouse is a single-storey commercial building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the north side of 23rd Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Reach Warehouse is identifiable by its wooden-frame construction, drop siding, medium-pitched front-gabled roof with projecting wings in the front (south) elevation walls, and triangular eaves brackets. To the east of the building, the Reach Warehouse is joined with a contemporaneous, one-and-one-half storey residential building with a medium-pitched, cross-gabled roof.

Heritage Value

Built in 1889, the Reach Warehouse is valued for its association with the early commercial development of Fort Macleod's new townsite.

The town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name), began on an island in the Old Man River. When the North West Mounted Police barracks moved to a site southwest of the townsite in the 1880s, the community followed and a new commercial district began developing along present day 24th Street. Charles J. Reach (1852-1954) was one of the community's earliest pioneers, working for the Hudson's Bay Company and J.B. Smith before establishing his own business, Reach & Co in the late 19th century. The Reach Warehouse was built south of Reach & Co.'s Main Street commercial building. After the 1906 Main Street fire destroyed his store, Reach operated his business out of the warehouse until the new

Reach Block was constructed in 1907. As one of the earliest surviving commercial buildings, the Reach Warehouse provides a direct link to the community's earliest commercial development.

The Reach Warehouse is further valued as the oldest existing wooden-frame building on its original location within Fort Macleod's commercial district.

In Macleod's early days, commercial buildings were built quickly as small, wooden-frame structures. As the community developed, most of these buildings were either lost to fire or replaced with modern masonry structures. While the attached residential building has been extensively remodeled, the Reach Warehouse retains its original character with its form, scale and massing, drop siding and simple aesthetic embellishments.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Reach Warehouse include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 23rd Street between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: single-storey height; long rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction with concrete foundation; drop siding;
- Roof elements: medium pitch, front-gabled roof with projecting wings in the front (south) elevation walls; projecting, open eaves with decorative brackets;
- Architectural style elements: wood-frame construction; drop siding; medium pitch, front gabled roof with wall wings on the south elevation;
- Fenestration: original window openings on the south, west and north elevations.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Fire damage to warehouse. Macleod Gazette. April 30, 1931. Pp. 1.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 424-425.

Local Notes. Macleod Gazette. July 4, 1889. Pp. 3.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Reach Warehouse retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building was restored during the Fort Macleod Main Street Project with a concrete foundation and repair to wooden elements which has helped to keep the building intact.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1987: The building was part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project. It was lifted and placed on a concrete foundation. Wooden elements were repaired and preserved where possible, with replacement only in cases where it was rotten or beyond repair. Unknown: A modern garage door was installed in the rear.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Reach Warehouse resides in its original location, on the north side of 23 rd Street, north of the historic Court House and south of Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
The Reach Warehouse retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Reach Warehouse remains intact, with the original Reach & Co. store to the immediate north of the warehouse and the original Court House to the south.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Reach Warehouse that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Reach Warehouse to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Reach Warehouse retains its historic feeling as a wooden warehouse built in the late 19 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Reach Warehouse retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial and residential development in the late 19 th century prior to brick becoming the predominant material for commercial structures.

McNEILL-MATHEWS BLOCK

Address: 2320 2nd Avenue & 206 24th Street | Legal: 92B; 432; 27 | Year Built: 1910



Description of Historic Place

The McNeill-Mathews Block is a two-storey, mixed-used commercial-residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial downtown district. The unique L-shape footprint means the building front both 24th Street (Main Street) and 2nd Avenue. The McNeill-Mathews Block is identifiable by its red brick construction, flat parapet roof, sandstone quoining, paired one-over-one, single-hung windows with leaded, multi-light transoms in the second storeys and large storefront windows on the ground floor. Additional elements include prominent cornices above the first and second storey windows and a ghost sign on the south elevation of the 2nd Avenue portion.

Heritage Value

Built circa 1910, the McNeill-Mathews Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's economic development in the early 20th century.

The town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was uniquely situated in prime agricultural territory and along the divisional point of two Canadian Pacific Railway lines. This positioning helped to spur economic development in the early 20th century, leading to the build-out of the downtown core. The McNeill-Mathews Block was constructed during this era of optimism by two accomplished local businessmen, Robert Gordon Mathews, a real estate agent and former editor of the *Macleod Gazette* and Edward P. McNeill, a lawyer. In addition to running their own practices through the building, early

tenants also included Doberer General Dry Goods (1911), real estate and general brokers, George and Bruce (1912), and Drs. Bruce and Richards, Dentists (1912). In 1930, the building was sold to William Whitworth. Having served many businesses over the last century, the McNeill-Mathews block provides a direct link to the historical economic development in the heart of Fort Macleod.

The McNeill-Mathews Block is further valued for its well-designed Edwardian-era commercial architectural style.

By the early 20th century, commercial architecture had moved towards refined simplicity, valuing quality materials and simple designs over heavy ornamentation as found in the previous Victorian period. This tradition is evident in the use of sandstone quoining to accentuate the corners, as well as the prominent decorative cornices that separate each storey. Additional detailing such as the multi-assembly windows with sandstone sills and large storefront windows with transoms are hallmarks of this era. The large storefront windows were valuable for commercial tenants as they provided for display of their products and allowed ample natural light in to create a pleasant atmosphere for visitors. These unique Edwardian-era style elements clearly communicate the McNeill-Mathews Block's architectural value.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the McNeill-Mathews Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 24th Street (Main Street) and east side of 2nd avenue in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey height; L-shaped footprint; concrete foundation;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; flat roof;
- Architectural style elements: entablatures above first and second storey windows; symmetrical facades; sandstone quoins; common bond red brick construction;
- Fenestration: single and double-assembly, one-over-one, single-hung windows with leaded, three-light transom window, sandstone sills and brick or sandstone lintels; large storefront windows with transom lights in ground floor, front elevations;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): corbeled brick chimney; ghost signs advertising R.G. Mathews Real Estate and Forster's Variety Store in south elevation of 2nd Avenue portion.

Sources

Advertisement. Macleod Advertiser. January 30, 1912. Pp. 7.

Advertisement. Macleod Spectator. July 16, 2912. Pp. 4.

Advertisement. Macleod Spectator. August 20, 1912. Pp. 4.

Advertisement. Macleod Times. April 14, 1920. Pp. 2.

Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. August 26, 1910. Pp. 8.

Macleod Advertiser. August 19, 1910. Pp. 8.

E. Doberer's Fine New Store Opened. Macleod Advertiser. April 6, 1911. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The McNeill-Mathews Block retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Overall, the building is in good condition and retains its historic materials. There is a non-historic ghost sign created for a film project painted on the south elevation. There is also mortar loss in the south and rear elevations. There is water staining in the south entablature and loss of paint in the north entablature.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1983: On the north elevation (24 th Street), the original storefront windows were replaced with new glass and aluminum surrounds and the transom lights were covered over. On the west elevation (2 nd Avenue), the transom lights were covered over. 1983: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Program, the entire storefront windows on the north elevation were removed and replaced with wooden elements that reflect the building's original design. Post-1983: On the west elevation, awnings were added above the storefront windows.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The McNeill-Mathews Block resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The McNeill-Mathews Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value, including its distinct L-shaped footprint.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the McNeill-Mathews Block remains intact as a commercial district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the McNeill-Mathews Block that convey its heritage value are intact. While the storefront of the north elevation had to be restored, it reflects the original design of the building.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the McNeill-Mathews Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The McNeill-Mathews Block retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century commercial property.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The McNeill-Mathews Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street and 2 nd Avenue.

AMERICAN HOTEL

128 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 433; 32,33 | Year Built: 1913 | Contractor: James S. Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The American Hotel is a three-storey, commercial building located at the western border of Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Situated on the south side of Crowsnest Highway (Highway 3) between 1st and 2nd Avenues, the American Hotel is identifiable by its red brick construction, flat roof, T-shaped footprint and uniform rows of one-over-one, single-hung windows throughout the front (north), east and west facades.

Heritage Value

Built in 1913, the American Hotel is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's burgeoning hotel industry during the community's early 20th century economic and population surge.

The town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) flourished in the late 19th century and early 20th century owing to its role as a transportation hub, housing two railways – the CPR (completed in 1894) and the C&E Railway (completed in 1892). To accommodate the constant flux of travelers in these early years, several hotels were built in proximity to the railway. The American Hotel was originally constructed as an addition to an existing wooden structure. Built in October 1913 for owner William H. Atkins, the hotel featured 45 guest rooms, a dining room, a bar and a lady's sitting room. The construction was undertaken by local contractor J.S. Lambert, with the Acme Plumbing Corp. and Enterprise Electric Company handling plumbing and electricity, respectively. Alberta's prohibition period

(1915-1924) brought an end to the American Hotel's prosperity and it was sold to the Calgary Brewery in the 1920s. It was later purchased in 1928 by local hotelier, John Swinarton but it remained vacant until after the Second World War, when the community's prospects began improving once more. While many of the hotels of that era have been lost, the American Hotel provides a direct link to Fort Macleod's early growth period and the accommodations industry that flourished briefly.

The American Hotel is further valued as an intact example of the early Edwardian-era commercial architecture and as representative of new technological advances.

In the early 1900s, red brick became the dominant construction material for commercial buildings, allowing for larger buildings than earlier wooden-framed versions. The hotel was built at the height of the Edwardian boom period, just prior to the First World War, and its three-storey height represents these advances in building technology. Commercial buildings of this era emphasized elegant simplicity, as demonstrated by the American Hotel's symmetrical plan and regular layout of the windows. Through advancements such as electric light and gas heating, rooms could be made more spacious with less reliance on natural light or candlelight. The preservation of these materials in their original configuration allows the American Hotel to convey its architectural significance.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the American Hotel include, but are not limited to:

- Location: large corner lot on 24th Street (Main Street) between 1st Avenue and 2nd Avenue on the western border of Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: three storey height; concrete foundation; large, T-shaped footprint;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; flat roof
- Architectural style elements: common bond red brick construction; uniform arrangement of window openings;
- Fenestration: single-assembly, one-over-one single-hung windows with parged brick sills and header course brick voussoirs;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): painted signs advertising "American Hotel" on east and west elevations.

Sources

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 100-101.

Henderson Directories. Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory. Winnipeg: Henderson Directories, 1911.

New American Hotel Now Open to the Public. Macleod Spectator. October 9, 1913. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The American Hotel retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Through the 1988 Main Street Project, the building underwent rehabilitation and restoration which has helped to keep its historic materials intact.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1978: The original American Hotel building at the west of the current building was dismantled or destroyed. A single storey, cinderblock annex to the east of the building was added. 1988: During the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, windows and doors throughout all elevations were replaced.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The American Hotel resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The American Hotel retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the American Hotel remains intact on the western periphery of Fort Macleod's commercial district.
MATERIALS - YES
While windows and doors were replaced during the 1988 Main Street Project, as a large brick building, the original materials of the American Hotel that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the American Hotel to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The American Hotel retains its historic feeling as a high-calibre hotel constructed during Fort Macleod early boom.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The American Hotel retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along the western periphery of 24 th Street.

BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING

204 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 27 | Year Built: 1910



Description of Historic Place

The Bank of Commerce Building is a two-storey commercial building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the southeast corner lot at the intersection of 24th Street (Main Street) and 2nd Avenue, the Bank of Commerce Building is identifiable by its triangular lot with an irregular plan, red brick construction, chamfered corner with a detailed limestone entryway with arched pediment opening, large limestone surrounds around the first storey windows and a metal entablature with ghost lettering along the frieze painted with "Canadian Bank of Commerce".

Heritage Value

Built in 1910, the Bank of Commerce Building is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's commercial development in the early 1900s.

The development of institutions such as banks, hospitals and schools are key to understanding a community's growth. Macleod's (as it was initially called), first bank was established by early pioneers, the Cowdry Brothers in the 1880s at the original townsite. By the early 1900s, the community began prospering south of the Old Man River and a new townsite flourished. Development and population growth brought new opportunities for Macleod's business centre to expand, including the establishment of new banks buildings. The Canadian Bank of Commerce was founded in Toronto in 1867, establishing a branch in Macleod in 1905 in the block formerly occupied by the Cowdry Brothers Bank (214 24th

Street). In 1910, the bank moved into its new premises on the corner lot on 24th Street. The handsome new structure impressed the local community and signaled Macleod's future as an important commercial centre. The Bank of Commerce building provides a direct link to this era of expansion and optimism that defined Fort Macleod in the early 20th century.

The Bank of Commerce Building is further valued as an attractive and imposing example of early 20th century banking architecture.

As repositories of large wealth, banks needed to communicate security and strength in their design to broadcast trust and permeability to residents. Large imported stone entablatures with oversized window and door elements projected confidence and security. Unlike other 20th century commercial buildings that had large storefront windows, most banks featured smaller, above ground windows which made them less susceptible to theft. These elements are present in the Bank of Commerce building, with its attractive entablature prominent surrounds and arched pediments above the windows and front door. High quality, dark red brick was imported from Menominee, Wisconsin and used on the north and west street facing facades which adds to the regal and imposing stature of the building.

The Bank of Commerce Building is also significant for its use of limestone in the construction of its exterior decorative elements.

Most early 20th century commercial buildings in southern Alberta incorporated locally sourced sandstone or brick in their façades or decorative embellishments. The Bank of Commerce Building is distinct in that it uses limestone quarried from Winnipeg for the decorative surrounds on the windows and front entrance. The limestone from that region features a mottling of darker dolomite, giving it a unique colour profile that is distinct from sandstone. The use of limestone gives the Bank of Commerce Building a distinct appearance that sets it apart from the neighbouring sandstone-detailed commercial buildings.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Bank of Commerce Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: southeast corner lot at the intersection of 24th Street (Main Street) and 2nd Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storeys with basement; rectangular footprint with angled façade facing the street corner;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; high-quality, dark red brick used in north and west elevations; limestone cladding over concrete foundation;
- Architectural style elements: wrap-around metal cornice; limestone window surrounds with curved pediments; limestone front entryway surround with pediment;
- Fenestration: single assembly, one-over-one wooden windows with large, limestone surrounds and curved pediments in first storey; single and double-assembly eight-over-one, single-hung wooden windows with stone sills in second storey;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): ghost sign in frieze with the lettering "Canadian Bank of Commerce"; flagpole.

Sources

24th Street Looking East Fort Macleod Photograph. Undated. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP 80.201.7.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Building Photograph. Undated. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP.87.36.5.

Macleod Advertiser. January 21, 1910. Pp. 4.

Macleod Advertiser. March 11, 1910. Pp. 6.

Macleod Advertiser. March 18, 1910. Pp. 8.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Bank of Commerce retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is incredibly intact, with its original design and materials present.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1940s: An extension built to the south of the building. Unknown: Original front entrance door replaced with aluminum.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Bank of Commerce resides in its original location, on a corner lot at the intersection of 24 th Street and 2 nd Avenue along Fort Macleod's commercial Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
The Bank of Commerce retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Bank of Commerce remains intact as the community's commercial centre at the heart of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Bank of Commerce that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Bank of Commerce to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Bank of Commerce retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century bank building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Bank of Commerce retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street.

COWDRY BROTHERS BANK

Address: 214 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 26 | Year Built: 1901 | Contractor: J Bruce



Description of Historic Place

The Cowdry Brothers Bank is a two-storey, mixed-use building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located mid-block on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Cowdry Brothers Bank is identifiable by its red brick construction, recessed arched entryway and arched windows with brick voussoirs on the ground level with a prominent roof cornice and unique small round openings above the second storey windows.

Heritage Value

Built in 1901, the Cowdry Brothers Bank is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's early economic development during the first decade of the 20th century.

Positioned at the junction of the CPR (completed in 1884) and the C&E (completed in 1892) railway lines, at the turn of the 20th century, the town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was experiencing steady growth. Sensing the opportunity to become a major hub for southern Alberta, the local business community began improving its commercial building stock to attract new residents. John (1857 - 1947) and Nat (1849 - unknown) Cowdry were brothers who arrived in Macleod in 1882, establishing Cowdry Brothers Bank in a purpose-built wooden commercial building. The red brick commercial block was built by contractor J Bruce to replace the brother's original wooden structure and along with the Grier Block on 2nd Avenue, it was one of the community's first commercial brick buildings.

In addition to the bank on the first floor, the upper storey was leased by the law partnership of Harris & Wood. The Cowdry brothers operated the bank until 1906 when it was sold to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Cowdry Brothers Bank is further valued for its early Edwardian-era commercial architectural elements.

Early 20th century Edwardian-era commercial architecture was known for combining elements of earlier periods in new ways, creating simple but refined structures. The Cowdry Brothers Bank bears many hallmarks of this style, including its common bond red brick construction with different brick courses around windows and entryways, its arched windows and decorative cornice with unique round openings at the roofline. The preservation of these style elements allows the Cowdry Brothers Bank to communicate its well-preserved architectural value.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Cowdry Brothers Bank include, but are not limited to:

- Location: situated on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue, surrounded by other early 20th century commercial buildings;
- Form, scale and massing: Two-storey height; rectangular footprint; flat roof;
- Construction: running bond red brick construction;
- Architectural style elements: red brick construction; pressed metal cornice with small round openings above second storey windows; arched window openings on first storey;
- Fenestration: One-over-one, single-hung windows with sandstone sills and soldier course brick lintels in the second story; small, circular lights with header course brick surrounds above the entablature; arched windows with transom lights and brick voussoirs in first story front elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): recessed, arched entryway with transom light.

Sources

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Ancestry.com. *Alberta, Canada, Deaths Index, 1870-1966* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 198-199.

Legal. *Macleod Gazette*. July 18, 1902. Pp. 8.

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Local and General. *Macleod Gazette*. February 7, 1902. Pp. 8.

Local and Personal News. Macleod Times. June 20, 1929. Pp. 4.

Macleod Gazette. December 6, 1901. Pp. 5.

Main Street Photograph. 1948. Glenbow Archives. PA-2624-8.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 198-199.

Son of Former Macleod Resident Wins Fame as Scientist Abroad. Macleod Times. February 26, 1925.

Wood & Campbell Advertisement. Macleod Gazette. January 1, 1906. Pp. 8.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Cowdry Brothers bank retains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Through a restoration in 1983, the front façade was remodeled to resemble its original 1901 appearance.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1948: The original storefront was extensively remodelled, removing the arched windows and door, replacing them with a more conventional early 20 th century design using large, storefront windows with transom lights. 1983: During the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the entire front façade of the building was reconstructed, rebuilding the original façade based on archival photographs using brick from a demolished extension at the rear of the building.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Cowdry Brothers Bank resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Cowdry Brothers Bank retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Cowdry Brothers Bank remains intact as a commercial district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
While the entire front façade was reconstructed, it was done with reference to the original design, using materials salvaged from the demolition of an extension to the rear of the building. There are enough original materials of the Cowdry Brothers Bank to convey its heritage value.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Cowdry Brothers Bank to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Cowdry Brothers Bank retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century commercial building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Cowdry Brothers Building retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development and the establishment of brick commercial buildings along 24 Street.

HORSESHOE LIQUOR BUILDING

Address: 216 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 26 | Year Built: 1910



Description of Historic Place

The Horseshoe Liquor Building is a two-storey mixed commercial/residential building located along Fort Macleod's historic commercial Main Street. Located on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Horseshoe Liquor Building is identifiable by its sandstone façade on the front elevation, red brick construction, multi-light windows, large storefront windows with transom lights on the ground level, and triangular parapet. Other features include its recessed front entryway, a single sandstone pilaster with decorative capital in the west corner of the front façade, date stone inscribed with "1909", and narrow cornices above the first and second storey windows.

Heritage Value

Built in 1910, the Horseshoe Liquor Building is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's commercial development in the early 1900s.

By the mid-1900s, Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) was experiencing a period of economic growth with strong optimism for its future. The railroads brought opportunities from afar and local boosters extolled property owners to beautify their buildings to help the community attract new residents and commerce. Original timber buildings along 24th Street were gradually replaced with attractive new brick buildings. The Horseshoe Liquor Building was constructed at the height of this period of prosperity. The Horseshoe Liquor Store was originally located west of downtown along 23rd

Street but relocated to the premise in July 1910. With its two-storey massing, brick construction and decorative sandstone façade, the Horseshoe Liquor Building was a notable addition to Macleod's prospering Main Street during its period of development in the early 1900s.

The Horseshoe Liquor Building is further valued as an attractive example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Early 20th century commercial buildings are identifiable by their expensive simplicity. Borrowing elements from earlier periods, they featured a streamlined aesthetic, including repeating window patterns and geometric entablatures. While lacking in elaboration, commercial buildings of this era were constructed with high quality materials. The common bond red brick construction and the elegant sandstone façade of the Horseshoe Liquor Building identify it as a commercial building from this era. The delicate cornices above both the first and second stories as well as the triangular parapet and single decorative pilaster further contribute to its heritage value. The large storefront windows allowed light to penetrate the interior while also presenting the wares to pedestrians and traffic along Macleod's Main Street.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Horseshoe Liquor Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue along Fort Macleod's historic commercial Main Street;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storeys; narrow front façade with long rectangular footprint;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; concrete foundation; sandstone façade on street facing elevation (north);
- Architectural style elements: sandstone façade; pilaster with decorative capital in west corner of the front façade; triangular parapet; narrow cornices above first and second storey windows; large storefront windows with transom light on street facing façade;
- Fenestration: large storefront windows with transom light on street facing façade; single-assembly window openings with running sandstone sill and lintel; single-assembly windows with sandstone sills and soldier course brick lintels in the alley facing elevations;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): corbelled red brick chimney; date stone inscribed with the construction year, "1909".

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Advertisement. Macleod Advertiser. September 21, 1911. Pp. 5.

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Local Notes. Macleod Chronicle. November 26, 1908. Pp. 4.

Macleod Advertiser. May 27, 1910. Pp. 8.

Macleod Advertiser Supplement. Macleod Advertiser. December 29, 1911. Pp. 3.

Brevities. Macleod Spectator. July 15, 1913.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Horseshoe Liquor Building retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is well intact thanks to the repair work done during the 1984 Main Street Project. There is some dark staining around the cornices.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1984: Transom above storefront windows was covered in wooden shake siding. 1984: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the Horseshoe Liquor Building was restored. The storefront was rebuilt using a design sympathetic to its original condition but built with aluminum and lacking the leaded lights in the transom. Second storey windows were repaired or replaced depending on their condition. The cornice was also repaired. Parging applied to the rear of the building was removed, exposing the original brick.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Horseshoe Liquor Building resides in its original location, on the south side of 24 th Street in the heart of Fort Macleod's historic downtown.
DESIGN - YES
The Horseshoe Liquor Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Horseshoe Liquor Building remains intact as Fort Macleod's Main Street and commercial centre.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Horseshoe Liquor Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Horseshoe Liquor Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Horseshoe Liquor Building retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century commercial building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Horseshoe Liquor Building retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street.

ANDERTON BLOCK

Address: 215 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 25 | Year Built: 1907 | Architect: James A. McDonald | Builder: MacLauchlan & Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The Anderton Block is a two-storey, mixed-use commercial-residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic downtown. Located on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Anderton Block is identifiable by its sandstone façade with parapet roof, central rectangular pediment bearing the name "Anderton Block", arched transom windows with quoining detailing in the second storey and large, commercial storefront on the ground floor. Additional elements include a prominent pressed metal cornice above the second storey windows and sandstone pilasters with decorative caps.

Heritage Value

Built in 1907, the Anderton Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's early economic development at the turn of the 20th century.

In the early years, Fort Macleod prospered as a transportation hub, first as the bull trains travelled back and forth to Montana and then as the railroads brought connections to BC, Calgary and beyond. The regular traffic created economic opportunities and local business owners responded by building high quality commercial buildings. The Anderton Block was built for prominent Fort Macleod resident, William S. Anderton (1846-1929) by architect James A. McDonald and contractors MacLauchlan &

Lambert. Newspapers remarked how the Anderton Block lived up to the standards established by the neighbouring Reach & Co. and Chow Sam buildings and how these developments hinted at greater opportunities for the community. The second storey served as residential suites while the first-floor commercial space hosted businesses such as the Whitehall Grocery and Milady's Beauty Shoppe. After Anderton's death, the building was acquired by local businessman, Augustus T. Leather in 1929. With its fine sandstone façade, arched windows and prominent cornice, the Anderton Block is a fine example of the optimism and civic pride that Fort Macleod experienced during the early 20th century.

The Anderton Block is further valued as an excellent and rare example of the Italianate Revival style.

Italianate Revival was a popular Edwardian style in large cities in Canada and the United States in the late 1800s to early 1900s. The Italianate Revival style featured rusticated detailing, arched windows, quoining and exaggerated cornices. Commercial buildings of the Edwardian period were known for their attractive and streamlined design, borrowing elements from earlier traditions from the Medieval to Colonial periods. Italianate-style elements of the Anderton Block include its rusticated sandstone masonry, arched windows in the second storey arranged in pairs or triplicates, as well as its prominent cornice. The masonry construction that was a hallmark of the Edwardian period aligned with local planning initiatives. A fire in 1906 decimated most wooden buildings along Main Street's south side, leading to a by-law requiring all future buildings to be constructed of brick. The preservation of its original construction materials as well as its other architectural elements allows the Anderton Block to communicate its architectural significance.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Anderton Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 24th Street (Main Street) in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district surrounded by other historic commercial buildings;
- Form, scale and massing: Two stories; rectangular footprint, flat roof; division of first floor commercial space and second storey residential suites;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; sandstone façade and pilasters in front elevation; rectangular parapet; flat roof;
- Architectural style elements: rusticated sandstone façade; arched second storey windows with quoining; geometric cornice above second storey windows;
- Fenestration: two to three window arrangements with arched transom lights on second storey; large commercial storefront windows at street level;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): Prominent parapet bearing the name "Anderton Block".

Sources

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Advertisement. Macleod Times. November 21, 1929. Pp. 4.

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Anderton Building at Macleod Changes Hands. *Macleod Times*. October 10, 1929. Pp. 3.

Macleod Advertiser. September 10, 1909.

Macleod Gazette. July 18, 1907. Pp. 5.

More Locals. *Macleod Weekly*. April 28, 1908. Pp. 1.

New Business Block. *Macleod Gazette*. October 31, 1907. Pp. 2.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
Anderton Block maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its heritage value. The construction materials remain intact, with no loss of brick or sandstone materials. There is some discoloration of the sandstone above the entablature. All the original windows have been replaced, but the original openings (including sandstone detailing in the second storey street facing windows) remain intact and convey the building's historic character. The building underwent rehabilitation during the Main Street Restoration project in the 1980s, returning the storefront to its original character with new materials.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1983: storefront replaced with new windows and aluminum. Transom lights above storefront windows covered over. 1980s: Rehabilitation of the original storefront, along with general repair work on the brick and sandstone elements.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Anderton Block resides in its original location on the south side of 24 th Street in downtown Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Anderton Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Anderton Block remains intact as a commercial district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
While the rehabilitation work during the 1980s required the complete reconstruction of the storefront, sufficient original materials are intact to convey the heritage value of the Anderton Block.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Anderton Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Anderton Block retains its historic feeling as a commercial building in downtown Fort Macleod.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Anderton Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 Street.

CALLIE BLOCK

Address: 225 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 436; 24 | Year Built: 1905 | Builder: John M. Callie



Description of Historic Place

The Callie Block is a two-storey, mixed-use, commercial-residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located mid-block on the north side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Callie Block is identifiable by its sandstone cladding at the second storey, parapet with central arched pediment with sandstone coping and decorative globe and large storefront windows at the street level. The front elevation also bears a date stone denoting the construction year, "1905".

Heritage Value

Built in 1905, the Callie Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's early commercial development in the Edwardian era boom period.

At the turn of the 20th century, Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name) had developed from an outpost of the North West Mounted Police into a thriving agricultural and economic centre for southern Alberta. As the community's commercial centre continued to mould, local business owners developed substantial brick and sandstone buildings to showcase their businesses. John M. Callie (1870-1932) was a Scottish-born stone mason who arrived in Macleod in 1903. Two years later he had the Callie Block constructed for his furniture and undertaking business, Callie Bros. and Maclean. Assisted by his younger brother Alex, the business continued into the early 1920s. In 1923, the Callie Block was briefly occupied

by the Palace Meat Market before becoming the local post office in 1924. With the construction of a dedicated post office building in the late 1940s, the building transitioned into a restaurant in the 1950s. As it continues to serve the commercial needs of the community, the Callie Block provides a direct link to the community's early commercial development.

The Callie Block is further valued for its unique Edwardian era commercial architecture.

As communities across Alberta developed, masonry became the dominant building material for commercial buildings, preferred for its fire resiliency over wood. Sandstone façades were common throughout southern Alberta, where an abundance of the high-quality sandstone quarries made it economically feasible. The Callie Block features common bond brick construction in the side and rear walls and an exquisitely carved rough-cut sandstone façade, assumed to be built by Callie himself. Other Edwardian-era style elements include the use of large storefront windows and a prominent projecting parapet wall with central arched pediment with date stone below. The preservation of these materials in their original configuration allows the Callie Block to communicate its high-quality architectural value.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Callie Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district;
- Form, scale and massing: two-stories; rectangular footprint; flat, stepped roof;
- Construction: red brick common bond construction with concrete foundation and no basement; sandstone façade on street-facing (south) elevation;
- Architectural style elements: common bond brick construction; sandstone façade on street facing (south) elevation; large storefront windows on street facing elevation; parapet wall with central arched pediment with decorative globe and coping;
- Fenestration: large storefront windows in first storey street facing elevation; large, single-assembly windows in second storey, street facing elevation; two-over-one, single-hung window with sandstone sill and lintel in rear (north), second storey elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): sandstone clad chimney in northeast corner; date stone.

Sources

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Advertisement. Maleod Times. February 22, 1923. Pp. 2.

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Big Improvements in Building. Macleod Times. July 31, 1924. Pp. 1.

Henderson Directories. Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory. Winnipeg: Henderson Directories, 1911.

Local and General. Macleod Gazette. August 3, 1905. Pp. 8.

Macleod Post Office To Be Moved Into Much More Suitable Premises. Macleod Times. December 6, 1923. Pp. 1.

Macleod Times. October 27, 1921. Pp. 4.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 178-179.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Callie Block retains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The original materials that are intact remain in good condition. The sandstone shows only minor staining along the cornice. The red brick observable in the east elevation shows signs of wear and loss of mortar. The second storey windows have been replaced, but they remain in their original configuration. The street-facing façade has undergone extensive remodeling. The original windows have been replaced and a new entrance to the main floor has been added. The first storey cladding has been covered over with aluminum. Below the second-storey sandstone, red panelboard has been added, along with a projecting wood awning.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-2003: Original storefront windows and door replaced with aluminium. Single storey extension at the rear has been clad in stucco.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Callie Block resides in its original location on the north side of 24 th Street along Fort Macleod historic Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
The Callie Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Callie Block remains intact as a commercial area within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
While the storefront windows have been replaced, the brick structure and sandstone façade are intact and convey the Callie Block's heritage value.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Callie Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Callie retains its historic feeling.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Callie Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street.

MACDONNELL BLOCK

231 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 436; 24 | Year Built: 1909



Description of Historic Place

The MacDonnell Block is a two-storey commercial building located along Fort Macleod’s historic Main Street. Located on the north side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the MacDonnell Block is identifiable by its symmetrical sandstone façade, flat roof, and arched windows with sandstone voussoirs and keystones at the first storey. Other features include its projecting moulding with triangular pediment in the second storey and date stone bearing the year “1909”.

Heritage Value

Built in 1909, the MacDonnell Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod’s economic prosperity in the early 20th century.

By 1909, Macleod (the community’s original name) was experiencing a period of growth and opportunity. Local newspapers of the day extolled the brisk trade along Main Street, where local business owners had begun replacing original wooden structures with new, sturdier brick buildings. The MacDonnell Block was constructed in this period of growth and prosperity. It was constructed for local grain merchant and town councilor, Richard MacDonnell (1859-1915) and it opened in July 1909 with Cunningham Bros. Hardware as the original tenant. As a sign of the town’s growth and stability, the Cunninghams built an extension on the rear of the building to be used as a tin shop in August of that

same year. McNab Realty has occupied the premises since owner D. McNab purchased the building in 1976.

The MacDonnell Block is further valued as an excellent example of Edwardian era commercial architecture.

As the town of Macleod developed, commercial property owners ensured that their new buildings were constructed with contemporary architectural styles, drawing from the Edwardian tradition. This style emphasized refined simplicity, with clean lines, symmetry and the use of quality building materials. The Edwardian elements of the MacDonnell Block are found in its use of rough-faced sandstone blocks of varying size, symmetrical facade, arched fenestration with voussoirs and keystones on the first storey, and the simple sandstone moulding with triangular pediment at the second storey. The lack of pilasters and cornices to emphasize the beautiful texture of the front façade is a unique feature of this building. The preservation of these original materials allows the MacDonnell Block to convey its value as a handsome example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the MacDonnell Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: North side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue in Fort Macleod's historic commercial centre; surrounding by contemporary commercial structures;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey height with half-basement; flat roof; single-storey brick extension at rear; rectangular footprint; symmetrical façade;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; sandstone front façade;
- Architectural style elements: symmetrical sandstone front façade; decorative projecting sandstone moulding with central triangular pediment in second storey; sandstone date stone bearing the construction year, "1909"; arched fenestration openings at the first storey with voussoirs and keystones;
- Fenestration: single-assembly, one-over-one wooden windows in second storey elevation with running sandstone sills and lintels; single-light wooden windows with arched transoms, sandstone sills and voussoirs with decorative keystones at ground level;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): recessed wooden front door with transom light and sandstone voussoirs with decorative keystone centred in front elevation.

Sources

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Building Permits Record Near the \$200,000 Mark. Macleod Advertiser. August 26, 1910. Pp. 1.

Main Street Jubilee Parade Photograph. 1924. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP.81.144.2.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The MacDonnell Block retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in excellent condition with its original design and materials intact. There is some loss of sandstone material in the window sills and along the base of the moulding.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1910: The Cunningham Brothers built a single storey extension to the rear (north) of the building. Pre-1983: The sandstone voussoirs were painted white but reverted to their original colour during the Fort Macleod Main Street Project. Post-1983: The McNab Realty Ltd. Sign covers over the original MacDonnell Block sandstone sign.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The MacDonnell Block resides in its original location on the north side of 24 th Street (Main Street) in Fort Macleod’s historic downtown.
DESIGN - YES
The MacDonnell Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the MacDonnell Block remains intact, as the community’s Main Street surrounded by other historic commercial buildings.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the MacDonnell Block that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the MacDonnell Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The MacDonnell Block retains its historic feeling as a commercial building located in the heart of downtown Fort Macleod.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The MacDonnell Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street.

LEATHER BLOCK

Address: 254 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 22 | Year Built: 1912 | Builder: James Lambert



Description of Historic Place

The Leather Block is a two-storey, mixed commercial-residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic downtown. Located mid-block on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Leather Block is identifiable by its red brick construction, flat roof, and large vertical storefront windows on the ground floor with decorative storefront cornice. Other features include sandstone pilasters at each corner, and triple-assembly windows with leaded transom lights and a projecting neon sign at the second storey.

Heritage Value

Built in 1912, the Leather Block is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's strong economic growth in the 1910s.

At the onset of the 20th century, the town of Macleod (Fort Macleod's original incorporated name) was growing thanks to its position along two railways – the CPR (completed by 1884) and the C&E (completed in 1892) railways. Entrepreneurs and contractors responded by constructing new commercial buildings to accommodate the growing business community. It was during this time that the Leather Block was built for local entrepreneur, Augustus T. Leather (1857-1939) on Lot 22. The first floor was occupied by the Silver Grill, a restaurant offering confectionaries, fresh and exotic fruit and cigars. The Rhodes Brothers were the initial proprietors, but by 1920, the Silver Grill was operated by notable

Macleod restaurateur, Chow Sam (1854-1954). The restaurant has had several owners over the last century, but it continues to serve the residents of Fort Macleod, providing a direct connection to the community's early boom period.

The Leather Block is further valued as a handsome example of Edwardian-era commercial architecture.

The early 1900s was defined by Edwardian era architecture for commercial buildings. More masculine in its detailing than the preceding Victorian period, Edwardian era architecture was defined by period of revivalism, borrowing elements from earlier periods and recombining them in new less decorative ways. Edwardian commercial buildings are notable for their high-end materials, detailed pressed tin cornices, prominent storefronts and masonry pilasters. The Leather Block demonstrates this style through its red pressed brick cladding, sandstone and brick pilasters, full-width storefront and leaded transom lights at the second storey. The large storefront windows serve to open the space to the public while the natural light provides a pleasing atmosphere to patrons. The preservation of these features communicates the Leather Block's value as an excellent example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Leather Block include, but are not limited to:

- Location: Located mid-block on the south side of the 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue, surrounded by contemporary commercial buildings;
- Form, scale and massing: two-story massing, rectangular footprint, flat roof
- Construction: common bond, red brick construction; concrete foundation with basement; sandstone and brick pilasters in front elevation;
- Architectural style elements: entablature above second storey storefront windows; red brick construction; brick corbeling in second storey;
- Fenestration: triple-assembly window arrangement with leaded-light transom, sandstone sills and brick lintel in second storey; triple-assembly windows with hinge opening, sandstone sills and red brick lintels in second storey; large, vertical storefront windows with transom lights;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): two recessed entryways in front elevation; projecting neon sign on street facing elevation.

Sources

Advertising Directory. Macleod Times. March 17, 1920. Pp. 03.

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Macleod Advertiser. November 5, 1912. Pp. 8.

"The Silver Grill" Opens for Business. Macleod Advertiser. October 31, 1912. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Leather Block retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage significance. During the 1980s, the building was included as part of the Main Street Restoration Project and went through a rehabilitation process that replaced the unsympathetic aluminium storefront with materials that matched its original design.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1985: original entrance and storefront windows replaced with new glass and aluminium that covered up original transom lights. 1988: Restoration work on street facing façade that saw the storefront reconstructed with materials sympathetic to the original design. Post-1988: the east and west upper storey facades have been painted white. This work covered up a ghost sign for Nabob coffee on the west elevation.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Leather Block resides in its original location on the south side of 24 th Street in the heart of Fort Macleod’s historic commercial downtown.
DESIGN – YES
The Leather Block retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value. The 1988 restoration returned the building to its original design.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Leather Block remains intact as a commercial district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
There are enough original materials that convey the Leather Block’s heritage value. The 1988 restoration replaced unsympathetic materials with those that match the original design of the building.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Leather Block to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Leather Block retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century commercial block.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Leather Block retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 Street.

MACLEOD MEAT MARKET BUILDING

Address: 258 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 21 | Year Built: 1910



Description of Historic Place

The Macleod Meat Market Building is a two-storey, mixed-use commercial/residential building located along Fort Macleod’s historic commercial Main Street. Located on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Macleod Meat Market building is identifiable by its street facing sandstone façade and red brick construction, arched multi-light window with sandstone voussoirs in the second storey, commercial storefront windows on the first floor and recessed entryways. Additional elements include a large ghost sign for “George H. Scougall Real Estate” on the second storey west elevation and a single-storey concrete addition to the rear.

Heritage Value

Built in 1910, the Macleod Meat Market Building is valued for its association with Fort Macleod’s early commercial development at the turn of the 20th century.

In the early 1900s, Macleod (Fort Macleod’s original name) was buoyed by optimism thanks to its steady growth and economic development. In 1910, a record number of building permits were issued for residential and commercial properties, including the Macleod Meat Market. The commercial block was constructed for local land developer, Augustus T. Leather (1857-1939) at a cost of \$4,250. Upon its completion, the Macleod Meat Market became the anchor tenant on the street level with George H. Scougall’s real estate office upstairs. A.T. Leather would go on to develop the Leather Block/Silver Grill

on neighbouring Lot 22 in 1912. By the 1950s, the Macleod Bakery had moved into the ground level and in the early 1980s it became the headquarters of the Fort Macleod Main Street Renewal Program. With its handsome sandstone façade and distinct arched multi-light windows in the second storey, the Macleod Meat Market Building was a fine addition to Macleod's Main Street and provides a direct link to the growth and optimism that defined the first decade of the 20th century.

The Macleod Meat Market Building is further valued as an excellent and distinct example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Reflecting Macleod's growth and maturity, developers in the early 20th century began replacing the original wooden-frame commercial buildings along 24th Street with modern brick and sandstone buildings. The use of brick was also mandated by a 1906 by-law, prohibiting the construction of wood buildings in the commercial centre following a devastating fire that same year. The design of the Macleod Meat Market Building adheres to the standards of the day with its elegant simplicity and locally sourced brick and sandstone to create an appealing and attractive storefront. Produce and goods could be exhibited in the large storefront windows while also letting in natural light for the benefit of patrons. The large, arched window with sandstone voussoirs on the second storey is unique to the building, distinguishing it from contemporaneous commercial blocks along the street. The preservation of these original design elements allows the Macleod Meat Market Building to convey its significance as an excellent example of early 20th century commercial architecture.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Macleod Meat Market Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue along Fort Macleod's historic commercial Main Street;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storey height; long, rectangular footprint; flat, stepped roof;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction with concrete foundation; sandstone façade on street facing elevation;
- Architectural style elements: common bond red brick construction; attractive sandstone façade on street facing elevation; large storefront windows in main storey, street facing elevation; cornices above first and second storey windows;
- Fenestration: large, wooden-frame storefront windows in main-storey, street facing elevation; multi-light arched casement windows with sandstone voussoirs; one-over-one, single-hung, wooden-frame windows with parged brick sills and rowlock course brick lintels in second storey, south elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): ghost sign for "George S. Scougall Real Estate" on the second storey west elevation; recessed front doors.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

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Ancestry.com. Canada, Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

Main Street Looking West Photograph. Circa 1910. Fort Archives: Fort Macleod, AB. FMP 87.44.1.

Main Street Looking West Photograph. Circa 1912. Source Unknown.

Macleod Advertiser. June 17, 1910. Pp. 8.

Building Permits Record Near the \$200,000 Mark. Macleod Advertiser. August 26, 1910. Pp. 1.

Photograph. Circa 1950s. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. PA-3282-21.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Macleod Meat Market Building retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. Having undergone extensive restoration work during the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building is in excellent condition. Some cracking has been noted in the sandstone cornice and there is minor paint failure in the wooden elements of the storefront.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-1982: the storefront was plastered over with a white stucco, also covering the transom. The ghost sign in the west elevation was covered over as well. 1983: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building was restored based on the original design using sympathetic materials. The stucco over the storefront was removed and the area rebuilt. The ghost sign in the west elevation was revealed again. The fan windows in the second storey were replaced. Repointing of the mortar was completed as well.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Macleod Meat Market Building resides in its original location, on the south side of 24 th Street in the heart of Fort Macleod’s historic downtown.
DESIGN - YES
The Macleod Meat Market Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Macleod Meat Market Building remains intact, with many of its contemporary historic buildings representing the community’s growth in the early 20 th century.
MATERIALS - YES
While the building has undergone extensive restoration, the materials are sympathetic to the original and therefore the Macleod Meat Market Building conveys its heritage value.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Macleod Meat Market Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Macleod Meat Market Building retains its historic feeling of a early 20 th century commercial building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Macleod Meat Market Building retains its association with Fort Macleod commercial development along 24 th Street during the early 20 th century.

VIRTUE BUILDING

Address: 260 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 432; 21 | Year Built: c1895



Description of Historic Place

The Virtue Building is a one-and-one-half storey commercial building located in Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the south side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, the Virtue Building is identifiable by its wooden-frame construction with drop siding, false front boomtown façade, storefront with recessed central entryway and long rectangular footprint. Additional elements include a symmetrical façade with large storefront windows and a recessed entryway centered in the north elevation.

Heritage Value

Established in an existing building in 1910, the Virtue Building is the oldest existing wooden-frame structure on Fort Macleod's Main Street.

After a devastating fire in 1906 along Macleod's main street (Fort Macleod's original name), a local by-law was instated that required that all new commercial buildings be constructed of brick. This by-law did not apply to existing structures, so James Virtue was able to purchase the circa 1890s building and move it several lots east to its current location without running afoul of the fire code. After relocating the structure, Virtue opened an ice cream and soda parlour which became a popular destination for residents. Because of the building by-law, when Virtue built an addition to the rear of the premise in late 1910, it had to be constructed of brick. As the oldest surviving wooden-frame building on Main Street,

the Virtue Building provides a direct link to the design of Macleod's earliest commercial buildings before brick and sandstone became the dominant building materials.

The Virtue Building is further valued as an example of the early vernacular commercial architectural style.

The Virtue Building was purchased by William Whitworth in 1919 and he continued to use it as a general goods store and ice cream parlour. It was during this period that Whitworth added the false front façade to the gabled structure. False front façades were very common in early commercial developments in Alberta. They helped to give modest buildings a greater sense of scale. As applied to the Virtue Building, the prominent parapet helped the building to stand out alongside the neighbouring two-storey, red brick commercial blocks. The original false front façade featured a brick veneer in order to adhere to the 1906 by-law that was plastered over decades later. In 1987 as part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the stucco was removed, and the false front restored with wooden drop siding. The preservation of Whitworth's false front façade as well as the original storefront windows conveys the architectural significance of the Virtue Building.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Virtue Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South side of 24th Street (Main Street) between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue along Fort Macleod's historic commercial Main Street;
- Form, scale and massing: one-and one-half-half storey height; long rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction with concrete foundation; wooden drop siding; red brick addition with stucco cladding at rear of building; symmetrical façade;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, front-gabled roof; false front façade; short projecting eaves with vergeboards in rear (south) elevation; low-pitched roof in rear extension;
- Architectural style elements: wood-frame construction; wooden drop siding; false front façade; horizontal band between first and second storey windows to display business name;
- Fenestration: double-assembly, one-over-one wooden windows in second storey; large wooden storefront windows on front façade;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): recessed front door centred in street facing elevation; red brick chimney in rear extension.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

A Delightful Resort. Macleod Advertiser. June 10, 1910. Pp. 1.

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Main Street Looking West Photograph. Circa 1912. Source Unknown.

Whitworth's Photograph. Circa 1920s. Glenbow Archives: Calgary, AB. NA-5413-9.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Virtue Building retains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The latest restoration in 2003 fixed structural issues with the front façade as well as issues related to drainage. There is minor loss of paint in the front and rear facades.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1910: Virtue receives a permit to build an extension on the rear of the building. Circa 1920: The building is purchased by William Whitworth and he adds the boomtown façade with a brick veneer. Pre-1983: The building is clad in stucco material. 1987: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building is restored, but the restoration involves removing the brick veneer and replacing it with wooden drop siding. 2003: Because of structural issues, the entire front façade is reconstructed again, also using wooden drop siding. The work is carried out by Hirano & Heaton Architects Ltd.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Virtue Building resides in the location in which it developed its heritage significance, on the south side of 24 th Street to the east of the Macleod Meat Market Building.
DESIGN - YES
The Virtue Building retains its design elements, notably the boomtown façade, that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Virtue Building remains intact as the community's commercial Main Street.
MATERIALS - NO
While the building maintains the boomtown façade, the original brick veneer has been removed and remodelled with wooden drop siding.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design allows the Virtue Building to convey its original workmanship. The restoration of its brick veneer would further enhance an understanding of its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Virtue Building retains its historic feeling as a small-scale commercial building from the late 19 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Virtue Building retains its association with Fort Macleod early commercial development along 24 th Street.

KENNEFICK LIVERY BUILDING

Address: 310 24th Street (Main Street) | Legal: 92B; 431; 17 | Year Built: 1906



Description of Historic Place

The Kennefick Livery Building is a two-storey industrial building located on the eastern periphery of Fort Macleod's historic downtown core. Located on the south side of 24 Street (Main Street) between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Kennefick Livery Building is identifiable by its red brick construction, stepped flat roof, one-over-one single-hung segmental-arched windows and bay openings at the front and rear of the second storey. Other features include its hay loft doors centred in the front and rear facades and large, painted signs of "GAZETTE" on the east and west elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1906, the Kennefick Livery Building is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's continued industrial development during the early of the 20th century.

After the establishment of the North West Mounted Police's Fort Macleod in 1874, a small settlement began to grow outside the fort walls. R.K. Kennefick (1843-1911) was born in County Cork, Ireland and immigrated to North America in 1847 with his family. In 1876 he arrived in the Fort Macleod area and became the first commercial blacksmith in the Northwest Territories. When the fort moved due to flooding in 1884, the settlement followed and Kennefick established a wooden livery stable on 24th Street. After a fire devastated the downtown in 1906, local business owners began replacing their original wood buildings with more durable brick structures. The construction of the new Kennefick Livery

Building in 1906 was greeted enthusiastically and was a sign of Macleod's progress towards modernity. Constructed by one of the community's early pioneers, the Kennefick Livery Building provides a direct connection to Fort Macleod's ongoing renewal and development in the 1900s.

The Kennefick Livery Building is further valued for its association with the *Macleod Gazette*, Alberta's oldest running newspaper.

The *Macleod Gazette* began publishing in 1882, only the third newspaper published in the Northwest Territories. It was initially edited by C.E. D. Wood and like many early businesses, it moved from the original townsite when the NWMP barracks relocated in the 1880s. In 1925, the Gazette moved into the Kennefick Livery Building where it has remained ever since. Over the ensuing decades it has continued to record the history and events that have shaped the community in Fort Macleod. With its tremendous archive and history within the Kennefick Livery Building, the *Macleod Gazette* provides an invaluable link from Fort Macleod's initial founding up to the present day.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Kennefick Livery Building include, but are not limited to:

- Location: South of side 24th Street (Main Street) between 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue; east of Fort Macleod's historic downtown;
- Form, scale and massing: Two-storey height; long, rectangular footprint;
- Construction: common bond red brick construction; flat, stepped-back roof; corbeled brick on front (north) elevation;
- Architectural style elements: common bond red brick construction; large hay loft centred in second storey of front and rear facades (north and south);
- Fenestration: one-over-one, single-hung windows with parged brick sills and soldier course brick lintels; small, single light, fixed wooden windows with parged brick sills and soldier course brick lintels along west elevation;
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): Vertical painted sign on west façade reads "GAZETTE"; faded, rectangular ghost sign on west elevation, illegible; horizontal painted sign on east elevation reads "GAZETTE"; triple-assembly wooden doors with transom lights.

Sources

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Municipal Elections. *Macleod Gazette*. February 2, 1893. Pp. 2.

Macleod's First Editor Pays a Visit. Macleod Times. July 21, 1920. Pp. 1.

Macleod Gazette. April 12, 1906. Pp. 1.

Macleod Gazette Under New Management. Strathmore Standard. January 13, 1938. Pp. 1.

R.C. Jessup of Nanton takes over Macleod paper. Recorder. January 16, 1931. Pp. 03.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Kennefick Livery Building retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. The building is in good condition with some cosmetic damage and wear. In several windows, the parging over the brick window sills is cracked or missing. There is brick erosion near the ground on the east elevation and sandblasting throughout all façades. There is some paint failure around wooden elements, including windows and the base of front entrance.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: One-over-one, single hung window throughout the façade have been replaced, but they retain their original openings and configuration. Small windows along the west elevation have been replaced with aluminum windows. There is a modern garage door at the rear of the building.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Kennefick Livery Building resides in its original location on the south side of 24 th Street (Main Street) to the east of the historic downtown core.
DESIGN - YES
The Kennefick Livery Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Kennefick Livery Building remains intact as a commercial district within the town of Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
The original materials of the Kennefick Livery Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Kennefick Livery Building to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Kennefick Livery Building retains its historic feeling as a stable and livery as well as a newspaper office from the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Kennefick Livery Building retains its association with Fort Macleod's early commercial development along 24 th Street.

CHOW SAM BOARDING HOUSE

Address: 2422 3rd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 440; 18 | Year Built: 1907



Description of Historic Place

The Chow Sam Boarding House is a one-and one-half-storey, mixed-use commercial/residential building located in the northeast periphery of Fort Macleod's historic commercial district. Located on the east side of 3rd Avenue between 24th and 25th Streets, the Chow Sam Boarding House is identifiable by its low-pitched, front-gabled roof, wooden-frame construction, boomtown façade and long, rectangular footprint. Additional features include a flat roof addition to the rear and south of the original structure, giving the entire complex a U-shaped footprint.

Heritage Value

Built in 1907, the Chow Sam Boarding House is valued for its association with Fort Macleod's historic Chinese community in the early 1900s.

Chinese workers were instrumental in the building of the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway project. After its completion in 1884, many workers remained in Canada, but institutional racism and prejudice meant they were restricted in where they could work. As they were mostly single indentured men making low wages, many men chose to live in boarding houses near their place of employment. To support Chinese residents, Chinese mercantile stores, restaurants and laundries were established by Chinese merchants in proximity to boarding houses leading to the development of Chinatown districts. In Macleod (Fort Macleod's original name), the Chinatown district was located at the intersection of 3rd

Avenue and 25th Street. The Chow Sam Boarding House was built for Chow Sam, an early Macleod pioneer and entrepreneur, as a boarding house within the heart of Chinatown. In later years, the building was expanded upon, with additions to the rear and south. As the only surviving building from Fort Macleod's historic Chinatown district, the Chow Sam Boarding House provides a direct link to this hidden era of the community's history and the impact of early Chinese residents on local development.

The Chow Sam Boarding House is further valued as a well-preserved example of historic vernacular commercial architecture.

This varied vernacular style is distinct to Canadian and American pioneer communities. Its defining characteristic is the boomtown façade, a false front façade which gives a modest front-gabled building a greater sense of scale and appeal. The false front façade was most common among commercial or public buildings such as the Chow Sam Boarding House. Like many boomtown buildings, the Chow Sam Boarding House was built from wood which was cheaper and faster to construct than brick or sandstone. While additions have been added to the building, the original character of the Chow Sam Boarding House is evident through its street facing boomtown façade and original wooden construction.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Chow Sam Boarding House include, but are not limited to:

- Location: East side of 3rd Avenue between 24th Street and 25th Street in Fort Macleod historic Chinatown district;
- Form, scale and massing: two-storeys; original long rectangular footprint;
- Construction: wood-frame construction; wooden drop siding;
- Roof elements: medium pitch, front-gabled roof; projecting eaves and soffits; false front façade on east elevation; three shed dormers in the north elevation; wooden shake siding in dormers;
- Architectural style elements: wood-frame construction; false front façade;
- Fenestration: double-assembly, one-over-one, single-hung windows in dormer.

Sources

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

The Chinese Question. Macleod Gazette. July 7, 1899. Pp. 4.

Fort Macleod: Our Colourful Past. 1977. Fort Macleod Historic Book Committee: Fort Macleod, AB. Pp. 435-36.

Keep them out. Macleod Gazette. August 8, 1907. Pp. 2.

Macleod Building Record Book. 1907-1914. Town of Fort Macleod: Fort Macleod, AB.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Chow Sam Boarding House retains all aspects of integrity necessary to convey its heritage value. While the building has undergone significant changes through its additions and the reconstruction of its exterior cladding material, it is the last remaining physical link to Fort Macleod’s historic Chinese community.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
1946 and onward: Large extension to the rear and south of the original rectangular building, giving it a U-shaped footprint. Unknown: Original wooden drop siding covered with stucco cladding. Original windows throughout all facades replaced with aluminium. 1987: As part of the Fort Macleod Main Street Project, the building was restored to reflect its original design and materials. The stucco was removed, and new wooden drop siding installed. An awning was added to the front (west) elevation with a railing and door in the second storey. Because there are no known photos of the original building, it’s unknown if the original would have had these elements.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Chow Sam Boarding House resides in its original location on the east side of 3 rd Avenue, northeast of the community’s historic Main Street.
DESIGN - YES
Through the 1987 Main Street Project, the Chow Sam Boarding House demonstrates its original design elements that convey its heritage value, including its long rectangular footprint and boomtown facade.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Chow Sam Boarding House remains intact, along the periphery of the community’s commercial core.
MATERIALS – NO
The original materials were covered over with stucco and replaced with new materials during the 1987 Main Street project.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
While the original materials have been replaced, the original design of the Chow Sam Boarding House is intact enough to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Chow Sam Boarding House retains its historic feeling as a boarding house built in the early 1907.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Chow Sam Boarding House retains its association with Fort Macleod early development at the turn of the 20 th century and as the last remaining building from the community’s Chinatown, it serves as an important link to the community’s history.

MACLEOD STEAM LAUNDRY BUILDING

Address: 318 25th Street | Legal: 92B; 440; 17 | Year Built: 1910 | Cost: \$3,000



Description of Historic Place

The Macleod Steam Laundry Building is a single storey, commercial building located in Fort Macleod's downtown, near the historic Chinese quarter at 3rd Avenue and the Crowsnest Highway. Located on the south side of 25th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Macleod Steam Laundry Building is identifiable by its moulded concrete block construction with rockface finish, flat roof with false front façade, and single assembly window openings with concrete sills and lintels.

Heritage Value

Built in 1910, the Macleod Steam Laundry Building is valued for its association with the historic discrimination of Chinese residents in the early 20th century.

Throughout the early 20th century, Chinese residents of Fort Macleod faced discrimination as a result of national immigration policies targeting Chinese that limited their labour participation. The Chinese Immigration Act of 1885 levied a head tax on Chinese immigrating to Canada, which had increased from \$50 in 1885 to \$500 by 1903. Many of the predominantly male population worked in the service industry - mainly merchants, laundry and restaurants but faced tremendous segregation as a result of these Canadian policies and fueled support from Canadian newspapers. The Macleod Steam Laundry Building was constructed for brothers C. R. and P. Robinson whose business model played into stereotypes and mistrust of Chinese residents. A prominent feature of their business was the use of 'All White Help' and

frequent disparaging of rival Chinese businesses. Ironically, because of a local bylaw that restricted where laundry services could be built, the Macleod Steam Laundry was constructed in the community's Chinese quarters. While other early Chinese owned laundry buildings have been lost, the Macleod Steam Laundry Building is an important reminder of this period of discrimination.

The Macleod Steam Laundry Building is further valued as a rare commercial example of moulded concrete block used in construction.

At the turn of the 20th century, concrete block moulds became popular for building walls to look like stone. In many towns in Alberta, these block moulds were used to build houses and commercial blocks as well. These affordable concrete blocks gave the impression of more expensive stone, and could be tinted to look like limestone or sandstone. The rockface finish created a look of quality and workmanship, which helped to differentiate the Macleod Steam Laundry from the more modest wood frame buildings that typically housed Chinese laundry services. The trend of moulded concrete block was short-lived, and by the 1930s, plain cinder block became the dominant form of concrete used. With the moulded concrete block with rockface finish visible on all elevations, the Macleod Steam Laundry is a fine example of this construction method in the early 20th century.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Macleod Steam Laundry include, but are not limited to:

- Location: located on the south side of 25th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues within Fort Macleod's historic Chinese quarter at 3rd Avenue and the Crowsnest Highway;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey height; long, rectangular footprint;
- Construction: moulded concrete block with rockface finish cladding; concrete foundation;
- Roof elements: flat roof with boomtown façade on the front (north) elevation;
- Architectural style elements: rusticated finish construction; flat parapet roof; and
- Fenestration: single assembly window openings placed at set intervals with concrete sills and lintels.

Statement of Integrity

The Macleod Steam Laundry Building maintains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.

Sources

Macleod to Have a New Steam Laundry. Macleod Advertiser. October 13, 1910. Pp. 1.

Building Permits Reach \$219,135. Macleod Advertiser. November 10, 1910. Pp. 1.

From the Laundry. Macleod Advertiser. July 20, 1911. Pp. 3.

Macleod Advertiser. July 27, 1911. Pp. 8.

Fort Macleod 1919 Fire Insurance Plan with 1931 Update. Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association. 1919/31.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Macleod Steam Laundry Building maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is a significant step crack in the northeast corner of the building. The white paint on the front (north) elevation is weathered, especially near the top of the wall.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-2007: The windows along the east and west elevations have been filled with brick. The original windows and front door have been replaced with aluminium windows and door. An awning advertising Southern Signs and Graphics/Southern Sports has been added. (<i>Google Maps 2007</i>)
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Macleod Steam Laundry Building resides in its original location on 25 th Street in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Macleod Steam Laundry Building retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Macleod Steam Laundry Building remains intact, being a commercial street north of downtown Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Macleod Steam Laundry Building that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Macleod Steam Laundry Building allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Macleod Steam Laundry Building retains its historic feeling as an early 20 th century commercial building.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Macleod Steam Laundry Building retains its association with Fort Macleod’s commercial development during the 1910s.

HOLY CROSS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Address: 2604 3rd Avenue | Legal: 92B; 450; 18 | Year Built: 1900



Description of Historic Place

Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church is a single storey religious building located in Fort Macleod. Located on the east side of 3rd Avenue between 26th and 27th Streets, Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church is identifiable by its horizontal cladding, medium pitched, front gabled roof and steeple entrance centred on the front (west) elevation featuring a rosette window. Other features include a pointed arched, stained-glass clerestory above the front entrance and tall, pointed arched stained-glass windows on the north, west and south elevations.

Heritage Value

Built in 1900, the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church is valued for its association with the development of Fort Macleod's ecclesiastic institutions and community development in the early 20th century.

Establishing churches was a high priority for early Euro-Canadian settlers and the growth of these edifices mirrors Fort Macleod's early growth. Catholic services were held in a small log building in town as early as 1882. As the town's population grew, the catholic congregation outgrew this modest church and constructed the current building in 1900, to the immediate north of the original site. Churches played an important role in community social development. They provided a weekly opportunity for people to come together in common celebration. Fundraising dinners and bazaars gave parishioners a common cause and helped to strengthen their bonds and a sense of shared destiny. As the focal point

for social development, the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church played an important role in early community development.

The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church is further valued as an excellent and well preserved example of the Gothic Revival architectural style.

Euro-Canadian settlers brought ideas of the architectural traditions of their churches, adapted to suit the local environment when they immigrated to Canada. Gothic architecture began in Europe during the 12th century and was commonly used in church buildings. Its defining characteristics include steeply pitched gabled roofs, tall, pointed arched windows, and spires atop tall steeples. The style was revived in North America beginning in the mid-19th century using whatever local material was available from wood to locally sourced sandstone or limestone. Populations of rural communities were much smaller than Europe, and this is reflected in the smaller size and height of Gothic Revival churches in Canada, including the Holy Cross Catholic Church. With its wood-frame construction, steeply pitched roof and tall, pointed arched windows, the Holy Cross Catholic Church is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival architectural style.

The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church is further valued as a landmark within the community of Fort Macleod.

While Fort Macleod grew steadily during the first decade and a half of the 20th century, by the early 1920s the local government had overextended itself and the community was on the verge of bankruptcy. An emergency loan from the province brought stipulations that curtailed the community's growth for several decades. High rise apartments never took hold and today, most residential, and commercial buildings do not exceed two storeys. Because of this, with its tall steeple and location near the Old Man River, the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church serves as an important visual landmark in the town of Fort Macleod.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church include, but are not limited to:

- Location: east side of 3rd Avenue between 26th and 27th Streets, south of the Old Man River;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey, rectangular footprint; steeple centred on front (west) elevation with belfry and spire;
- Construction: wood frame construction; concrete foundation;
- Roof Elements: medium-pitched, front gabled roof; projecting, returned eaves;
- Architectural style elements: medium-pitched, front gabled roof; tall, pointed arched, multi-pane, wood frame windows; steeple centred on front (west) elevation; wood frame construction; rosette window in steeple;
- Fenestration: arched, multi-pane, wood frame windows on the north, west and south elevations; arched, multi-pane, stained glass transom window above front entrance; rosette window in steeple; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): stone memorial cairn in southwest corner of the property.

Sources

Fort Macleod Gazette. July 7, 1899. Pp. 4.

Fort Macleod Gazette. June 8, 1900. Pp. 8.

Fort Macleod Gazette. June 22, 1900. Pp. 5.

Fort Macleod Gazette. March 20, 1903. Pp. 8.

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: The original wood siding is replaced with vinyl. The original soffits are replaced with metal. Shingles are also replaced. >2009<2012: metal grates are added over the windows on the front (west) elevation. (<i>Google Street View 2009 & 2012</i>)
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church resides in its original location along 3 rd Avenue in Fort Macleod.
DESIGN - YES
The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church remains intact.
MATERIALS – YES
While the original wood siding has been replaced, the original windows and steeple elements are intact which allows the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church to convey its heritage character.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church retains its historic feeling as an example of Gothic Revival architecture.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church retains its association with the Fort Macleod Catholic community and the development of the community at the turn of the 20 th century.

RYAN RESIDENCE

Address: 328 26th Street | Legal: 92B;447;16 | Year Built: 1896 | Builders: Bartley & Wilmot (\$600)



Description of Historic Place

The Ryan Residence is a single-storey residential building located in Fort Macleod's historic residential neighbourhood. Located on a narrow lot on the south side of 26th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues, the Ryan Residence is identifiable by its horizontal wood cladding, medium-pitched, side gabled roof extending into a shed roof over the rear (south) extension and 1-over-1, single hung windows. Other features include the later addition of an enclosed, full width veranda constructed on the street facing (north) elevation. The original roof and entablature of the entrance annex, centred on the front elevation, has been incorporated into the veranda.

Heritage Value

Built in 1896, the Ryan Residence is valued for its association with the early development of the Fort Macleod town site.

The original community was built up around the North West Mounted Police Barracks on an island in the Old Man River. When the barracks was relocated south of the river in the early 1880s due to persistent flooding, the town gradually followed suit. The Ryan family lived north of the river but relocated their residence to the new townsite on 26th Street. The original building was destroyed by fire the same year it was built in 1896 and the extant residence was constructed soon after by contractors Bartley & Wilmot for \$600. The commitment by the Ryans and other families of this era allowed Fort Macleod to gradually grow in the late 19th century, unhampered by the flooding of the original townsite.

The Ryan Residence is further valued as a well-preserved example of the vernacular Victorian Bungalow style.

It is a modest style distinguished by its modest detailing, single storey height, side gabled roof and wooden lapped siding. The austerity of the style meant homes could be built cheaply and quickly which was appealing for a young community like Fort Macleod whose residents were new to the area. It was built for the family of John William Ryan (1828-1913), a veteran of Boer War in India and New Zealand. With the preservation of its original design, the Ryan Residence is a good example of modest residential construction in the late 19th century and its connecting with Fort Macleod's early development.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Ryan Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: situation on a narrow lot on the south side of 26th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues in Fort Macleod's historic residential district;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey height; rectangular footprint with extension off the rear (south) elevation;
- Construction: wood frame construction; concrete foundation; wooden lapped siding;
- Roof elements: medium-pitched, side gabled roof with shed extension at the rear (south) of the building; projecting eaves and verges; wooden frieze;
- Architectural style elements: lack of ornamentation; single-storey height; wooden lapped siding; medium-pitched, side gabled roof;
- Fenestration: single assembly, 1-over-1 wooden sash windows; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): original flat roof and wooden entablature centred on the front (north) elevation.

Statement of Integrity

The Ryan Residence maintains sufficient aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.

Sources

Sergt. Ryan Hears Last Bugle Call. Lethbridge Daily Herald. March 5, 1913. Pp. 1.

Fire! Fire! Fort Macleod Gazette. April 17, 1896. Pp. 4.

Fort Macleod Gazette. May 22, 1896. Pp. 4.

1910 Macleod Fire Insurance Map. 1910. Chas E. Goad: Toronto & Montreal.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Ryan Residence maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: The front (north) enclosed veranda is added. Original shingles are replaced with asphalt.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Ryan Residence resides in its original location.
DESIGN - YES
The Ryan Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Ryan Residence remains intact, being a residential neighbourhood in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Ryan Residence that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Ryan Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Ryan Residence retains its historic feeling as a vernacular Victorian bungalow from the late 19 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Ryan Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod’s residential development in the late 19 th century.

FORT MACLEOD WATER FILTRATION PLANT

Address: 220 Lyndon Road | Legal: NE;11;9;26;W4 | Year Built: 1913 | Cost: \$50K-\$70K



Description of Historic Place

The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant is a single storey industrial building located northwest of Fort Macleod's downtown core, near the Old Man River. Located on the south side of Lyndon Road and north of the Crowsnest Highway, the Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant is identifiable by its common bond brick exterior, flat roof, double assembly windows with stone lintels and sills. Other features include a pediment on the south elevation with the lettering "Macleod Water Filtration Plant 1913" embossed and a newer, single storey concrete extension built onto the south elevation. Concrete remnants of the filtration system are located to the north of the Water Filtration Plant.

Heritage Value

Built in 1913, the Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant is valued for its association with developing Fort Macleod's infrastructure and vision of progress in the early 20th century.

During the 1910s, Fort Macleod was experiencing a period of growth and optimism. New businesses and housing construction projects were announced weekly, and town boosters were confident in the community's continued success. To match their vision for a progressive, modern community, this necessitated the development of the community's infrastructure. Chief among these concerns was the availability of safe, potable water. Town Council initiated the building of the Water Treatment Plant to draw and treat water from the Old Man River. Initially budgeted at \$50,000, when the plant opened in 1913, it was at least \$10,000 over budget. Despite the cost overruns, the plant was a success and provided up to 750,000 gallons of water to residents per day, exceeding the community's current needs. The Fort Macleod Filtration Plant was the first of its kind in Alberta and served as an important symbol of Macleod's progressive vision for itself in the modern age.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Fort Macleod Water Treatment Plant include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of Lyndon Road, north of the Crowsnest Highway and northwest of Fort Macleod's downtown core; association with the Old Man River located to the north;
- Form, scale and massing: single storey high; rectangular footprint;
- Construction: common bond brick cladding; concrete foundation reinforced with steel beams;
- Roof elements: flat roof with coping;
- Architectural style elements: single material cladding; flat roof; double assembly, 2-over-2 wooden sash windows with stone lintels and sills;
- Fenestration: double assembly, 2-over-2 wooden sash windows with stone lintels and sills; and
- Additional elements (chimneys, signage): pediment embossed with "Macleod Water Filtration Plant 1913" on south elevation; "The Harvey Friesen Building" on east elevation; concrete remnants located to the north of the building.

Sources

First Modern Filtration Plant in the Province. Macleod Advertiser. August 29, 1912. Pp. 1.

Latest Building Permits. Macleod Advertiser. November 12, 1912. Pp. 8.

Council Will Investigate Filtration Plant Charge. Macleod Advertiser. May 8, 1913. Pp. 1.

Filtration Plant Now Ready for Operations. Macleod Spectator. October 2, 1913. Pp. 1.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
There is some staining of the brick just below the coping throughout all elevations. Some loss of brick mortar on the south and east elevations. Damage and loss of material in the sandstone sills on the south elevation.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Unknown: Additions to the south and west portion of the original building. A small opening or doorway on the east elevation is covered up with brick.
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant resides in its original location on Lyndon Road in Fort Macleod, south of the Old Man River.
DESIGN - YES
The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant remains intact.
MATERIALS – YES
The original materials of the Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP – YES
The preservation of the original design and materials of the Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant allows it to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant retains its historic feeling as an industrial building constructed in the early 20 th century.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Fort Macleod Water Filtration Plant retains its association with the development of Fort Macleod’s infrastructure in the early 20 th century.

WATER STREET RESIDENCE

Address: 556 Water Street | Legal: 3484HV;1;4 | Year Built: 1965



Description of Historic Place

The Water Street Residence is a single storey, residential building located in Fort Macleod. Located mid-block on the south side of Water Street between 5th and 6th Avenues, the Water Street Residence is identifiable by its continuous stretcher bond brick cladding, asymmetrical façade, low gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, and large window assemblies with clerestory windows that follow the roof line. Other features include its broad low masonry chimney, attached carport onto the front street and a recessed front entrance.

Heritage Value

Built in 1965, the Water Street Residence is valued as a well preserved example of the Modern Contemporary architectural style.

As a sub style of the Modern style, the Contemporary architectural style began in circa 1945, thanks to new technological innovations introduced in the 1930s. These included manufactured new building materials and curtain wall technology which allowed for the expansive window walls and distinct clerestory windows found within the front elevation of the Water Street Residence. Unlike earlier styles that sought to define themselves through their exterior detailing, the Contemporary style is designed from the inside out, with thoughtful space planning for entertaining in the home and spacious rooms and large windows that created an interplay with the exterior and showcased new technologies like the television visible from the outside. The Contemporary style drew from Japanese and West Coast

influences using exposed timbers and a low, horizontal profile, as demonstrated by the Water Street Residence. Other style elements include the residence's low, asymmetrical gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves, continuous brick cladding, inset front entrance and attached carport, emphasizing the importance of the automobile in the Post Second World War period. The preservation of these original design elements allows the Water Street Residence to convey its significance as an excellent representation of the Contemporary style.

Character-Defining Elements

Character-defining elements of the Water Street Residence include, but are not limited to:

- Location: south side of Water Street between 5th and 6th Avenues; overlooking the Old Man River to the north;
- Form, scale and massing: rectangular footprint; single storey; low, horizontal profile;
- Construction: wood frame construction with concrete foundation; stretcher bond brick veneer in north elevation;
- Roof: asymmetrical, low gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposure rafters supported by round metal columns;
- Architectural style elements: low, horizontal profile; asymmetrical, low gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves; continuous stretcher bond brick cladding in north elevation; broad, internal masonry chimney; inset front entrance; clerestory windows; attached carport;
- Fenestration: clerestory window above front entryway and large picture windows in north elevation; and Additional elements (chimneys, signage): broad, internal masonry chimney.

Sources

McAlester, Virginia S. *A Field Guide to American Houses* 2nd Edition. Alfred A. Knopf: New York. Pp. 629-646.

Fort Macleod Property Database.

Ria Vanee [property owner]. Personal Communication. April 6, 2022.

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY
The Water Street Residence maintains all aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage value.
The building is relatively new and has undergone some modifications over the years.
CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS
Pre-2014: Original windows are replaced with new glass, but the openings and configuration remain the same. Post-2014: The brick on the front (north) elevation was painted from red to black. The front entryway was remodeled, swapping the door with the side window. The trapezoid window opening above the door remains intact. <i>Ria Vanev (Property Owner). Personal Communication. April 2022.</i>
ASPECTS OF INTEGRITY
LOCATION - YES
The Water Street Residence resides in its original location along Water Street in a residential neighbourhood.
DESIGN - YES
The Water Street Residence retains its original design elements that convey its heritage value.
ENVIRONMENT - YES
The environment of the Water Residence remains intact, being a residential street immediately south of the Old Man River in Fort Macleod.
MATERIALS - YES
Sufficient original materials remain of the Water Residence, including its brick cladding and chimney, that convey its heritage value are intact.
WORKMANSHIP - YES
The preservation of the original design and materials allows the Water Street Residence to convey its original workmanship.
FEELING - YES
The Water Street Residence retains its historic feeling as an example of Modern Contemporary architecture in Fort Macleod.
ASSOCIATION - YES
The Water Street Residence retains its association with Fort Macleod's residential development in the mid-1960s.

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- ^v Ibid. Pp. 22.
- ^{vi} Birth. Kingston Daily News. February 27, 1878. Pp. 2.
- ^{vii} The Chinese Question. Fort Macleod Gazette. July 7, 1899. Pp. 4.
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- ^x Head Smashed in Buffalo Jump. [electronic resource]. URL: <https://headsmashedin.ca/>. Accessed: October 30, 2020.
- ^{xi} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 115.
- ^{xii} The Irrigation Question. Macleod Gazette. March 31, 1892. Pp. 2.
- ^{xiii} First Water Turned Into Macleod Irrigation Canal. Macleod Gazette. June 23, 1949. Pp. 01.
- ^{xiv} Irrigation Transforms Southern Alberta. [web resource]. URL: <https://discoverapega.ca/stories/irrigation-transforms-southern-alberta/>. Last Accessed: December 9, 2020.
- ^{xv} Leases and Foreigners. Fort Macleod Gazette. April 27, 1886. Pp. 2.
- ^{xvi} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 38.
- ^{xvii} Over Half a Million Dollars in New Building in Macleod Since Close of War. Macleod Gazette. September 25, 1952. Pp. 01.
- ^{xviii} Java Shop Will Officially Open New Dining Room To Public This Weekend. Macleod Gazette. June 20, 1938. Pp. 01.
- ^{xix} Opening of Macleod Bakery and Macleod Hardware Modern Stores Indicates Very Progressive Step. Macleod Gazette. August 18, 1949. Pp. 01.
- ^{xx} Demsey, H.A. and L.J. Dempsey. The Blackfoot Nation. In Natives Peoples: The Canadian Experience Fourth Edition. Ed: Wilson, C.R. and C. Fletcher. Oxford University Press: Don Mills, Ontario. 303-327.
- ^{xxi} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 83.
- ^{xxii} Completion of the C. and M. Railway. Macleod Gazette. September 15, 1892. Pp. 2.
- ^{xxiii} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 88.
- ^{xxiv} Fort MacLeod turntable and roundhouse remains. Off the Beaten Path with Chris and Connie. [electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.bigdoer.com/6431/exploring-history/fort-macleod-turntable-and-roundhouse-remains/>. Last Accessed: December 10, 2020.
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- ^{xxviii} Public Appreciates Facilities of Fine New Post-Office Building. Macleod Gazette. December 7, 1950. Pp. 07.
- ^{xxix} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 82.
- ^{xxx} Council Meeting. Fort Macleod Gazette. March 24, 1899. Pp. 1.
- ^{xxxi} Telephone Staff Occupies New Premises. Macleod Gazette. October 19, 1939. Pp. 1.
- ^{xxxii} Fort Macleod Gazette. August 3, 1886. Pp. 3.
- ^{xxxiii} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 76.
- ^{xxxiv} Local and Personal news. Macleod Times. September 27, 1923. Pp. 4.
- ^{xxxv} Our Colourful Past. Pp. 71.
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